



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Aug 15 17. 19

BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

Rico,
4.50

rsion
1.80

rade,
tion.
2.40

urg,
With
8.00

tem-
1.80

die
ohn.
1.80

the
ton.
1.50

ith
.80
ire
ns.
.25
the
ich
on.
.70

on.
.90

thern Germany as far as the Bavarian and Austrian frontiers.
ith 47 Maps and 81 Plans. Fifteenth edition. 1910 . . . \$ 2.40

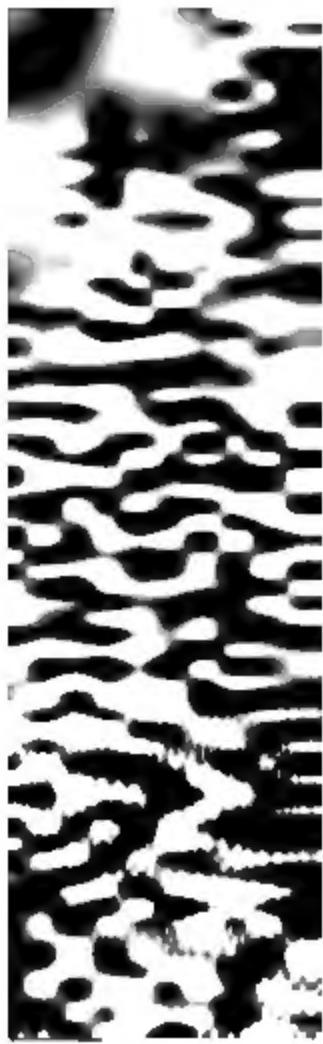
thern Germany (Wurtemberg and Bavaria). With 36 Maps and
Plans. \$ 1.80

Rhine
el, th
untain
enteen
the Moselle, the Volcanic
Heidelberg, the Vosges

in 69 Maps and 59 Plans.
..... \$ 2.40

Prices

- Great Britain.** *England, Wales, and Scotland.* With 28 Maps, 65 Plans, and a Panorama. Seventh edition 1910 \$ 3.00
- London** and its Environs. With 9 Maps and 19 Plans. Fifteenth edition. 1908 \$ 1.80
- Greece, the Greek Islands,** and an Excursion to *Crete*. With 16 Maps, 30 Plans, and a Panorama of Athens. Fourth edition. 1909 \$ 2.40
- Holland** see *Belgium and Holland*.
- Italy:**
- I. Northern Italy*, including Leghorn, Florence, Ravenna, and Routes through Switzerland and Austria. With 30 Maps and 40 Plans. Thirteenth edition. 1906 \$ 2.40
- II. Central Italy and Rome.* With 19 Maps, 55 Plans and Views, and the Arms of the Popes since 1417. Fifteenth edition. 1909 \$ 2.25
- III. Southern Italy and Sicily*, with Excursions to Malta, Sardinia, Tunis, and Corfu. With 30 Maps and 28 Plans. Fifteenth edition. 1908 \$ 1.80
- Italy from the Alps to Naples.* With 25 Maps and 52 Plans and Sketches. Second edition. 1909 \$ 2.40
- The Mediterranean. Seaports and Sea Routes**, including *Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Coast of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia*. With 38 Maps and 49 Plans. 1911 \$ 3.60
- Norway, Sweden, and Denmark**, with Excursions to *Iceland* and *Spitzbergen*. With 43 Maps, 26 Plans, and 3 Panoramas. Ninth edition. 1909 \$ 2.40
- Palestine and Syria**, including the principal routes through *Mesopotamia and Babylonia*. With 20 Maps, 52 Plans, and a Panorama of Jerusalem. Fourth edition. 1906 \$ 3.60
- Portugal** see *Spain and Portugal*.
- Riviera** see *Southern France*.
- Russia**, in German or French only:
- Rußland.* Europ. Russland, Eisenbahnen in Russ.-Asien, Teheran, Pe-
king. Mit 20 Karten, 40 Plänen u. 11 Grundr. 6. Aufl. 1904. \$ 4.50
- Russischer Sprachführer.* 4. Aufl. 1903 \$ 0.30
- Russie.* Avec 19 cartes et 32 plans. 3^e édition. 1902 \$ 4.50
- Manuel de langue Russe.* 3^e édition. 1903 \$ 0.30
- Scotland** see *Great Britain*.
- Spain and Portugal**, with Excursions to *Tangier* and the *Balearic Islands*. With 7 Maps and 47 Plans. Third edition. 1908. \$ 4.80
- Switzerland** and the adjacent portions of *Italy, Savoy, and Tyrol*. With 72 Maps, 19 Plans, and 12 Panoramas. Twenty-third edition. 1909 \$ 2.40
- Tyrol** see *The Eastern Alps*.





Brassmedalj och penningar

MONEY TABLE (comp. p. xiii).
Approximate Equivalents.

French Money. Francs.	Centimes.	American Money.		English Money.		German Money.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.	Marks.
5 (= 1 sou)	-	-	1	-	1	20	40
25 (= 5 sous)	-	-	5	-	2	40	80
50 (= 10 ")	-	-	10	-	3	40	80
75 (= 15 ")	-	-	15	-	4	40	80
100 (= 20 ")	-	-	20	-	5	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	40	-	6	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	60	-	7	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	80	-	8	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	100	-	9	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	10	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	11	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	12	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	13	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	14	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	15	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	16	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	17	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	18	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	19	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	20	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	25	40	80
- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	100	40	80

MONEY TABLE (comm. n. rifi).

SOUTHERN FRANCE

INCLUDING

CORSICA

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

FIFTH EDITION

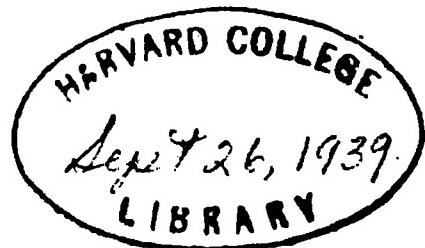
WITH 33 MAPS AND 49 PLANS

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN, 1 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.
NEW YORK: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153/7 FIFTH AVE.

1907

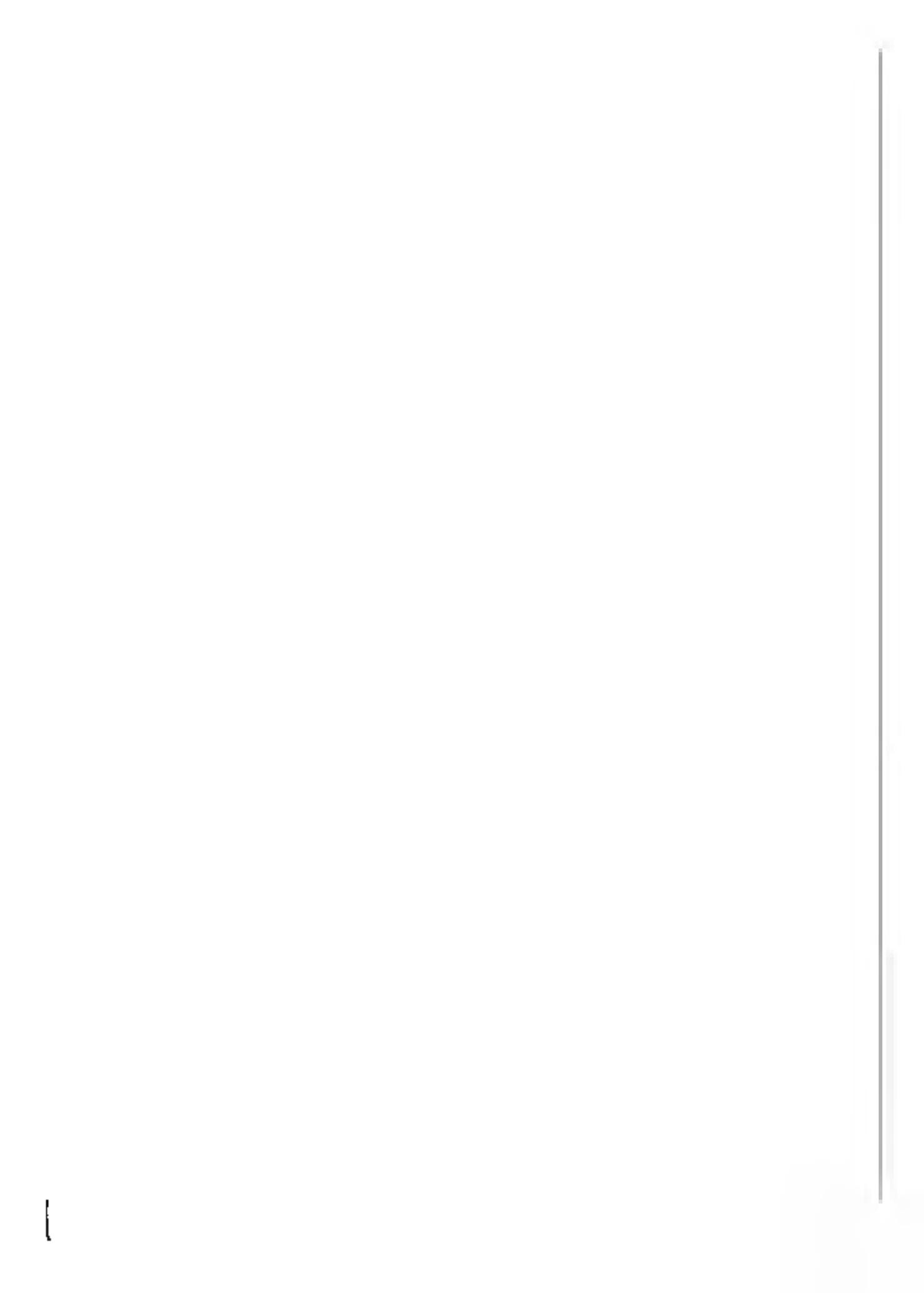
All rights reserved

Geog 1517.19



Mrs. Robert F. Raymond

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere.
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'



the 'voyageur en garçon' with little sacrifice of real comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in up-to-date establishments, and also to be well-managed and reasonable in their scale of charges. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'very fair'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that comfortable quarters may be obtained in hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned. It should be borne in mind that hotels are liable to constant changes, and that the treatment experienced by the traveller often depends on circumstances which can neither be foreseen nor controlled. Although prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his expenditure.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room, Route.	M. = Engl. mile.
B. = Breakfast.	ft. = Engl. foot.
D. = Dinner.	fr. = franc.
Déj. = Déjeuner (luncheon).	c. = centime.
S. = Supper.	omn. = omnibus.
Pens. = Pension, i. e. board and lodging.	carr. = carriage.
Rfnts. = Refreshments.	comp. = compare.
N. = North, Northern, etc.	ca. = circa (about).
S. = South, etc.	F. A. C. = French Alpine Club.
E. = East, etc.	I. A. C. = Italian Alpine Club.
W. = West, etc.	S. T. D. = Société des Touristes du Dauphiné.
hr. = hour.	P. L. M. = Paris, Lyon, et Méditerranée (railway).
min. = minute.	

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and highroads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

CONTENTS.

Introduction.

	Page
I. Language. Money. Expenses. Passports. Custom House. Octroi	xiii
II. Routes to Southern France	xiv
III. Period and Plan of Tour. Syndicats d'Initiative	xv
IV. Railways. Diligences. Carriages	xviii
V. Cycling. Motoring	xxi
VI. Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafés	xxi
VII. Public Buildings and Collections	xxiii
VIII. Walking Tours. Guides. Horses	xxiv
IX. Post and Telegraph Offices	xxvi
X. Weights and Measures	xxvii
XI. Maps	xxviii

I. S. W. France from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

Route		
1. From Tours (Paris) to Bordeaux		3
I. From Tours to Poitiers		3
II. From Poitiers to Angoulême		9
III. From Angoulême to Bordeaux		13
2. From Saumur (Paris) to Bordeaux		14
I. From Saumur to Niort		14
II. From Niort to Bordeaux		17
3. From Nantes to Bordeaux		20
a. Via Clisson and La Rochelle		20
b. Via Challans and La Rochelle		27
4. From Tours to Les Sables-d'Olonne		28
5. From Orléans (Paris) to Bordeaux via Périgueux		32
I. From Orléans to Limoges		32
II. From Limoges to Bordeaux via Périgueux		39
6. Bordeaux		42
7. From Bordeaux to Royan		55
a. By the Médoc Railway		55
b. By the Gironde		56
8. From Bordeaux to Arcachon		59
9. From Bordeaux to Bayonne and Biarritz		62

Route	Page
10. From Bordeaux to Toulouse	69
11. Toulouse	75
12. From Périgueux to Tarbes (Pyrenees)	85
13. From Limoges (Paris) to Toulouse	88
I. From Limoges to Brive	88
a. Via Uzerche	88
b. Via St. Yrieix	89
II. From Brive to Toulouse	90
a. Via Cahors and Montauban	90
b. Via Capdenac	94
14. From Toulouse to Céte	100
15. From Montauban to Montpellier via Castres. Lamalou-les-Bains. Bédarieux. Paulhan	108
16. From Capdenac to Rodez and to Béziers	112

II. The Pyrenees.

17. From Bayonne to San Sebastián	117
18. From Bayonne to Toulouse	120
I. From Bayonne to Pau	120
II. From Pau to Lourdes	126
III. From Lourdes to Toulouse	129
19. From Pau to Oloron. Vallée d'Aspe	133
20. Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, and their Environs	135
I. From Pau to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes	135
II. Eaux-Bonnes	136
III. Eaux-Chaudes	139
21. Cauterets and its Environs	142
I. From Lourdes to Cauterets	142
II. Excursions from Cauterets	146
22. Luz, St. Sauveur, and their Environs	152
I. From Lourdes to Luz and St. Sauveur (Barèges)	152
II. Excursions from St. Sauveur	154
23. Barèges and its Environs	158
I. From Lourdes to Barèges	158
II. Excursions from Barèges	160
24. Bagnères-de-Bigorre and its Environs	162
I. From Tarbes to Bagnères-de-Bigorre	162
II. Excursions from Bagnères	164
25. Bagnères-de-Luchon and its Environs	166
I. From Montréjeau (Tarbes) to Bagnères-de-Luchon	166
II. Excursions from Luchon	170
26. From Boussens (Toulouse or Tarbes) to Aulus via St. Giron	178
27. From Toulouse to Foix, Tarascon, Ussat, and Ax	180
28. From Carcassonne to Perpignan via Quillan. Upper Valley of the Aude. Valley of the Rebenty	185
29. The Eastern Pyrenees	187
I. From Narbonne to Perpignan	187
II. From Perpignan to Villefranche-de-Conflent and Puycerda	191
III. From Perpignan to Amélie-les-Bains and La Preste	194

Route	Page
47. From Chamonix to Courmayeur by the Col du Bonhomme and Col de la Seigne. Tour of Mont Blanc . . .	316
48. From Mâcon (Paris) to Aix-les-Bains and to Modane (Turin)	322
49. Aix-les-Bains and its Environs	327
50. Annecy and its Environs	332
51. From Chambéry to Albertville and Moûtiers (Tarentaise) .	340
52. The Upper Valley of the Isère and its Mountains . . .	343
I. From Moûtiers to Tignes and to Val-d'Isère, viâ Bourg-St-Maurice	343
II. Excursions from Tignes and from Val-d'Isère . . .	346
53. From Moûtiers to Brides-les-Bains and to Pralognan . .	350
54. The Upper Valley of the Arc and its Mountains . . .	357
55. From Lyons to Grenoble (Marseilles)	363
56. Excursions from Grenoble	370
I. Short Excursions	370
II. Uriage and its Environs	371
III. The Grande Chartreuse	373
IV. The Gorges d'Engin, de la Bourne, and de la Vernaizon. The Goulets	376
57. From Grenoble to the Mountains viâ La Mure	377
I. From Grenoble to La Mure. Valbonnais and Valjouffrey .	377
II. From La Mure to Corps. La Salette. Le Valgaudemar .	379
III. From Corps to Gap. The Champsaur	380
58. From Grenoble to Chambéry and to Chapareillan. Allevard and its Environs	381
59. From Grenoble to Briançon	386
a. By Road	386
b. By Railway	389
60. The Pelvoux Range and its Environs	396
a. Excursions from Le Bourg-d'Oisans, Oz, and Allemont .	397
b. Excursions from St. Christophe and La Bérarde .	400
c. Excursions from Vallouise and Ailefroide .	408
d. Excursions from La Grave and Villar-d'Arène .	412
e. Excursions from Le Lautaret	416
f. Excursions from Le Monêtier	417
61. Vallée du Guil. Queyras. Monte Viso	418
a. From Mont-Dauphin-Guillemet to Abriès	418
b. From Abriès to the Monte Viso	420
62. From Grenoble to Digne and to Puget-Théniers . . .	422
I. From Grenoble to Digne. Basses Alpes	422
II. From Digne to Puget-Théniers (Nice)	423

V. The Rhone Valley, Provence, and the French Riviera.

63. From Lyons to Nîmes	426
a. Viâ Tarascon, on the left bank of the Rhone	426
b. Viâ Le Teil and Remoulins, on the right bank of the Rhone	427
c. Viâ Le Teil and Alais. Vals-les-Bains	430
64. Nîmes and its Environs	433
65. From Lyons to Marseilles by the Rhone Valley . . .	440
66. Avignon and its Environs	450

CONTENTS.

xi

Route	Page
67. Arles and its Environs	459
68. From Avignon to Aix (Marseilles) via Pertuis	463
69. From Grenoble (Lyons) to Marseilles	464
70. Marseilles	469
71. From Marseilles to Ventimiglia (Italy)	479
72. Toulon	487
73. From Toulon to St. Raphaël via Hyères	490
I. From Toulon to Hyères	490
II. From Hyères to St. Raphaël by the Coast	498
74. Cannes and its Environs	494
75. Nice and its Environs	501
76. Excursions from Nice	512
a. From Nice to Mentone	512
b. From Nice to Grasse	514
c. From Nice to Puget-Théniers (Digne)	514
d. From Nice to St. Martin-Vésubie	516
e. From Nice to Tenda and Vieveola (Cuneo, Turin)	517
77. Monaco. Monte Carlo. Mentone	518
I. Monaco	518
II. Monte Carlo	519
III. Mentone	520

VI. Corsica.

78. Ajaccio and its Environs	530
79. From Ajaccio to Evisa via Cargèse and Piana and back via the Col de Sevi (Vico)	534
80. From Ajaccio to Bonifacio	536
81. From Ajaccio to Bastia	538
82. From Bastia to Ile-Rousse and Calvi	541
a. Via Ponte Leccia	541
b. Via St Florent	542
83. From Bastia to Cap Corse and back	543
84. From Bastia to Bonifacio	544
Index	545

Maps.

1. SOUTH-WESTERN FRANCE, 1st Sheet, from Tours to Bordeaux, before
the title-page.
2. —, 2nd Sheet, from Bordeaux to Perpignan, p. 62.
3. The PYRENEES (1 : 1,000,000), p. 114.
4. The VALLÉE D'OSSAU AND VALLÉE D'AZUN (1 : 250,000), p. 186.
5. The ENVIRONS OF CAUTERETS (1 : 100,000), p. 142.
6. The ENVIRONS OF ST. SAUVEUR, BARÈGES, AND GAVARNIE (1 : 250,000),
p. 152.
7. The CIRQUE DE GAVARNIE AND MONT PERDU (1 : 150,000), p. 155.
8. The VALLÉES D'AURE, DE LUCHON, AND D'ARAN (1 : 250,000), p. 162.
9. The ENVIRONS OF LUCHON AND THE MONTES MAUDITS (1 : 150,000), p. 170.
10. AUVERGNE (1 : 500,000), p. 224.
11. The ENVIRONS OF MONT-DORE (1 : 150,000), p. 227.
12. The ENVIRONS OF LYONS (1 : 150,000), p. 246.

13. The CAUSSES (1 : 500,000), p. 287.
14. SAVOY AND DAUPHINY (1 : 1,000,000), p. 284.
15. SAVOY (1 : 250,000), p. 292.
16. The ENVIRONS OF GENEVA (1 : 100,000), p. 291.
17. The LAKE OF GENEVA (1 : 250,000), p. 296.
18. The VALLEYS OF THE TRIENT AND OF SIXT (1 : 150,000), p. 300.
19. The ENVIRONS OF CHAMONIX (1 : 150,000), p. 306.
20. The ENVIRONS OF AIX-LES-BAINS (1 : 100,000), p. 327.
21. The ENVIRONS OF ANNECY, LES BAUGES, AND AIX-LES-BAINS (1 : 250,000), p. 334.
22. The TARENTAISE AND MAURIEENNE (1 : 250,000), p. 340.
23. The GRANDE CHARTREUSE (1 : 500,000), p. 374.
24. The GRÉSIVAUDAN MOUNTAINS (1 : 250,000), p. 374.
25. The VALLEYS OF THE ROMANCHE AND THE VÉNÉON. PELVOUX RANGE (1 : 250,000), p. 396.
26. The RIVIERA, FROM FRÉJUS TO MENTONE (1 : 500,000), p. 482.
27. The ENVIRONS OF TOULON (1 : 150,000; inset on the Plan), p. 486.
28. The ENVIRONS OF NICE, MONACO, AND MENTONE (1 : 114,000), p. 512.
29. The ENVIRONS OF MENTONE (1 : 50,000), p. 523.
30. CORSICA (1 : 350,000), p. 526.
31. The ENVIRONS OF AJACCIO (1 : 150,000), p. 530.
32. SOUTH-EASTERN FRANCE, after the Index.
33. RAILWAY MAP OF FRANCE (1 : 7,000,000), at the end of the book.

Plans of Towns.

Page	Page	Page			
1. AIX (Provence)	486	18. CHAMBERY	322	33. NARBONNE	104
2. AIX-LES-BAINS	327	19. CHAMONIX	308	34. NICE	500
3. AJACCIO	590	20. CLERMONT-FER-RAND	219	35. NIMES	433
4. ALBI	98	21. ST. ETIENNE	250	36. NIORT	16
5. ANGOULEME	10	22. GRENOBLE	385	37. PAU	122
6. ANNECY	333	23. LIMOGES	36	38. PÉRIGUEUX	40
7. ARLES	459	24. LOURDES	127	39. POITIERS	4
8. AVIGNON	450	25. LYONS	233	40. LE PUY	258
9. BAYONNE	64	26. MARSEILLES	468	41. ROCHEFORT	28
10. BÉZIERS	105	27. —(south portion)	478	42. ROCHELLE, LA	22
11. BIARRITZ	66	28. MENTONE	523	43. SAINTES	18
12. BORDEAUX	42	29. MONACO AND MONTE CARLO	512	44. SAN SEBASTIAN	120
13. BOURG	288	30. MONTAUBAN	74	45. TOULON	486
14. CAHORS	91	31. MONTPELLIER	276	46. TOULOUSE	76
15. CANNES	494	32. MOULINS	203	47. VALENCE	441
16. CARCASSONNE	100			48. VICHY	209
17. CPTTE	282			49. VIENNE	441

countries of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 12-15 fr. per day, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the dearest hotels, and employ the services of guides and commissionnaires must be prepared to spend at least 20-30 fr. daily. Two or three gentlemen travelling together will be able to journey more economically than a single tourist, but the presence of ladies generally adds considerably to the expenses of the party.

PASSPORTS are now dispensed with in France, but they are often useful in proving the traveller's identity, procuring admission to museums on days when they are not open to the public, obtaining delivery of registered letters, etc. Pedestrians in remote districts, especially in the mountain frontier districts, will often find that a passport spares them much inconvenience and delay.

Passports may be obtained direct from the *Foreign Office* (fee 2s.), or through *C. Smith & Son*, 23 Craven St., Charing Cross (fee 4s.); *Buss*, 4 Adelaide St., Strand (fee 4s.); *Thomas Cook & Sons*, Ludgate Circus (3s. 6d.), or *Henry Blacklock & Co.* ('Bradshaw's Guides'), 59 Fleet St. (5s.). — In the United States applications for passports should be made to the *Passport Bureau*, State Department, Washington, D. C.

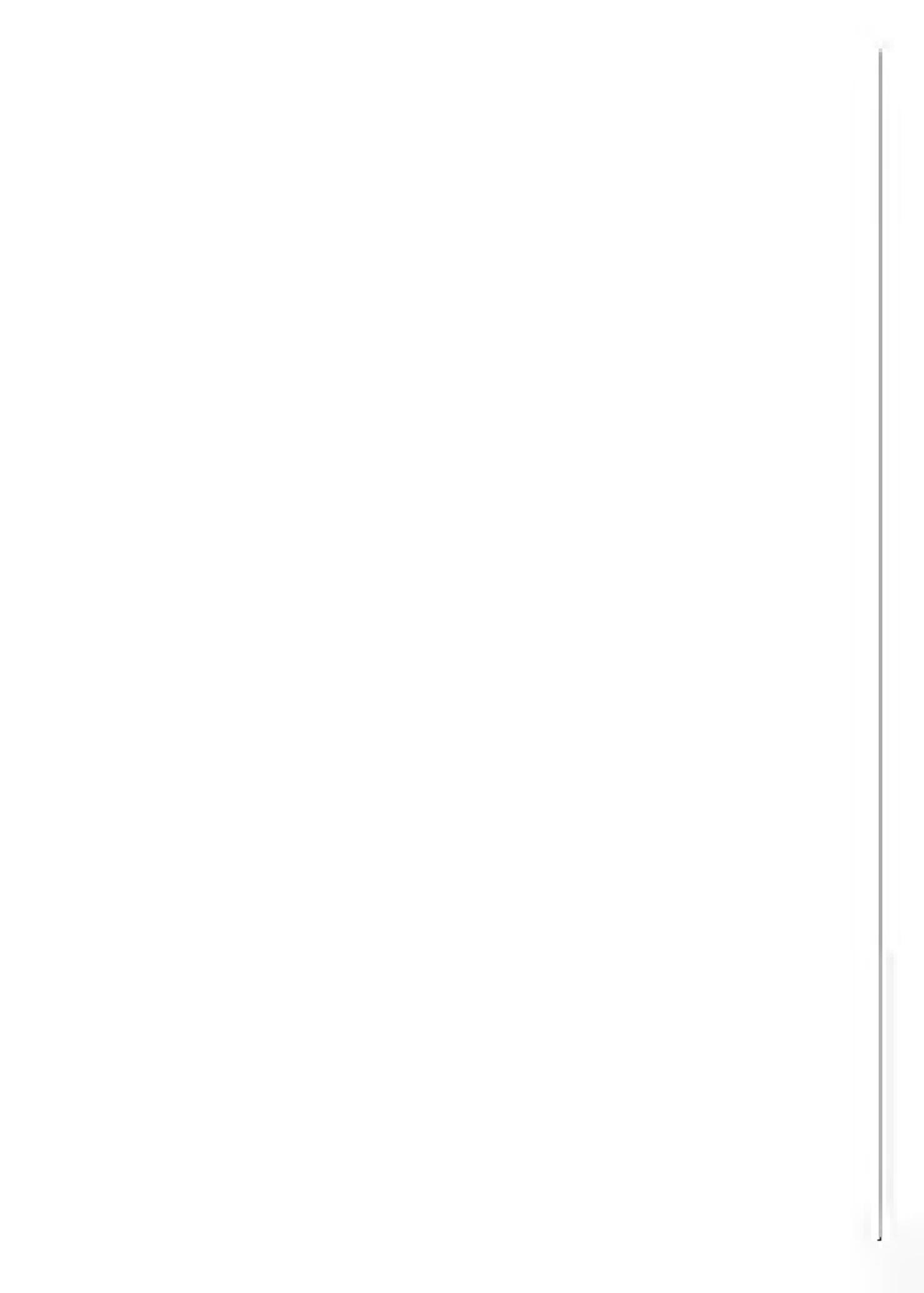
Sketching, photographing, or making notes near fortified places sometimes exposes innocent travellers to disagreeable suspicions or worse, and should therefore be avoided.

CUSTOM HOUSE. In order to prevent the risk of unpleasant detention at the 'douane' or custom-house, travellers are strongly recommended to avoid carrying with them any articles that are not absolutely necessary. Cigars, tobacco, and matches are chiefly sought for by the custom-house officers. The duty on cigars amounts to about 13s., on tobacco to 6-10s. per lb. Articles liable to duty should always be 'declared'. Books and newspapers occasionally give rise to suspicion and may in certain cases be confiscated. The examination of luggage generally takes place at the frontier-stations, and travellers should superintend it in person. Luggage registered to Paris is examined on arrival there.

OCTROI. At the entrance to the larger towns an 'Octroi', or municipal tax, is levied on all comestibles, but travellers' luggage is usually passed on a simple declaration that it contains no such articles. The officials are, however, entitled to see the receipts for articles liable to duty at the frontier.

II. Routes to Southern France.

Most travellers from England to Southern France will, of course, travel via Paris, adopting one of the routes given in *Baedeker's Northern France*. Those, however, who have time and inclination for a sea-voyage, may proceed to Marseilles by one of the luxurious oriental liners of the P. & O. or Orient companies, or make the shorter passage by the Bordeaux steamer. Visitors from the United



III. PLAN OF TOUR.

The following short itineraries give an idea of the time required for a visit to the most attractive points. The tourist starting from London will find no difficulty in adapting the arrangement to his requirements by beginning at the places most easily reached from England. An early start is supposed to be made each morning, but no night-travelling is assumed. The various tours given below are arranged so that they may be combined into one comprehensive tour of two months (comp. the Maps). The tourist should carefully consult the railway time-tables in order to guard against detention at uninteresting junctions. The points of chief interest are printed in italics.

a. Ten Days between the Loire and the Gironde.

	Days		Days
Tours, <i>Loches, Tours</i>	1	<i>Royan, Pons, Saintes</i>	1
Tours, <i>Poitiers, Angoulême</i>	1	<i>Saintes, Rochefort</i>	1
<i>Angoulême, Bordeaux</i>	1	<i>Rochefort, La Rochelle</i>	1
<i>Bordeaux</i>	1	<i>La Rochelle, Niort</i>	1
<i>Bordeaux, Royan</i>	1	<i>Niort, Loudun, Chinon, Tours</i>	<u>1</u>
			10

b. Ten Days in Central France and Auvergne.

	Days		Days
Orléans (or Tours), <i>Bourges</i>	1	<i>Aurillac, Gorges of the Cère,</i>	
<i>Bourges, La Bourboule, Mont Dore, Sancy</i>	2	<i>St. Denis-près-Martel, Brive</i>	1
<i>Mont Dore, Clermont-Ferrand, Royat, Puy de Dôme</i>	2	<i>Brive, Périgueux</i>	1
<i>Clermont, Arvant, Ligne du Cantal, Aurillac</i>	1	<i>Périgueux, Limoges</i>	1
		<i>Limoges, Angoulême, Bordeaux</i>	
		(or <i>Limoges, Châteauroux, Orléans</i>)	1
			10

c. Ten Days in the Lozère and the Cévennes.

	Days		Days
<i>Clermont-Ferrand, Arvant, Neussargues, St. Flour, Mende</i>	1	<i>Montpellier, Nîmes</i>	1
<i>Mende, Cañon of the Tarn, Montpellier-le-Vieux, Millau</i>	2	<i>Nîmes, Aigues-Mortes, Nîmes</i>	1
<i>Millau, Béziers</i>	1	<i>Nîmes, St. Georges-d'Aurac,</i>	
<i>Béziers, Montpellier</i>	1	<i>Le Puy</i>	1
		<i>Le Puy, St. Etienne</i>	1
		<i>St. Etienne, Lyons</i>	1
			10

d. A Month in Gascony, Languedoc, and the Pyrenees.

	Days		Days
<i>Bordeaux, Bayonne</i>	1	<i>Environs of Bagnères-de-Luchon</i>	3-4
<i>Bayonne, Biarritz, Bayonne</i> .	1	<i>Bagnères-de-Luchon, Toulouse</i>	1
<i>Bayonne, San Sebastian</i>	1	<i>Toulouse, Carcassonne</i>	1
<i>San Sebastián, Bayonne, Pau</i>	1	<i>Carcassonne, Narbonne, Perpignan</i>	1
<i>Pau, Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, etc., Pau</i>	2-3	<i>Perpignan, Carcassonne</i>	1
<i>Pau, Lourdes, Cauterets</i>	1	<i>Carcassonne, Castelnau-dary, Castres, Albi</i>	1
<i>Cauterets and its Environs</i>	3-4	<i>Albi, Capdenac, Cahors, Montauban</i>	1
<i>Luz, St. Sauveur, and their Environs</i>	2-3	<i>Montauban, Agen, Bordeaux or Périgueux</i>	1
<i>Barèges and its Environs</i>	2		
<i>Bagnères-de-Bigorre</i>	1		
<i>Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Bagnères-de-Luchon</i>	1		
			28-30

... **BRUNSWICK** **BRUNSWICK** **BRUNSWICK** **BRUNSWICK** **BRUNSWICK** **BRUNSWICK**

formation of interest to tourists with regard to local resources and attractions, curiosities and monuments, means of communication, etc. Many of them publish useful little local guides (often gratis) and some of them organize excursions at fixed prices. The addresses of the various Syndicats will be found in the Handbook.

IV. Railways. Diligences. Carriages.

The districts treated in this Handbook are served mainly by the lines of the *Orléans*, *Midi*, and *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* railways, and to a smaller extent by the Government lines (*Réseau de l'Etat*).

The fares per English mile are approximately: 1st cl. 18c., 2nd cl. 12c., 3rd cl. 8c., to which a tax of ten per cent on each ticket costing more than 10 fr. is added. The mail trains ('*trains rapides*') generally convey first-class passengers only, and the express trains ('*trains express*') first-class and second-class only. The first-class carriages are good, but the second-class are inferior to those in most other parts of Europe; the third-class are now usually furnished with cushioned seats. Corridor-coaches (*wagons à couloir*) are run in the principal long distance trains. In winter all the carriages are heated. Ladies' compartments and smoking-carriages are provided; but smoking is permitted in any carriage unless any one of the passengers objects. The trains invariably pass each other on the left, so that the traveller can always tell which side of a station his train starts from. The speed of the express-trains is about 35-45 M. per hour, but that of the ordinary trains is often very much less.

Travellers must purchase their tickets before entering the waiting rooms, but, contrary to the custom in other parts of France, they are then permitted free access to the platform, and may choose their own seats in the train. Tickets for intermediate stations are usually collected at the 'sortie'; those for termini, before the station is entered. Travellers within France are allowed 30 kilogrammes (66 Engl. lbs.) of luggage free of charge except a booking-fee of 10 c.; those who are bound for foreign countries are allowed 25 kilogr. only (55 lbs.) and are charged 60 c. for booking. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person (comp. p. xiv). At most of the railway-stations there is a *consigne*, or left-luggage office, where a charge of 10 c. per day is made for one or two packages, and 5 c. per day for each additional article. Where there is no *consigne*, the employees will generally take care of luggage for a trifling fee. The railway-porters (*facteurs*) are not entitled to remuneration, but



tion (however short) on some foreign railway beyond France. (The railways of Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and Greece are not included in this international arrangement.) Tickets of this kind for distances up to 2000 kil. are valid for 45 days, for 2001-3000 kil. for 60 days, and beyond that distance for 90 days. They allow of no free luggage, but permit the journey to be broken without formality at any of the stations named in them. If the traveller alight at any other station he must at once apply to the *chef de gare* for recognition of the break of journey. Some express-trains are not available for short distances by the holders of these tickets. — Tickets of all the above-mentioned kinds and full information may be obtained in London (at the principal stations of the southern railways and at the ordinary tourist-agencies) as well as in the chief town of France. Consult also the 'Indicateur'.

The following are some of the expressions with which the railway traveller in France should be familiar: Railway-station, *la gare* (also *l'embarcadère*); booking-office, *le guichet* or *bureau*; first, second, or third class ticket, *un billet de première, de seconde, de troisième classe*; to take a ticket, *prendre un billet*; to register the luggage, *faire enregistrer les bagages*; luggage-ticket, *bulletin de bagage*; waiting-room, *salle d'attente*; refreshment room, *le buffet* (third-class refreshment-room, *la buvette*); platform, *le perron, le trottoir*; railway-carriage, *le wagon*; compartment, *le compartiment, le coupé*; smoking compartment, *fumeurs*; ladies' compartment, *dames seules*; guard, *conducteur*; porter, *facteur*; to enter the carriage, *monter en wagon*; take your seats! *en voiture!* alight, *descendre*; to change carriages, *changer de voiture*; express train to Lyons, *le train express pour Lyon, l'express de Lyon*.

Diligences. The French *Diligences*, now becoming more and more rare, are generally slow (5-7 M. per hour), uninviting, and inconvenient. The best seats are the three in the *Coupé*, beside the driver, which cost a little more than the others and are often engaged several days beforehand. The *Intérieur* generally contains six places, and in some cases is supplemented by the *Rotonde*, a less comfortable hinder-compartment, which, however, affords a good retrospective view of the country traversed. The *Impériale*, *Banquette*, or roof affords the best view of all and may be recommended in good weather. It is advisable to book places in advance if possible, as they are numbered and assigned in the order of application. The fares are fixed by tariff and amount on an average to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per mile (*coupé extra*). — On the more frequented routes the diligences are gradually being superseded by *Brakes* or large waggonettes. For short distances the place of the diligences is taken by *Omnibuses*, equally comfortless vehicles, in which, however, there is no distinction of seats. — *Hotel Omnibuses*, see p. xxiii.

Hired Carriages (*Véitures de Louage*) may be obtained at all the principal resorts of tourists at charges varying from 12 to 20 fr. per day for a single-horse vehicle and from 25 to 30 fr. for a carriage-and-pair, with a *pourboire* to the driver of 1-2 fr. The hirers almost invariably demand more at first than they are willing to take, and a distinct understanding should always be come to beforehand. A

The charges of provincial hotels are usually somewhat lower than at Paris, but at many of the largest modern establishments the tariff is drawn up on quite a Parisian scale. Lights are not generally charged for, and attendance is often included in the price of the bedroom. It is prudent, though not absolutely necessary, to enquire the charges in advance. The following are the average charges: room $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.; breakfast or 'premier déjeuner', consisting of 'café au lait', with bread and butter, $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; luncheon or 'deuxième déjeuner', taken about noon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.; dinner, usually about 7 p.m., 3-5 fr. Wine is generally included in the charge for dinner, except in the most frequented winter-resorts, where everything is apt to be more expensive than elsewhere. The second déjeuner will sometimes be regarded as superfluous by English and American travellers, especially as it occupies a considerable time during the best part of the day. A slight luncheon at a café, which may be had at any hour, will be found far more convenient and expeditious. Attendance on the table-d'hôte is not compulsory, but the charge for rooms is raised if meals are not taken in the house, and the visitor will scarcely obtain so good a dinner in a restaurant for the same price. In many hotels visitors are received 'en pension' at a charge of 6-7 fr. per day and upwards; frequently, however, the 'premier déjeuner' is not included in that charge. The usual fee for attendance at hotels is 1 fr. per day, if no charge is made in the bill; if service is charged, 50 c. a day in addition is generally expected.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for the account, every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often give considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in French usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render himself intelligible to the servants.

Articles of Value should never be kept in the drawers or cupboards at hotels. The traveller's own trunk is probably safer; but it is better to entrust them to the landlord, from whom a receipt should be required, or to send them to a banker. Doors should be locked at night.

the most favourable time for visiting them. In the S. of France it is a not uncommon practice to close the churches from midday to 2 p.m. The attendance of the sacristan or 'Suisse' is seldom necessary; the usual gratuity is $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Many of these buildings are under the special protection of Government as '*Monuments Historiques*', and the Ministère des Beaux-Arts has caused most of these to be carefully restored. It is perhaps not altogether superfluous to remind visitors that they should move about in churches as noiselessly as possible to avoid disturbing those engaged in private devotion, and that they should keep aloof from altars where the clergy are officiating. Other interesting buildings, such as palaces, châteaux, and castles, often belong to the municipalities and are open to the public with little or no formality. Foreigners will seldom find any difficulty in obtaining access to private houses of historic or artistic interest or to the parks attached to the mansions of the noblesse.

Most of the larger provincial towns of France contain a MUSÉE, generally comprising a picture-gallery and collections of various kinds. These are generally open to the public on Sun., and often on Thurs. also, from 10 or 12 to 4; but strangers are readily admitted on other days also for a small pourboire. The accounts of the collections given in the Handbook generally follow the order in which the rooms are numbered, but changes are very frequent.

VIII. Walking Tours. Guides. Horses.

Walking Tours. Many fine points in the part of France of which the present Handbook treats are accessible to pedestrians alone, and even where riding or driving is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leather drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, stout gloves, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing-materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking-plaster, a small compass, a phial of ammonia (for mosquito-bites), a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. The traveller's reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried *Alpenstock* or staff shod with a steel point; and for the more difficult ascents an *Ice Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary. In crossing a glacier the pre-

caution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10 ft. between each pair. Glaciers should be traversed as early in the morning as possible, before the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long excursions. The chalets usually afford nothing but milk, cheese, and stale bread. Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable resting-place is to be found, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. It is desirable to reach the end of the day's walk about midday, but if that is not practicable, rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3) and the journey afterwards continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table-d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless absolutely necessary. As a rule the night previous to a mountain expedition should be spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts which the French Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers. In the latter case enquiry should be made beforehand as to the condition and accommodation of the hut, and whether it is already occupied by a previous party or not. The convenience of arriving betimes at a hotel, so as to secure good rooms, etc., is well worth an extra effort on the march.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian, the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture, are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand, it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

It may be added that the particulars in the Handbook as to the mountain-expeditions make no claim to absolute and invariable exactitude. The weather, the state of the snow, etc., no less than the different inclinations and capacities of travellers, must be taken into account as variable factors.

Guides. For all important mountain-expeditions guides are indispensable, except where the contrar, is expressly stated; and, above all, a glacier should never be crossed without an experienced guide. Good guides are unfortunately rare; but they are to be found at all

the principal tourist-centres, such as Chamonix, St. Christophe-en-Oisans, La Grave, Pralognan, Tignes, etc. The usual fee for a day of 8 hrs. is 6-8 fr., but on longer or more difficult expeditions 10 fr. and upwards are charged. At some of the principal centres there are guide-societies, with fixed regulations and tariffs.

Horses and Mules. In the Alps a horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, besides a gratuity of 1-2 fr., and at Chamonix and some other places, as much more is charged for the attendant. In the Pyrenees, where the use of horses is more frequent, the charges are lower. On the whole, unless the ascent be very long, it is less fatiguing to ascend on foot than on horseback; while a descent on horseback is almost invariably uncomfortable and fatiguing, and cannot be recommended to those who are subject to dizziness.

IX. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Post Office. Letters (whether '*poste restante*' or to the traveller's hotel) should be addressed very distinctly, and the name of the department should be added after that of the town. The offices are usually open from 7 a. m. in summer, and 8 a. m. in winter, to 9 p. m. *Poste Restante* letters may be addressed to any of the provincial offices. In applying for letters, the passport of the addressee should always be presented. It is, however, preferable to desire letters to be addressed to the hotel or boarding-house where the visitor intends residing. Letter-boxes (*Boîtes aux Lettres*) are also to be found at the railway-stations and at many public buildings, and stamps (*timbres-poste*) may be purchased in all tobacconists' shops.

Ordinary Letters within France, including Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis, 10 c. per 15 grammes prepaid; for countries of the Postal Union 25 c. (The silver franc and the bronze sou each weigh 5 grammes; 15 grammes, or three of these coins, are equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. English.) — **Registered Letters** (*lettres recommandées*) 25 c. extra.

Post Cards (*cartes postales*) 10 c. each, with card for reply attached, 20 c. — **Letter Cards** (*cartes-lettres*) 10 c.; for foreign countries 25 c.

Post Office Orders (*mandats de poste*) are issued for most countries in the Postal Union at a charge of 25 c. for every 25 fr. or fraction of 25 fr., the maximum sum for which an order is obtainable being 500 fr.; for Great Britain, 10 c. per 10 fr., maximum 252 fr.

Printed Papers (*imprimés sous bande*): 1 c. per 5 grammes up to the weight of 20 gr.; 5 c. between 20 and 50 gr.; above 50 gr. 5 c. for each 50 gr. or fraction of 50 gr.; to foreign countries 5 c. per 50 gr. The wrapper must be easily removable, and should not cover more than one-third of the packet.

Parcels (*colis postaux*) not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight may be forwarded by post at a moderate rate (60 c.-1 fr. 55 c.) within France. There is also a parcel-post between France and various foreign countries, parcels up to 11 lbs. being conveyed at a uniform rate; viz. to Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, 1 fr. 10 c.; Spain, Italy, 1 fr. 35 c.; Great Britain, Austria, Netherlands, 1 fr. 80 c. These parcels must be sealed. All parcels should be handed in at the railway-station or at the offices of the railway-companies, but the post-offices receive them where there are no railways for an extra fee of 25 c.

Telegrams. The following are the rates per word: for France, Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis 5 c. (minimum charge 50 c.); Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Belgium $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Germany 15 c.; Netherlands 16 c.; Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and Portugal 20 c. In these cases the minimum is 5 words, except for France, etc., when it is 10. In the following cases there is no minimum: Denmark $24\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Sweden 28 c.; Roumania, Servia, etc., $28\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Norway, 36 c.; Russia in Europe 40 c.; Greece $53\frac{1}{2}$ -57 c.; Turkey 53 c.; New York 1 fr. 25 c.; Chicago 1 fr. 55 c.

X. Weights and Measures.

(In use since 1799.)

The English equivalents are given approximately.

Kilogramme, unit of weight, $= 2\frac{1}{5}$ lbs. avoirdupois $= 2\frac{7}{10}$ lbs. troy.

Quintal $= 10$ myriagrammes $= 100$ kilogrammes $= 220$ lbs.
Hectogramme ($\frac{1}{10}$ kilogramme) $= 10$ décagrammes $= 100$ gr.
 $= 1000$ décigrammes. 100 grammes $= 3\frac{1}{5}$ oz.; 15 gr.
 $= \frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 10 gr. $= \frac{1}{3}$ oz.; $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. $= \frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Kilomètre $= 1000$ mètres $= 5$ furlongs $=$ about $\frac{5}{8}$ Engl. mile.
Hectomètre $= 10$ décamètres $= 100$ mètres.

Mètre, the unit of length, the ten-millionth part of the spherical distance from the equator to the pole $= 3.0784$ Paris feet $= 3.281$ Engl. feet $= 1$ yd. $3\frac{1}{3}$ in.

Décamètre ($\frac{1}{10}$ mètre) $= 10$ centimètres $= 100$ millimètres.

Hectare (square hectomètre) $= 100$ ares $= 10,000$ sq. mètres
 $= 2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Are (square décamètre) $= 100$ sq. mètres.

Hectolitre $= \frac{1}{10}$ cubic mètre $= 100$ litres $= 22$ gallons.

Décalitre $= \frac{1}{100}$ cubic mètre $= 10$ litres $2\frac{1}{5}$ gals.

Litre, unit of capacity, $= 1\frac{3}{4}$ pint; 8 litres $= 7$ quarts.

The thermometers commonly used in France are the Centigrade and Réaumur's. The freezing-point on both of these is marked 0° , the boiling-point of the former 100° , of the latter 80° , while Fahrenheit's boiling-point is 212° and his freezing-point 32° . It may easily be remembered that 5 Centigrade $= 4^{\circ}$ Réaumur $= 9^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, to which last 32° must be added for temperatures above freezing. For temperatures below freezing the number of degrees obtained by converting those of Centigrade or Réaumur into those of Fahrenheit must be subtracted from 32. Thus 5° C $= 4^{\circ}$ R. $= 9 + 32 = 41^{\circ}$ F.; 20° C $= 16^{\circ}$ R. $= 36 + 32 = 68^{\circ}$ F. Again, $- 5^{\circ}$ C $= - 4^{\circ}$ R. $= 32 - 9 = 23^{\circ}$ F.; $- 20^{\circ}$ C $= - 16^{\circ}$ R. $= 32 - 36 = - 4^{\circ}$ F.

XI. Maps.

The best maps of France have hitherto been the *Cartes de l'Etat-Major*, or Ordnance Maps of the War Office. One series of these is on a scale of 1:80,000, and includes 273 sheets, sold in quarter-sheets at 30 c. each, while another, enlarged from the above, is on a scale of 1:50,000 (50 c. per quarter-sheet). A reduction (1:200,000) of the first map was issued by the War Office in 1883-95; it is in five colours and is published in sheets at $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. each. The map in the same series, on a scale of 1:320,000, published in 1852-83, is not kept up to date except as regards the railways (2 fr. per sheet engraved, 50 c. zincographed).

There is another map in five colours, on a scale of 1:100,000, published in 1881-1894 by the Ministry of the Interior (80 c. per sheet), which is convenient for tourists, though inadequate for the mountainous regions.

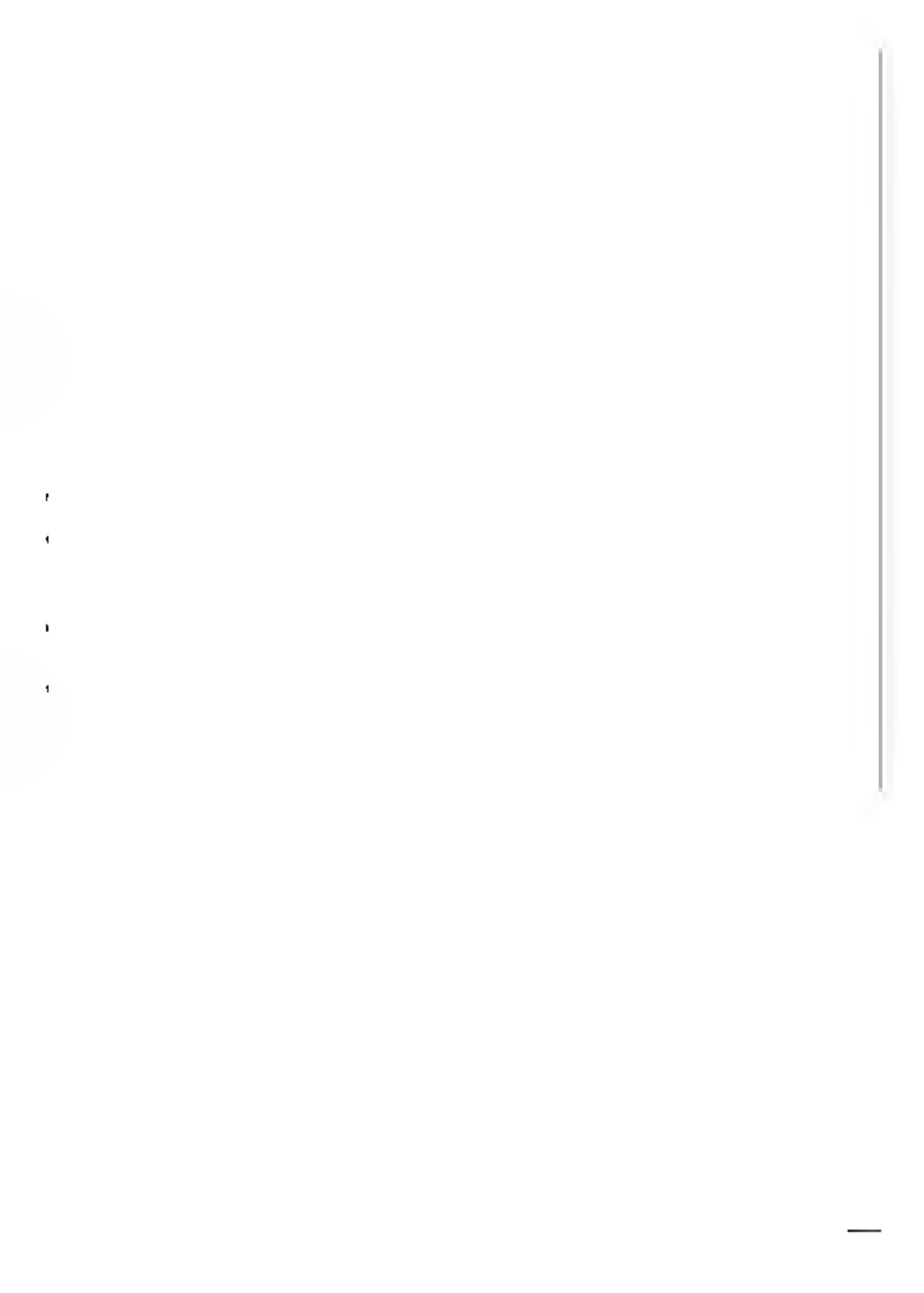
This last mentioned map shows the Spanish slope of the Pyrenees, which does not appear in the War Office maps. Another excellent map of the Pyrenees is that of Schrader, published by the French Alpine Club, on which our own maps are based; it is published in six sheets at 3 fr. each. For the French and Spanish Pyrenees between Navarre and the valley of the Aure Wallon's map (1:150,000) will be found useful.

For the French-Swiss frontier the best maps are the excellent *Atlas Topographique de la Suisse* ('Atlas Siegfried'), or Swiss Ordnance Map (1:25,000 for the level districts, 1:50,000 for the mountains), at 1 fr. per sheet, or the *Carte Topographique de la Suisse* ('Carte Dufour'; 1:100,000), which is kept well up to date (2 fr. per sheet). The best Italian maps are the government maps on the scales of 1:100,000 and 1:75,000, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ fr. per sheet. — Maps of Mont Blanc, see p. 308; the Pelvoux Range, p. 397; the Estérel, p. 483.

An excellent *Carte Touriste* of France (1:400,000) was published in 1899-1905 by the firm of Andriveau-Goujon, indicating the different classes of roads, the chief gradients, historical monuments, etc. (15 sheets in six colours). Other good cyclists' maps are published by Taride, Boulevard St. Denis 18, Paris, and by Plon, Nourrit, & Cie., Rue Garancière 8, Paris.

All these maps may be obtained in the chief tourist-resorts, but it is advisable to procure them in advance. The following shops in Paris have always a full supply on hand: Barrère, Rue du Bac 4; Chapolot, Rue et Passage Dauphine 30; Plon, see above, etc.

The catalogue of the Service Géographique de l'Armée (1 fr.) contains key-plans of its maps (separate parts 10 c. each). Barrère's catalogue (gratis) has key-plans of the 1:80,000, 1:200,000, and 1:320,000 maps; and key-plans of the 1:100,000 map may be obtained at Hachette's, Boulevard St. Germain 9, Paris.



SOUTH-WESTERN FRANCE.

II. From Limoges to Bordeaux via Périgueux	39
From Thiviers to Brive, 39. — From Périgueux to Ribérac; to St. Pardoux; to St. Yrieix, 42.	
6. Bordeaux	42
From Bordeaux to Eymet; to Cadillac; to Aurillac, 53, 54.	
7. From Bordeaux to Royan	55
a. By the Médoc Railway	55
b. By the Gironde	56
St. Georges-de-Didonne. Lighthouse of Cordouan, 58.	
8. From Bordeaux to Arcachon	59
The Landes. From Facture (Arcachon) to Lesparre (Royan); to Luxey, 59. — From La Teste to Cazaux, 60. — Cape Ferret, 62.	
9. From Bordeaux to Bayonne and Biarritz	62
From Morcenx to Tarbes, 62. — From Morcenx to Uza, 63. — From Dax to Pau, 64. — From Bayonne to St. Jean-Pied-de-Port and Roncevaux, 68, 69.	
10. From Bordeaux to Toulouse	69
From Beautiran to Hostens. From Langon to Bourriot-Bergonce, 69. — From Marmande to Bergerac; to Mont-de-Marsan, 70. — From Tonneins to Cahors. From Port-Sainte-Marie to Mont-de-Marsan. From Nérac to Riscle, 70, 71.	
11. Toulouse	75
From Toulouse to Auch; to Boulogne-sur-Gesse, 84.	
12. From Périgueux to Tarbes (Pyrenees)	85
Grotto of Miremont. Cadouin, 85.	
13. From Limoges (Paris) to Toulouse	88
I. From Limoges to Brive	88
a. Via Uzerche	88
b. Via St. Yrieix	89
From Brive to Aurillac, 89.	
II. From Brive to Toulouse	90
a. Via Cahors and Montauban	90
b. Via Capdenac	94
Causse de Gramat. Rocamadour, 94, 95. — From Capdenac to Cahors, 96. — From Lexos to Montauban. From Vindrac to Cordes. From Tessonnières to Albi, 97.	
14. From Toulouse to Cette	100
St. Papoul. From Castelnau-d'Oléron to Castres, 100. — From Lézignan to La Nouvelle. The Corbières, 103. — From Narbonne to Bize, 105. — Sérignan. From Béziers to Montpellier via Paulhan; to Montpellier via Mèze; to St. Chinian (St. Pons), 106, 107.	
15. From Montauban to Montpellier via Castres	108
Lamalou-les-Bains. Bédarieux. Paulhan	108
From Castres to Vabre; to Ferrières; to Lacaune, 108, 109. — Montagne Noire. From St. Pons to Chinian; to La Salvetat, 109. — Excursions from Lamalou. From Paulhan to Lodève, 111.	
16. From Capdenac to Rodez and to Béziers	112
From Viviez to Decazeville. Conques, 112. — From Rodez to Castres via Albi; to Espalion, 113, 114.	

1. From Tours (Paris) to Bordeaux.

$21\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the *La Bastide* station, 218 M. to *St. Jean* (see below). RAILWAY in $4\frac{1}{4}$ (Sud-Express)- $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 38 fr. 55, 26 fr., 16 fr. 95, or 39 fr. 30, 26 fr. 55, 17 fr. 30 c.). Bordeaux has two principal stations, the *Gare de la Bastide* on the right bank of the Garonne, and the *Gare du Midi* or *St. Jean*, in a suburb on the left bank, for travellers proceeding farther to the S. on the main line (comp. p. 42). Travellers with through-tickets are allowed 48 hours in the town on condition of presenting their tickets for examination on arrival, but they cannot remove luggage that has been registered to their ultimate destination.

From Paris to Bordeaux via Tours, $36\frac{1}{2}$ - $38\frac{1}{2}$ M. (fares 65 fr. 20, 44 fr., 28 fr. 70 c. or 65 fr. 85, 44 fr. 45 c., 29 fr.). The 'Sud-Express' (p. xv) performs the journey in 6 hrs. 51 min. (supplement 10 fr.), other trains in $7\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. The trains start from the Quai d'Orsay at Paris and run via Orléans, Blois, and Amboise. The express trains do not enter Tours station; passengers for Tours change carriages at *St. Pierre-des-Corps* (see below). — A sleeping-car ticket by the night-express costs 24 fr. in addition to the fare; a berth in an ordinary 1st cl. compartment 10 fr. The morning-expresses have restaurant-cars (1st cl. déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; 2nd cl. déj. $2\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

I. From Tours to Poitiers.

61 M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -3 hrs. (fares 11 fr., 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 80 c.).

Tours, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — Trains in connection with the express proceed to the (2 M.) station of *St. Pierre-des-Corps* on the line from Paris (see above). Slow trains make use of a loop-line.

After crossing the *Cher*, we pass over a viaduct from which there is a fine view and cross the line to Châteauroux (p. 33). To the left is the handsome *Château de Candé* (16th cent.). The valley of the *Indre* is next crossed by a viaduct, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 69 ft. high, which affords another fine view. — 7 M. *Monts*. Beyond ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villeperdue* is another viaduct, 102 ft. high, over the *Manse*; on the right, the *Château de Brou*. — 20 M. *Ste. Maure*, a little town 2 M. to the left. — 27 M. *Port-de-Piles*. Branch-line to Chinon, see p. 29.

FROM PORT-DE-PILES TO LE BLANC, $41\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). The line ascends the valley of the *Creuse*, then that of the *Claise*, and finally returns to the *Creuse*. — 6 M. *La Haye-Descartes*, the birthplace of Descartes (1596-1650), the celebrated philosopher, to whom a statue has been erected here. — 13 M. *Le Grand-Pressigny*, with a keep of the 12th and a castle of the 17th century. — 22 M. *Preuilly* has a fine Romanesque abbey-church. — At ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tournon-St-Martin* our line is joined by the branch from *Châtellerault* (see p. 4). — Beyond (36 M.) *Fontgombault*, which also has a remarkable old abbey-church, we rejoin the Poitiers line. — $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Blanc* (p. 9).

We cross the *Creuse* and ascend the valley of the *Vienne*.

$40\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Châtellerault* (*Hôt. Moderne*, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., good; *de l'Espérance*; *de l'Univers*), a town on the *Vienne* with 20,800 inhab., famous for its cutlery and for its *Arms Factory* (no admission). The Boulevard Carnot, to the left from the station, and then the Rue de Berry, to the right, bring us to the *Boulevard Blossac*, in the middle of which is the church of *St. Jean-Baptiste*, dating from 1469 but rebuilt in the 19th cent., containing fine

carved altars. At the end of the Boulevard is the Square Gambetta, with a tall *Monument of the Revolution*, by Dudoit (1890). The Rue des Mignons (near the Square) leads to the church of St. Jacques, of the 13th cent., with a rich modern W. front. — Line to Loudun, see p. 30.

A branch-line runs hence to (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tournon-St-Martin* (see p. 3), via *La Roche-Posay*, a little town on the Creuse, with a 12th cent. keep. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, with a bath-establishment.

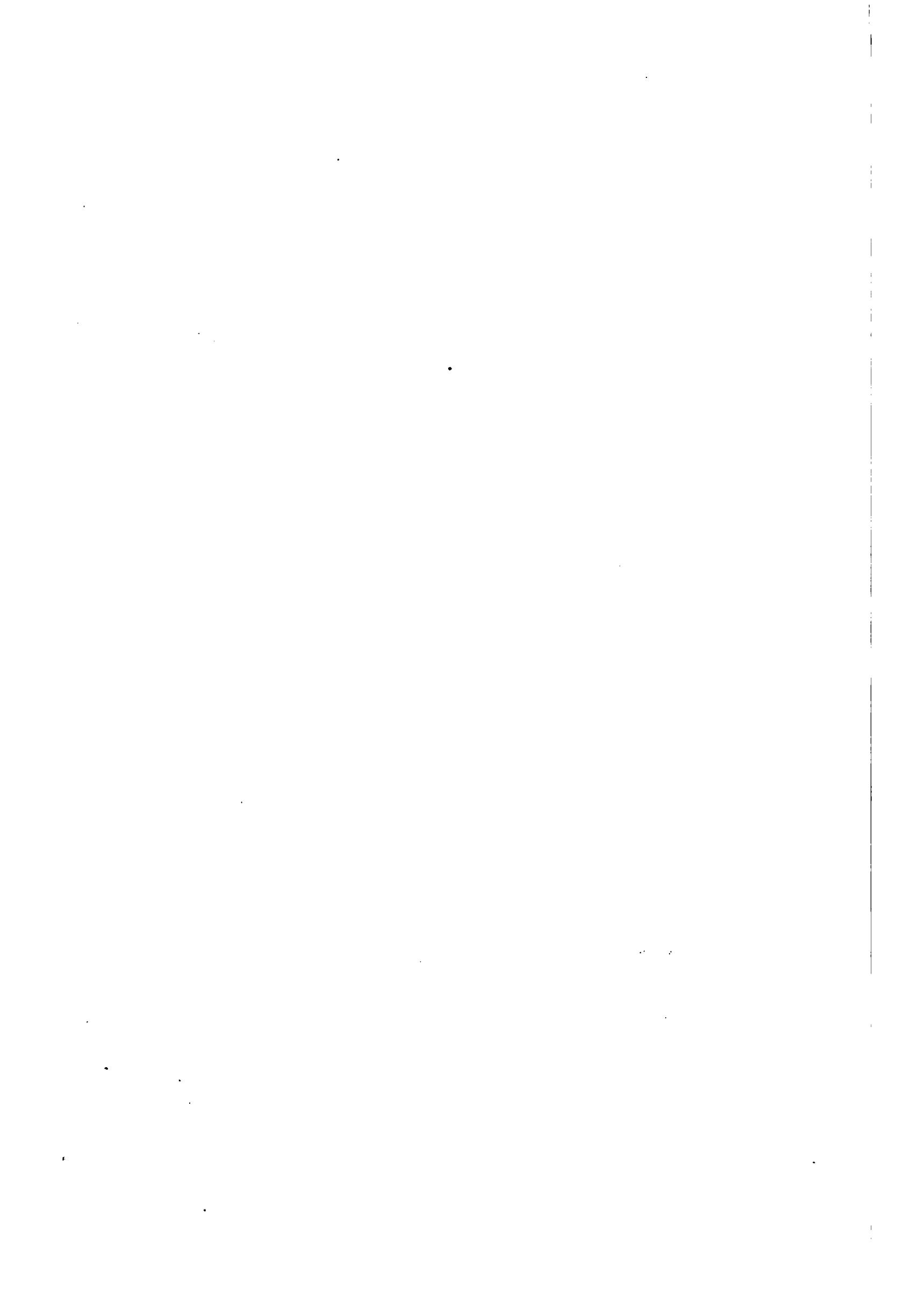
We next cross the Vienne and ascend the valley of the *Clain*. — 46 M. *Les Barres*. In the neighbourhood is the site of *Vieux-Poitiers*, and farther on, also on the right bank, is *Moussais-la-Bataille*, the probable scene of the famous battle of Poitiers (see below). — Beyond (49 M.) *La Tricherie*, on the left, is the castle of *Baudiment*, a curious edifice of the 15th cent. (restored). — 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dissais-sur-Vienne*, with a fine castle of the 16th and 18th centuries. — 54 M. *Clan*; 56 M. *Chasseneuil*. On the right is the line to Bressuire (see p. 30).

61 M. *Poitiers*. — Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL DU PALAIS (Pl. a; B, 3), Rue Boncenne 2, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. b; B, 4), Rue Carnot 28, a good, old-established house, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. d; B, 4), Rue Carnot 39, R. 3-5, D. 3 fr., good; DES TROIS PILIERS (Pl. c; B, 4), Rue Carnot, commercial, R. 3, D. 3 fr. — HÔTEL TERMINUS (Pl. e; A, 4), R. 2, D. 3 fr., TRIBOT (Pl. f; A, 4), both near the station. — Restaurant. *Au Chapon-Fin*, Rue Lebascles, to the right of the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. C, 3), déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Cafés in the Rue Carnot and in the Place d'Armes. — Cabs. Per drive 3/4, per hr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; with two horses 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 2 fr.; at night 50 c. extra. — Tramways (steam) from the station round the Boulevards (ca. 2 M.) in the lower part of the town, to the *Pont Neuf* (Pl. D, 3); to *St. Martin-Lars* (comp. Pl. A, 6); and (electric) from the station to the *Place d'Armes* (10 c.) and thence to *Trois Bourdons* (comp. Pl. B, 6; 15 c.); and to *Pierre-Levée* (comp. Pl. D, 3; 15 c.). — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Rue du Chaudron-d'Or 4.

Poitiers, with a pop. of 39,886, the ancient capital of *Poitou* and now the chief town of the department of the *Vienne*, is the seat of a bishopric and possesses also a university, with a school of law, founded in 1432. It is situated on a hill at the confluence of the *Clain* and the *Boivre*, and most of the streets are narrow, tortuous, and steep.

Poitiers first appears as a Celtic town, the capital of the *Pictones* or *Pictavi*, whence its modern name. To the Romans it was known as *Limonum*. About 353 St. Hilary (not to be confounded with his namesake of Arles) became its first bishop. *Poitou* was included in the Visigothic kingdom of *Aquitaine*, founded in 419, but after the defeat of Alaric II. by Clovis at *Vouillé*, in 507, it was added to the Frankish dominions and constituted a countship whose holders afterwards made themselves dukes of *Aquitaine*. One of these dukes is said to have invited the Saracens into this part of the country, but be this as it may, it was within 20 M. to the N.W. of *Poitiers* that Charles Martel in 732 finally broke the power of the Moorish invaders. By the marriage of Eleanor, sole heiress of *Poitou* and *Aquitaine*, to Louis VII of France these important provinces became part of the royal dominions. On her divorce and re-marriage to Henry Plantagenet in 1152 they passed, unhappily for France, into the power of England. The most important event in the two centuries of strife which succeeded is the Battle of *Poitiers* (or *Maupertuis*; p. 8) in 1356, when John the Good was defeated by Edward the





Black Prince and lost more than 11,000 men. By the treaty of Brétigny (1360) Aquitaine, and with it Poitou and other counties, passed in full sovereignty to Edward III., but the country between the Loire and the Garonne was finally won back in 1372 by the Constable Bertrand du Guesclin. The Protestants under Coligny unsuccessfully besieged Poitiers for seven weeks in 1569.

Quitting the station (Pl. A, 4), which is situated in the lower part of the town, pedestrians reach the centre by the Rue de la Visitation, ascending a flight of about 100 steps to the right from the Boulevard Solférino. Turning again to the right at the first cross street, they reach the square in front of the *Prefecture* (Pl. A, B, 4), whence the Rue Victor Hugo leads to the Place d'Armes (see below). At No. 9 in the Rue Victor-Hugo is the *Musée des Augustins*, of the Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.

The Museum (admission on application) contains tapestry, furniture, enamels, porcelain, and paintings, including a landscape erroneously attributed to *Hobbema*; a Holy Family by *Giulio Romano*; St. John the Baptist of the Lombard School (? not *L. van Leyden*); Witch-scene after *Teniers*; Battle-scenes by *Bourguignon*; etc.

The same society has an important Museum of Roman and other antiquities in the Rue des Grandes-Écoles (Pl. B, 3; 'Sociétés Savantes'), open on application.

In the Place d'Armes (Pl. B, 3, 4), a large square forming the centre of the town, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 3), a handsome building in the style of the French Renaissance, by Guérinot (1869-74). It contains the *Musée des Beaux-Arts* and the *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle*, open daily from noon to 4 p. m.

The *Musée des Beaux-Arts* contains an important collection of paintings by French artists; also fine portraits by *Tintoretto* (No. 114), *Mierevelt* (No. 197), and *J. van Oost* (124), and works attributed to *Titian* (118), *Lippo Lippi* (106), *A. del Sarto* (117), *Masaccio* (109), etc.; besides sculptures (one by *Jean Goujon* and an antique statue of Minerva), antiquities, furniture, enamels, coins, etc. — The STAIRCASE is adorned with caryatides by *Barrias* and frescoes by *Purvis de Chavannes*. — In the SALLE DES FÊTES the stained glass and the ceiling-painting (Duguesclin freeing Poitiers from the English, by *Brunet*) should be noticed. — The ceilings of the SALLE DU CONSEIL and the SALLE DES MARRIAGES are decorated by *Leon Perrault*.

On the right, behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, is the pretty *Hôtel Bauce* or *Gaillard* (Pl. 1; C, 3), in the German Renaissance style (1554). In the vicinity is the *Lycée* (Pl. C, 3-4), with a painting by *Finsonius*, a pupil of Caravaggio (1615), and 17th cent. wood-carvings.

The *Temple St. Jean* (Pl. D, 3), reached via the Rue du Puygarreau and Rue du Pont-Neuf, is a curious structure, 42 ft. long by 26 ft. wide, identified as a baptistery of the 6th cent. with foundations perhaps 200 years older, but altered and added to in the 12th and 19th centuries. The floor is for the most part below the present level of the street. The interior (apply, in the absence of the concierge, at No. 7 Rue du Pont-Neuf) contains a font in the centre and sarcophagi, etc., of the 6-9th cent., and some 12th cent. frescoes.

The *Cathedral* (St. Peter's; Pl. C, D, 2) was begun in 1162 by Henry II. of England (p. 4), but the church was not consecrated until 1379. Some parts are Romanesque, but the Early Gothic style

predominates. The façade (recently restored) is too wide and too low and the unfinished towers which flank it increase its heaviness. The interior is imposing on account of the boldness of its proportions and the height and width of its aisles and bays. To make it appear longer than it actually is the architect has increased the effect of the perspective by lessening the width of the nave and aisles and by lowering the arches towards the choir. Some of the stained glass dates from the 12-13th cent., while the fine choir-stalls are from the latter half of the 13th.

From the rear of the cathedral we descend to the right to Ste. Radegonde (Pl. D, 2), a church founded about 560 by the queen of that name, wife of Clotaire I., who had retired hither to her convent of Ste. Croix. It was, however, rebuilt in the 11-13th cent. in the same style as the cathedral, except the main entrance, which belongs to the 15th or 16th century. A Romanesque steeple (11th cent.) rises from the façade. Specially noteworthy within the church are a *Crypt* containing the sarcophagus of St. Radegonde (an object of pilgrimage), and a marble statue of the saint (a portrait of Anne of Austria), by Nic. Legendre. On the right of the nave is a kind of niche called the chapel of the Pas-de-Dieu, with two poor statues, between which, on the pavement, is a foot-print, made, according to the legend, by our Lord when he appeared to St. Radegonde. Fine stained glass.

This church is near the Clain, which is spanned by the *Pont Neuf*, to the right, and by the old *Pont Joubert*, to the left.

On the opposite bank are the colossal gilded statue of *Notre Dame des Dunes* (Pl. D, 2) and a barrack. A little lower down a Gallo-Roman *Necropolis* has been discovered, and a *Champ des Martyrs*, with the remains of a hypogæum, now filled up.

In the suburb of St. Saturnin, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the *Pont Neuf*, via the third street on the left, is a dolmen known as the *Pierre-Levée*.

We re-ascend into the town by the Rue du Pont-Joubert, continued by the Grande Rue St. Michel, which leads us straight to —

***Notre-Dame-la-Grande** (Pl. B, 2), a very interesting monument of Romanesque architecture dating from the end of the 11th cent., with additions of the 15th and 16th. This church is noted for its * *West Façade*, which, like that of Angoulême cathedral (p. 11), has all the elaboration of detail which we associate with the repoussé work of the goldsmith. It is composed of three tiers of arches, in the lowest of which are inserted a round-headed door and two obtusely pointed blind ones subdivided into two semicircular arcades. The uppermost tiers, broken by a large window, contain mutilated statues of St. Hilary, St. Martin, and the Apostles, and in the gable-end is one of Christ in the act of blessing, surrounded by the emblems of the Evangelists. There are also bas-reliefs with subjects drawn chiefly from the life of the Virgin. This façade is flanked by turrets with conical tops and fish-scale ornamentation. The steeple of the church, with a similar top, is above the crossing.

The INTERIOR, disfigured by modern paintings of coarse tone, is divided into nave and aisles, the former having a barrel vault, the latter being

groined. The side-chapels were added in the 15th and 16th centuries. There is no transept, but the aisles are prolonged round the choir. The latter contains the remains of a 13th cent. fresco on its vault and a fine modern high-altar in the Romanesque style. In a chapel on the right is a 'Holy Sepulchre' of the 16th century.

The UNIVERSITY (Pl. B, 2), near Notre-Dame, formerly a hospital, was altered and enlarged in 1892-94.

It contains the *University Library* and also the *Municipal Library*, of nearly 65,000 vols. and 460 MSS., including a Life of St. Radegonde by St. Fortunatus (9th cent.) and other early specimens.

The Palais de Justice (Pl. B, 3), a little beyond Notre-Dame, on the left, includes, behind some late additions, remains of the old castle of the counts of Poitou (14th cent.). The **Salle des Pas-Perdus*, the old guard-chamber, 160 by 56 ft., recalls that of the Palais de Justice at Rouen. At one end is a carved triple chimney-piece, surmounted by a gallery and three windows, all in the Gothic style of the 15th cent., between two staircase-turrets.

The PROVOST'S COURT (*Prévôté*; Pl. A, B, 2), a building of the 15-16th cent., originally the *Hôtel Fumée*, has a very remarkable façade, with four turrets and some fine pediments over its windows.

At the N. end of the town stands the church of MONTIERNEUF (Pl. A, 1), an ancient church of the Benedictines, of the 11th century. It has a little cupola above the crossing, surmounted by two bell turrets which are connected by three arches.

Between the Palais de Justice and the Place d'Armes is St. Porchaire (Pl. B, 3), a church of the 16th cent., with a Romanesque tower, dating from an older building. — To the S. is St. Hilaire (Pl. B, 5), founded, it is said, before the 6th cent., rebuilt in the 11th and 12th, and partly in 1855-70 (tower and façade). This church, which consists of a nave and six aisles and has 6 cupolas, is commended to the attention of archaeologists.

The PARC DE BLOSSAC (Pl. B, C, 5, 6), at the S. end of the town, a promenade laid out in the 18th cent., commands a fine view of the Clain valley, on which side it is bordered by the remains of the old 14th century *Ramparts*, which extend some way westward between the town and the railway.

From Poitiers to Loudun (Angers) see p. 30; to La Rochelle and Rochefort, see R. 3.

FROM POITIERS TO NANTES, 126 M., railway in 4½-7½ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 80, 15 fr. 45 c., 10 fr.). — 10½ M. Neuville-de-Poitou, the junction of the Loudun line (p. 30). — 14 M. Villiers-Vouillé. Vouillé, where Clovis defeated Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, in 507, lies 2½ M. to the S. — 35 M. Parthenay, see p. 15. 56 M. Bressuire, see p. 30. — 72 M. Châtillon-St-Aubin. Châtillon-sur-Sèvre, named Mauléon until 1786, lies 1¼ M. to the S.E., St. Aubin de Baubigné 1¼ M. to the N.E. — 85 M. Cholet (*Hôt. de France*; *Boule d'Or*), a town with 19,352 inhab., situated on a hill on the *Moine*, was completely ruined during the Vendean wars, but has since then regained a considerable amount of prosperity. It manufactures linen and cotton goods, and has an extensive trade in fat cattle. The church of *Notre-Dame* is a noteworthy modern building in the Angevin style. The Musée (Sun. & Thurs., 1-4) contains collections of art, natural history, and industrial specimens. Lines to Angers and Saumur, see Baedeker's *Northern France*. — 98½ M. Torfou-Tiffauges. Tiffauges, 2 M. to the S., is dominated by the

extensive ruins of a *Castle* (11th, 14th, and 15th cent.), which belonged to the infamous *Gilles de Laval*, the original of 'Blue Beard' (p. 31). — 109 M. *Clisson*, see p. 21. 126 M. *Nantes*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

FROM POITIERS TO LA ROCHELLE (AND ROCHEFORT), 80 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 80, 10 fr. 95, 7 fr. 15 c.). The line to Rochefort (88 M.) diverges at Aigrefeuille, 11 M. before La Rochelle (see below). — The Angoulême line is followed as far as (8 M.) *St. Benoît* (p. 9). Beyond (12 M.) *Coulombiers* we cross the pretty valley of the *Vonne* by two lofty viaducts. — 16 M. *Lusignan* (*Hôtel de la Mélusine*), a picturesquely situated little town, partly on the bank of the *Vonne* and partly on a hill crowned with the inconsiderable remains of the *Château* of the illustrious family which gave kings to Jerusalem and Cyprus. This stronghold is fabled to have been built by the fairy *Mélusine*, whose name is probably derived from the earliest *châtelaine*, the 'Mother of the Lusignans' ('mère des Lusignans'; *Merlusina*, *Mélusine*). The *château* was destroyed in the Religious Wars. The interesting *Church* dates from the 11th century. — From *Lusignan* a diligence (45 c.) plies in 2 hrs. to *Sanxay* (*Hôtel du Bienvenu*), a country-town $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W., in the valley of the *Vonne*, where considerable Celtic-Roman remains of the 1st cent. of the present era were discovered in 1881-83 (interesting to archæologists only). — 25 M. *Pamproux*. In the neighbourhood is the *Roche Ruffin*, a grotto with an underground lake. — 29 M. *La Mothe-St-Héraye*, a small town, most of the inhabitants of which, as of many other places in this district, are Protestants. We then enter the valley of the *Sèvre Niortaise*.

34 M. *St. Maixent* (*Ecu de France*; *Cheval-Blanc*), a town of 4870 inhab., on the *Sèvre Niortaise*, has an interesting church of the 12-15th cent., in great part destroyed by the Calvinists in 1562 and 1568, but rebuilt in 1670-82. The fine tower over the W. front, with its truncated spire, dates from the 15th century. The crypt contains the tomb of *St. Maxentius* (d. 515), the second abbot of the monastery round which the town grew up. This monastery, rebuilt in the 17th cent., now serves as a barrack.

The line now ascends and then descends rapidly via (38 M.) *Ste. Néomaye*, (40 M.) *La Crèche*, and (44 M.) *Arthenay* to (49 M.) *Niort* (p. 15). — $54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Frontenay-Rohan*. The train traverses a marshy district. — $89\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Surgères* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a small town (3235 inhab.) with a Romanesque church of the 12th cent. and a ruined *château* (14th and 16th cent.). — 73 M. *Chambon*; 79 M. *Aigrefeuille-le-Thou*. From *Aigrefeuille* a branch-line runs to (9 M.) *Rochefort* (p. 26), passing *Ciré*, with a 16th cent. *château*. — 83 M. *La Jarrie*. The line describes a wide curve to reach *La Rochelle*, which is seen in the distance to the right, and joins the *Nantes* and *Bordeaux* line (R. 3). — 90 M. *La Rochelle*, see p. 22.

FROM POITIERS TO LIMOGES via *Bellac*, 87 M., railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 65, 10 fr. 80, 6 fr. 85 c.). — Beyond (3 M.) *St. Benoît* (see p. 9) a short tunnel is passed. — $71\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mignaloux-Nouaillé* (branch-line to *St. Savin* and *Le Blanc*, p. 9). The line here passes close to the famous battlefield of 1356 (p. 4). Beyond (22 M.) *Civaux* the line crosses the *Vienne*. — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lussac-les-Châteaux* has only one old castle, through the ruins of which the railway passes. Branch to *St. Saviol*, see p. 9.

$33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montmorillon* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de France*), a small town (pop. 5176) on an eminence, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left, at the foot of which flows the *Gartempe*. In its lower part is the Gothic church of *St. Martial*. *Notre-Dame*, on the left bank, is partly Romanesque, partly Gothic. Near it is a modern tower, surmounted by a *Statue of the Virgin*. The *Petit Séminaire*, an ancient convent of the Augustines, comprises a curious building of the 11-12th cent., called the *Octagon*, consisting of two chapels, one above the other. A branch-line runs hence to (25 M.) *Le Blanc* (p. 9), via (11 M.) *La Trimouille* or *La Trémouille* (*Hôtel du Nord*).

$51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Dorat* (*Hôtel de Bordeaux*, good; *Hôtel de France*), a small town with an interesting Romanesque church and remains of fortifications of the 15th century. — An alternative line to Limoges (*Gare d'Orléans*) runs hence via (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Château-Ponsac* (hotel), a small town (3936 inhab.) on the *Gartempe*, and (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Sulpice-Laurière* (p. 36).

59½ M. Bellac (*Hôt. de la Promenade*), a town with 4780 inhab., on the *Vinçou*. Beyond (60 M.) *Charterie* the *Monts de Blond* (1690 ft.) appear on the right. Several small stations. After passing (81 M.) *Couzeix-Chapelaï*, the train rapidly descends, traverses a tunnel 750 yds. long, and joins the line from Paris (p. 36). — 87 M. *Limoges* (p. 36).

FROM POITIERS TO CHÂTEAUROUX, 88 M., railway in 4¾-6 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 15, 10 fr. 80, 7 fr. 5 c.). — Diverging from the last-described route at (7½ M.) *Mignaloux-Nouaille*, we proceed N.E. over a dull plain. — 20 M. *Chauvigny* (*Lion d'Or*, R. 11½, déj. or D. 21½ fr.), a small town of 2350 inhab., prettily situated on the *Vienne*, with two fine churches of the 12th cent., and the ruins of four castles, richly repays a visit.

31¾ M. St. Savin (*Hôt. de France*), a small town of 1605 inhab., on the *Gartempe*, with an interesting *Abbey Church of the 11th cent., a cruciform building with three aisles, a transept, and ambulatory. Over the porch is a fine steeple with a Gothic spire, and over the transept a square tower. The height of the interior is exceptional for a Romanesque church. Among the interesting features of this church are some *Wall Paintings* of the 12th century. One series consists of subjects from *Genesis*, *Exodus*, and the *Apocalypse*; the others represent the patron saints of the abbey and of the neighbouring district.

45 M. Le Blanc (*Buffet; Hôt. de la Nouvelle-Promenade*), the *Oblincum* of the Romans, with 6663 inhab., stands on the *Creuse*. The chief object of interest is the church of *St. Génitour*, of the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries. — Line to *Port-de-Piles*, see p. 3; to *Montmorillon*, see p. 8. Another narrow-gauge railway runs hence to (58 M.) *Valençay* (p. 33), viâ (15 M.) *Mezières-en-Brenne*, which has a fine 14th cent. church, with a later chapel (15-16th cent.) adorned with good stained glass; (30 M.) *Buzançais* (p. 34); and (36½ M.) *Pellevoisin* (Gr.-Hôt. *Notre-Dame*, R. from 3, pens. 7 fr.), with a 13th cent. church.

55 M. *Ciron*. — Beyond (64 M.) *St. Gaultier* we join the line from *Limoges* (R. 5). — 69½ M. *Argenton* and thence to (88 M.) *Châteauroux*, see pp. 35-33.

II. From Poitiers to Angoulême.

70 M. RAILWAY in 11¼-11¾ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 60 c.).

The line passes through a short tunnel into the picturesque valley of the *Clain* and crosses that river several times. — 64 M. (from Tours) *St. Benoît*, the junction for *St. Sulpice-Laurière* and *Limoges* (p. 8), and also for *La Rochelle* and *Rochefort* (R. 3). — 66 M. *Ligugé*, with an old Benedictine abbey founded about 360 by *St. Martin*. Farther on, on the right, is the castle of *Bernay*, of the 15th century. — 73½ M. *Vivonne* is the starting-point for excursions in the pretty valleys of the *Vonne* and the *Clouère*. At *Château-Larcher*, 3 M. to the E., is a 13th cent. 'lanterne des morts' (p. 36). — 93 M. *St. Saviol*, near which is the *Dolmen de Pierre-Pèse*.

A branch-line runs hence viâ (4½ M.) *Civray*, a small town on the *Charente*, with a Romanesque church with an interesting W. front, (10½ M.) *Charroux*, with the remains of an abbey, (28½ M.) *St. Martin-Usson*, and (27½ M.) *L'Isle-Jourdain*, pleasantly situated on the *Vienne*, to (39½ M.) *Lussac-les-Châteaux* (p. 8).

Another line runs to (44½ M.) *St. Jean-d'Angely* (p. 17) viâ (33 M.) *Aulnay de Saintonge* (hotel), with an interesting Romanesque church.

102 M. *Ruffec* (*Buffet; Hôt. des Ambassadeurs; de France*), with 3474 inhab., has a Romanesque church with a remarkable façade. The town is celebrated for truffled pies. Line to *Niort* (p. 17).

A short tunnel is passed through. 108 M. *Salles-Moussac*, beyond which the *Charente* is crossed. 113 M. *Luxé*. — 119 M. *St.*

Amant-de-Boixe; the town, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.-W. (omn.), has a curious church, a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic. — 123 M. *Vars*.

As we approach Angoulême, a fine view of the town and its principal buildings is presented, the most prominent being (from left to right) the steeple of St. Martial, the tower of the Hôtel de Ville, and the cathedral with its square tower.

131 M. **Angoulême**. — **Stations.** *Gare d'Orléans* (buffet), for **Bordeaux**, and *Gare de l'Etat* (buffet), for **Limoges** and **Saintes** (pp. 12, 11), facing each other in the Avenue Gambetta (Pl. F, 1); *Gare de Rouillac*, for the line to **Matha** (p. 11), next the *Gare de l'Etat*. — *Omnibus* to the hotels 50 c., each article of luggage 25 c.

Hotels. **GRAND-HÔTEL DES POSTES** (Pl. d; D, 3), Rue de l'Arsenal 40, R. 3-4, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **HÔT. DU PALAIS** (Pl. a; D, 2, 3), Place du Mûrier, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 4 fr.; **HÔT. DE FRANCE** (Pl. b; E, 2, 3), Place des Halles-Centrales, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; **GRAND-HÔTEL & HÔT. MODERNE** (Pl. e; E, 2), Avenue Gambetta 54, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; **NOUVEL-HÔTEL & DES TROIS PILIERS** (Pl. e; F, 3), Place du Champ-de-Mars, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr. — **Cafés.** *Grand Café de la Paix*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, etc. — **Cabs.** Per drive within the walls or in the upper town $\frac{3}{4}$, within the octroi-limits $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; per hr. with one horse 2, with two horses $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Open cab $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. extra. No tariff at night (6 or 7 p. m. to 8 a. m.). — **Electric Tramways** (10 c.) from the station to the town, etc. — **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. D, 3), Place du Mûrier.

Angoulême (315 ft.), with 37,650 inhab., the ancient capital of the *Angoumois*, is now the chief town of the department of the *Charente* and an episcopal see. Like Poitiers, it occupies an eminence between two rivers, the *Charente* and the *Anguienne*, but it is better built and is encircled by promenades which afford very fine views. Angoulême is noted for its paper-mills.

The town existed in the time of the Romans, who named it *Encolismia*. It was included in the kingdom of Aquitaine, but at a later period became the capital of a county which was handed over to the English by the treaty of Brétigny in 1360. It revolted in 1373, and as a reward for its fidelity to France, it was constituted a duchy and made the appanage of one of the royal princes. The town was several times taken and sacked in the Religious Wars, notably by Coligny.

From the stations we ascend by the Avenue Gambetta, passing the church of *St. Martial* (Pl. E, 3), a handsome Romanesque building by Paul Abadie (d. 1884). The Boulevard Pasteur, diverging to the right, leads to the *Halles Centrales* or *Marché Couvert* (Pl. D, 2), on the site of the old prisons.

The handsome Rue des Halles-Centrales leads to the ***Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. D, 3), a very remarkable structure, in great part modern (1858-66), which also is the work of *Abadie*. It is in the style of the 13th cent. and occupies the site of the castle of the Counts of Angoulême, of which there remain two towers on the left, one of the 14th, the other of the 15th century. The small *Picture and Sculpture Gallery* and the *Archaeological Museum* in the interior are open free on Sun., Thurs., and holidays from 12 to 4; to strangers also at other times. — In a small garden on the left side are a marble *Statue of Margaret of Valois*, or Angoulême, sister of Francis I. and Queen of Navarre (1492-1549), by Badiou de la Tronchère (1871), and a *War Monument* for 1870-71, by R. Verlet.



The Theatre (Pl. D, 3) is in the Place de la Commune, a square abutting on the Ramparts, beside the Monument of President Carnot (Pl. C, 3), by R. Verlet. This point commands a comprehensive view of the valley of the Angoumois.

The *Cathedral of St. Peter (Pl. C, 3), to the right, is one of the most interesting Romanesque-Byzantine churches in France, recalling Notre-Dame at Poitiers (p. 6) and St. Front at Périgueux (p. 40). It dates, as a whole, from 1105-28, but was thoroughly restored in 1630-54, and even partly rebuilt between 1868 and 1870 by Abadie. It comprises a nave without aisles, surmounted by three cupolas; a transept with a cupola forming a lantern in the centre, a N. transept tower (see below), the remains of a S. transept tower; and an apse with four chapels. — The *Façade recalls on the whole that of Notre-Dame at Poitiers. Exclusive of the gable, it is composed of four tiers of arcades, divided from top to bottom by columns into five bays. The lowest tier has five arches, of which the largest and central one contains the sole door in the façade. Above this door is a large window and above that, between symbols of the Evangelists, is a Christ in Judgment, to which event most of the many sculptures of the façade refer. Below the Christ, to the right and left, are angels sounding the last trump, the dead rising from their graves (the blessed distinguished by the nimbus and the reprobate accompanied by demons), the Doctors of the Church, the Apostles, symbolic representations of Faith (St. George), Hope, and Charity (St. Martin), etc., and numerous beautiful ornamentations.

The splendid *Tower at the end of the N. transept, 193 ft. in height, was necessarily pulled down at the time of the restoration, but rebuilt exactly in its former shape and, as far as possible, with the same materials. It has six square stages, diminishing in size, and four of them present open bays. The corresponding S. tower, of which only the base remains, was destroyed by the Calvinists in 1568; it had a Gothic spire. — In the Interior the cupolas of the nave (which has slightly pointed arches) and the lantern of the transept, pierced by twelve windows, merit special notice.

To the E. of the cathedral is the Bishop's Palace (Pl. C, 3), of the same age as the church and also restored by Abadie.

Continuing to follow the ramparts beyond the cathedral, we arrive at the Jardin Vert (Pl. B, 2), a fine promenade on the side of the hill, near the modern church of St. Ausone, built in the Early Gothic style by Abadie. To appreciate the view, we ascend to the Promenade de Beaulieu (Pl. B, 2), which skirts the spacious Lycée and commands the valley of the Charente, beyond which, on the right bank, lies the suburb of St. Cybard.

From Angoulême (Gare de Rouillac) a line of little interest to tourists, runs to (38½ M.) Melle and (60 M.) St. Jean-d'Angely (p. 17).

From Angoulême to Sauveterre (Rochefort, La Rochelle), 45½ M., railway in 2½-3¼ hrs (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 25 c.). — From the Gare de l'Etat (p. 10) we pass through a tunnel under the town and cross

the Bordeaux line. — 3 M. St. Michel-sur-Charente, with a curious octagonal church. The line then follows the valley of the Charente.

14 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. Châteauneuf-sur-Charente (*Soleil d'Or*), a town with 2870 inhab., once a stronghold in the hands of the English, and only recovered from them after a siege of four years (1376-80). A branch-line runs hence to (12 M.) Barberieux (*Boule d'Or; Hôt. de France*), a town of 4080 inhab., on the slope of a hill, with the remains of a castle of the 15th cent., and a church of the 12th and 16th centuries. — Tramway to Pons (p. 19).

23 M. Jarnac (*Hôt. de France; Couturier*), a small town chiefly known for the victory of the Catholics under the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henri III, over the Protestant army of the Prince of Condé in 1569. — The country to the left of our route and to the S. of the Charente, as far as beyond Cognac, is the *Petite Champagne*. Farther to the S. is the *Grande Champagne*. They are so called because they are of the same geological formation as Champagne and, like it, produced excellent white wines of which highly-reputed brandies were made, those of the second being called 'Fine Champagne'. The vineyards, destroyed by the phylloxera, have not yet been replanted.

31 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. Cognac (*Hôt. de Londres; Dumas et d'Orléans*), an old town of 19,483 inhab., the centre of the brandy trade of the Charente. Its chief object of interest is the church of St. Léger, mainly of the 11th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The façade has a fine Romanesque portal and a florid Gothic rose-window. In the Place François-Premier, with the *Post Office*, is an *Equestrian Statue of Francis I.*, a modern bronze by Etex. The large brandy distilleries and the vast storehouses should be seen. One of the latter is on the site of the castle in which Francis I. was born (1494).

At (42 M.) Beillant (p. 19; buffet) we join the line from Nantes to Bordeaux. — 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Saintes (p. 17).

FROM ANGOULÈME TO RIBÉRAC, 42 M., railway in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 35 c.). We start from the Gare de l'Etat (p. 10). — 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. Ruelle, with a large cannon-foundry established in 1750. — 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. Magnac-Touvre. The copious springs of Touvre are at the foot of a hill which is crowned by a ruined castle. — Beyond (38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Celles-Villetoureix we pass the *Tour de la Rigale*, said to be the 'cella' of a Roman temple. We cross the *Dronne*. — 42 M. Ribérac (*Hôt. du Périgord*, déj. 8, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7 fr.; *de France*), a prettily situated commercial town with 3622 inhabitants. — The line goes on to Mussidan (p. 42), Bergerac (p. 54), Marmande (p. 70), etc. — From Ribérac to Périgueux, see p. 42.

FROM ANGOULÈME TO LIMOGES, 76 M., railway in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 30, 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 5 c.). — To (61 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Magnac-Touvre, see above. — From (10 M.) Le Quercy-Pranzac a branch-line runs to (39 M.) Thiviers (p. 39), viâ (8 M.) Marthon, where are the remarkable ruins of a castle of the 12th cent., (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Nontron (*Hôt. du Nord*), and (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Pardoux-la-Rivière, on the *Dronne*, whence a tramway runs to Périgueux.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. La Roche Foucauld (*Hôt. du Commerce*), a little town (2782 inhab.) on the *Tardoire*, with the remarkable **Château* of the family of that name, founded in the 9th or 10th cent., but dating chiefly from the 12th and 16th. The finest parts, dating from the Renaissance, are the magnificent staircase built by Fontant (1528-38), the galleries, surmounted by arcades, which surround the inner court, and the chapel (14-15th cent.). — 25 M. Chasseneuil-sur-Bonnieure has a castle of the 17th century. — From (38 M.) Roumazières-Loubert (buffet) a branch-line diverges for (29 M.) L'Isle Jourdain (p. 9), viâ (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Confolens (*Hôt. Chaboussaut*), a town with 3053 inhab., a castle, and two ancient churches. — We now reach the valley of the Vienne. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Chabanais. 46 M. Saillat-Chassenon. Chassenon, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., is the *Cassinomagus* of the Romans. A branch-line runs hence to (28 M.) Bussière-Galant (Périgueux, see p. 39), viâ (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Rochechouart (*Hôt. Beausoleil*, below the town), a little town (4202 inhab.) with a remarkable castle situated on a lofty rock and rebuilt in the 15th cent., and (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Châlus (hotel), with two keeps of the strong castle in attacking which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was mortally wounded in 1199.

50 M. St. Junien (*Hôt. du Commerce*), an industrial town of 11,432 inhab., containing a remarkable abbey-church of the 12th and 14th cent., with

the richly sculptured 12th cent. tomb of St. Junien, and a beautiful high-altar. Near the station is a bridge of the 13th cent., with a chapel of the Virgin to which Louis XI. was a pilgrim. — Beyond (87 M.) *Aixe-sur-Vienne* (Hôt. du Pêcheur), an industrial place with 3600 inhab., we pass through a tunnel $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long. — 76 M. *Limoges* (Gare de Montjovis, p. 36).

III. From Angoulême to Bordeaux.

82 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the Gare de la Bastide, 87 M. to that of St. Jean (see p. 42). RAILWAY in 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 15 fr., 10 fr. 15, 6 fr. 55 c., or 15 fr. 65, 10 fr. 60, 6 fr. 85 c.). Restaurant-car in the afternoon express. Best views to the right.

The line passes under the town through a tunnel $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. — 136 M. (from Tours) *La Couronne* (hotel), with a large paper-mill and the remarkable ruins of a Gothic abbey-church of the 12th century. — 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mouthiers-sur-Boëme*; 144 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Charmant*. We pass from the Charente to the Dordogne basin by a tunnel 1 M. long, and enter the valley of the *Tude*. The country assumes more and more a southern appearance. — 152 M. *Montmoreau*. — 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chalais* (Hôt. de France), a small decayed town, well known for its attachment to the English in the 15th century, with an old castle, now a hospice. Hence we pass to the valley of the *Dronne*.

182 M. *Coutras* (*Buffet*; *Lion-d'Or*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a commercial town (4062 inhab.), with scanty remains of its ancient castle. In 1587 Henri IV here defeated the Leaguers. Church of the 15th and 19th centuries. Line to *Périgueux*, see p. 42.

FROM COUTRAS TO CAVIGNAC, 18 M., railway joining the line from Bordeaux to Nantes (R. 5). The *Isle* is crossed. 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Guitres*, a small town on a hill to the right, with a fine Romanesque church. 13 M. *Marcenais*, junction of a line to Libourne (12 M.; see below). 16 M. *Caenac* (p. 20).

We next cross the *Isle*. — 197 M. *St. Denis-de-Pile*.

192 M. *Libourne* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de France*; post-office in the Place de la Paix), a thriving town with 19,175 inhab., at the confluence of the *Dordogne* and the *Isle*. It is of ancient origin (Condate), but has been to a great extent rebuilt since the 17th century. The *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 16th cent., the church of *St. Jean-Baptiste*, with a fine modern steeple 233 ft. high, from the 15th. The bridge over the *Dordogne* affords a beautiful view. The *Tour de l'Horloge*, on the Quai de l'*Isle*, is a relic of the 14th cent. fortifications.

About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. is *Fronsac*, on a hill (236 ft.) which affords a fine view (omn. from the station 40 c.). The town was fortified from the time of Charlemagne, but the castle is now destroyed.

From Libourne to *Marcenais*, see above; to *Le Buisson* (*Cahors*) and *Aurillac*, see p. 54.

Quitting Libourne we cross the *Dordogne*, already a very large stream, and pass several small stations. At a distance, to the right of (203 M.) *Loubès*, are the bridges of *Cubzac* (p. 20). — Beyond (205 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Grave-d'Ambarès*, to the right, the line from Nantes is approached (R. 5), and the *Garonne* now appears on that side. — 209 M. *Bassens*. We pass through a series of cuttings, over three viaducts, and through three short tunnels. — 210 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lormont*

(3072 inhab.), on the Garonne, with ship-building yards. Two more tunnels and then, on the right, a splendid view of Bordeaux and its harbour.

213½ M. Bordeaux (*Gare de la Bastide*; see p. 42). Trains in connection with the line to the South, at the *St. Jean* station (p. 42), back out a little way and make a détour to cross the Garonne by the bridge mentioned on p. 46.

2. From Saumur (Paris) to Bordeaux.

206 M. from the *Gare d'Orléans*, 202 M. from the *Gare de l'Etat* (slow trains only). RAILWAY in 6½-10 hrs. (fares 38 fr. 85, 24 fr. 70, 16 fr. 30 c.), arriving in Bordeaux at the *Gare St. Jean*. Break of journey, see p. 3. — *From Paris to Bordeaux* viâ Saumur, 380 M. to the *Gare de l'Etat*, (slow trains only), railway in 22½ hrs., 384 M. to the *Gare St. Jean*, in 10-17½ hrs. (fares 67 fr. 35, 45 fr. 80, 30 fr. 10 c., or 68 fr. 10, 46 fr. 35, 30 fr. 45 c.). Trains start from the *Gare Montparnasse* at Paris and run viâ *Chartres*, *Brou*, and *Château-du-Loir*. Dining-car on the 'rapide' and on the morning-express (déj. 31½, D. 4 fr., incl. wine).

From Saumur to *Les Sables-d'Olonne*, 120 M., railway in 4½-6¾ hrs. (fares 19 fr., 13 fr. 60, 8 fr. 90 c.) viâ *Thouars* (see p. 15). — From Saumur to *La Rochelle* and *Rochefort* viâ *Niort* (see p. 15), 122 and 120 M. in 4½-6½ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 85, 13 fr. 15, 8 fr. 65 c., and 18 fr. 65, 13 fr. 25, 8 fr. 65 c.); or viâ *Thouars* (see p. 15) and *Bressuire*, 112 and 130 M. in 4½ and 5½ hrs. (fares about 18 fr. 85, 13 fr. 85, 8 fr. 95 c., and 21 fr. 90, 16 fr. 10, 10 fr. 45 c.).

I. From Saumur to Niort.

80 or 76 M. RAILWAY in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 25, 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 85 c.). The fast trains start from the *Gare d'Orléans*, the slow trains from the *Gare de l'Etat*.

Saumur, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — Quitting the *Gare d'Orléans* the train describes a wide curve to the E., crosses the Loire by an iron bridge 1145 yds. long, threads a tunnel of the same length, and reaches (3 M.) *Nantilly*, the junction of the line from the *Gare de l'Etat*. — 7 M. *Brézé-St-Cyr-en-Bourg*. The handsome 16th cent. château of *Brézé* lies ½ M. to the S.E.

13 M. *Montreuil-Bellay* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de France*; *de Londres*; *de la Gare*), an ancient town with 2082 inhab., situated on the *Thouet*, at a little distance from the station. The road from the station passes through the *Town Walls* (13th and 15th cent.), near the ancient *Porte de Thouars*. The **Château* (adm. on application), on a precipitous eminence, dates from the 15th cent. and consists of two parts, the *Château Vieux* and the *Château Neuf*. The latter has been well restored. The fine nave of the church beside the château also dates from the 15th century.

A narrow-gauge line runs from *Montreuil-Bellay* viâ (22½ M.) *Argenton-Château* (*Lion-d'Or*), with an ancient château and church, to (38 M.) *Bressuire* (p. 30; 29 M. by the main line). — To *Loudun* and to *Angers*, see p. 30.

As we quit *Montreuil* we enjoy a picturesque retrospect of its castle, on the left.

24 M. Thouars (*Buffet; Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc, Grande-Rue, good; de la Gare*), with 5669 inhab., on the *Thouet*, was the capital of the powerful viscounts of Thouars, almost always partizans of the English, until it was taken by Bertrand du Guesclin in 1372. Afterwards it was long held by the Ducs de la Trémouille. The *Castle* is a spacious structure of the 16th cent., built on steep cliffs above the river, 1 M. from the station. It is now a prison; but visitors may obtain admission (after 10 a. m.) to the chapel, called *Sainte Chapelle*, a fine example of the Gothic style, finished in 1514. It has a crypt cut out in the rock, with the vault of the Trémouille family. Fine view of the valley of the *Thouet* from the terrace in front of the castle. — The *Church of St. Médard*, on the right of the main street as we return, has a fine Romanesque *Portal. — *St. Laon*, on the left of the same street, dates from the 12th and 15th cent.; interesting interior.

From Thouars to *Les Sables-d'Olonne* and to *Tours*, see p. 30.

Beyond a viaduct the Sables line diverges to the right. — **33 M. St. Varent**. We cross the *Thouet* once more. To the right appears the fine *Château de Soulièvres*. — **39 M. Airvault** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a little town in which the church of *St. Pierre*, an old abbey-church, is a noteworthy example of the Romanesque style with Gothic additions. Here, too, are the remains of a castle. The *Thouet* is crossed, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. higher up, by a 12th cent. bridge with eleven arches, called *Pont de Vernay*.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Airvault-Gare. Branch to *Moncontour*, see p. 30. — **42 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Loup-sur-Thouet**, with a château of the 17th century.

54 M. Parthenay (*Buffet; Hôt. Tranchant, R. 3, pens. 9, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good*), a picturesque old town of 7509 inhab., is still partially surrounded with ramparts of the 12-13th centuries. It played an important part in the wars against England in the middle ages, in the Religious Wars, and in those of the Vendée. The *Church of St. Laurent*, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, has a modern spire and a 12th cent. tower. *Ste. Croix* is Romanesque. The ruined *Château*, the *Porte St. Jacques*, and the ruins of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Couldre*, in the Romanesque style, are also noteworthy.

From Parthenay to *Nantes* and *Poitiers*, see p. 7. — Narrow-gauge railways run from Parthenay to (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Llaus* (p. 31) via (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Secondigny* (hotel), and to (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Maixent* (p. 8) via (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ménigouts* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), 3 M. to the W. of *Sanxay* (p. 8).

Our line now quits the valley of the *Thouet* and traverses the *Gâtine*, an undulating and wooded but barren district like the *Bocage* (p. 21), of which it is a continuation. — **67 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Chandeniers** has a Romanesque church of the 11th cent., restored in the 15th. — **73 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Echiré-St-Gelais**, where the *Sèvre-Niortaise* is crossed. About 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. are the impressive ruins of the *Château du Coudray-Salbart*, built in the 13th century.

80 M. Niort. — Hotels. *HÔTEL DU RAISIN DE BOURGOGNE, (Pl. a; B, 3), Rue Victor Hugo 38 (courtyard), D. 3 fr.; DES ETRANGERS (Pl. b;

B, 3), Rue des Cordeliers 8; DE FRANCE (Pl. c; B, 3), Place du Temple 11; DE LA BRÈCHE (Pl. d; B, 4), Place de la Brèche; DE LA GARE, unpretending, good cuisine. — *Buffet*, at the station, well spoken of, déj. 3. D. 3½ fr. — *Cafés*, in the Place de la Brèche. — *Cabs*, 1 fr. per drive, 2 fr. per hour (at night 2 and 4 fr.). — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. A, 3), Rue de la Préfecture 6.

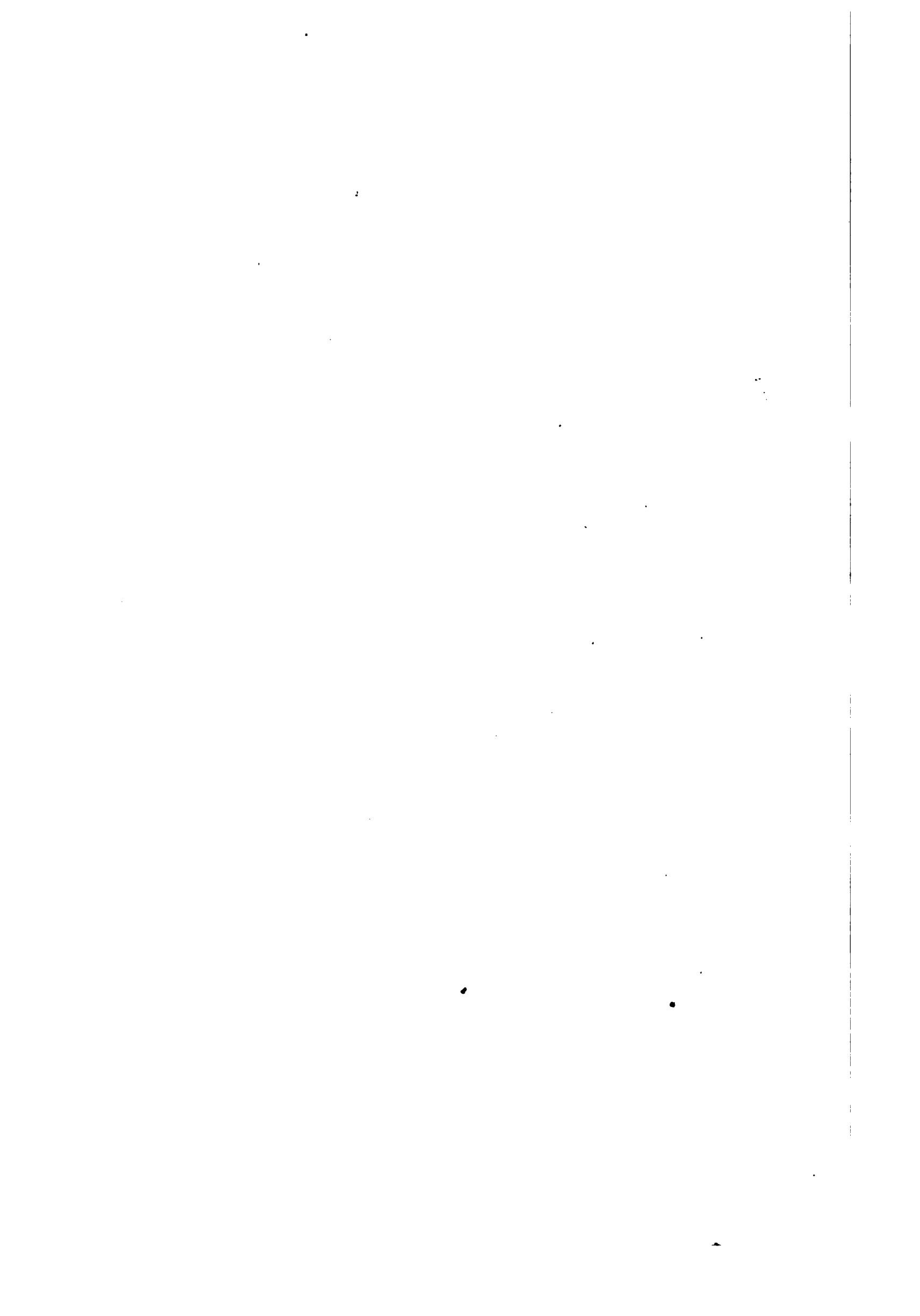
Niort, with 23,897 inhab., on the Sèvre-Niortaise, is the chief town of the department of the *Deux-Sèvres*. Handed over to England with the domains of Eleanor of Aquitaine (p. 4), it was several times taken and retaken in the Hundred Years' War, on the last occasion (1372) by Bertrand du Guesclin. Its Calvinist sympathies also led to considerable suffering in the Religious Wars. The chief industry of Niort is in hides and skins, and gloves are largely manufactured here.

On the right side of the Rue de la Gare, leading from the station, is the large modern church of *St. Hilaire* (Pl. C, 4), in a debased style. Adjacent is the spacious *Place de la Brèche* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), adorned with flower-beds and statues in bronze and marble, from the lower end of which the Rue Ricard leads to the Rue Victor-Hugo, the chief street of the town. In the court of No. 19 is the *Maison de Candie* (Pl. 2; B, 3), in the Gothic style of the 15-16th cent., in which Mme. de Maintenon (1635-1719) is said to have been born. — The Rue du Pilori, on the right, leads to the so-called *Palais d'Éléonore* (Pl. B, 3), the old *Hôtel de Ville*. The present building, flanked by two round machicolated towers, dates from 1520-35. It contains the *Musée Lapidaire et Archéologique*, a collection of antiquities (open on Sun. and Thurs. 12-4 or 5, to strangers on other days also; concierge at No 11, opposite the entrance). — Farther on, to the left, is the church of *St. Andrew* (Pl. B, 2) rebuilt about 1850 in the style of the 15th cent., and still farther on is the beautiful *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. B, 1), laid out on a slope by the river-side and affording pleasant views. It is embellished with sculptures.

We now return by the Quays to the *Halles* (Pl. A, B, 3), a tasteful iron structure at the end of the Rue Victor-Hugo. On the other side is the *Keep* (*Donjon*) of a castle built by Henry Plantagenet about 1160, which consisted mainly of two large square towers with round turrets. Beyond the keep are the *Préfecture*, the *Palais de Justice*, and *Notre-Dame* (Pl. A, 3, 4), the chief church of Niort, dating from 1491-1535 but considerably altered in the 19th century. The N. portal is embellished with a curious balustrade, and the tower has a stone spire surrounded with turrets bearing statues of the Evangelists. In the interior are a Gothic pulpit, 'Stations of the Cross' in carved oak, an elegant Renaissance gallery, etc.

The Grande Rue Notre-Dame leads to the right from this church to the Rue St. Jean, which leads back to the Rue Victor-Hugo. At the corner of the Rue St. Jean and Rue du Musée is the *Musée Départemental* (Pl. B, 3), occupying an old convent and open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from noon till 4 or 5, to strangers on





other days also. The picture-gallery on the second floor contains about 200 paintings, including some good works of the Italian School, for the most part by unknown masters, and several works of the early French School. — Opposite the Musée rises the *Ecole de Dessin* and *Public Library*, behind which is the new *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. A, 3).

From Niort to *Poitiers* and to *La Rochelle* and *Rochefort*, see p. 8; to *Bressuire* and to *Angers*, see p. 31 and *Baedeker's Northern France*.

FROM NIORT TO RUFFEC, $51\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $21\frac{1}{3}$ - $23\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 45, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 10 c.). — $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Aiffres*. — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Melle (Hôtel Ste. Catherine)*, an ancient town (*Metallum*) with 2614 inhab., built partly on the bank of the *Béronne* and partly on a steep hill, which contained a silver and lead mine worked by the Romans. The chief building is the **Church of St. Hilaire*, in the lower part of the town, dating from the 12th cent. and containing some interesting sculptures. *St. Pierre*, in the upper part of the town, is of the same period. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marières-St-Romans*. About $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E. is a modern château, with the fine *Tour de Melzard* of the 15th century. We now ascend the valley of the *Boutonne*, a tributary of the *Charente*, which rises near ($34\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chef-Boutonne*. — $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ruffec*, see p. 9.

II. From Niort to Bordeaux.

126 M. RAILWAY in 4-8 hrs. (fares 26 fr. 80, 16 fr. 40, 10 fr. 15 c.).

Beyond Niort the Bordeaux line is comparatively uninteresting. A number of small stations are passed. — $110\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Saumur) *St. Jean-d'Angély (Hôtel de France)*, R. 2, D. 3 fr., good; post-office, Place du Minage), a town with 7041 inhab., on the right bank of the *Boutonne*, which here forms a small harbour. The town, the *Angeriacum* of the Gauls, owes its development to a Benedictine abbey, destroyed in 1568 by the Calvinists, who had made the place one of their chief strongholds. It was taken the following year by the Duke of Anjou (Henri III) and in 1621 by Louis XIII, who levelled its fortifications. Among the objects of interest are some remains of the abbey and its church, rebuilt in the 13th cent.; a tower of the 13th cent.; and an old market-house.

From *St. Jean-d'Angély* a local line runs via (11 M.) *Mailha* (p. 11) to ($28\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cognac* (p. 12). — Lines to *St. Saviol* and to *Surgères* and *Marans*, see pp. 9, 22.

The line now crosses the *Boutonne*; and beyond (118 M.) *Grandjean* reaches —

122 M. *Taillebourg (Hôtel de France)*, a little town where St. Louis defeated the English in 1242. By the treaty of Brétigny (1360) it was assigned to the latter, but was recovered from them by Bertrand du Guesclin in 1372. It is overlooked by the ruins of its *Castle*, built on a sheer rock. We here join the line from Nantes to Bordeaux via *La Rochelle* (R. 3).

The stone embankment on the left bank of the *Charente*, 1 M. long and 13 ft. broad, now used by a narrow-gauge line to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Porchaire*, dates from the beginning of the 13th cent., but was restored in 1610 and 1852.

128 M. *Saintes*. — *Hotels. HÔTEL DU PALAIS* (Pl. c; C, 2), Square du Palais-de-Justice, R. 3, D. $31\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *DES MESSAGERIES* (Pl. a; C, 2), Rue des Messageries, R. 3, D. 3 fr.; *DE FRANCE* (Pl. b; B, 2), Cours National

and Cours Reverseaux. — Cafés at the lower end of the Cours. — Buffet at the station. — Cabs, per drive 1 fr., per hour 2 fr.; at night 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ & 3 fr. — Steam Tramway from the station to Gémozac (p. 19) via the Avenue Gambetta and the Cours (25 c., 15 c.). — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2), Cours National 30.

Saintes, a town of 18,219 inhab., the ancient *Mediolanum*, capital of the *Santones* and afterwards of the *Saintonge*, is prettily situated on the left bank of the Charente. It was in great favour with the Romans after their conquest of Gaul, and still possesses many interesting Roman and mediæval remains.

Leaving the station we turn first to the left and then to the right, and follow the Avenue Gambetta, crossing a suburb in which, within a barrack-yard, stands the old and interesting abbey-church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. D, 2), dating from the 11-12th cent., but now no longer used for service. Over the crossing rises a fine steeple, composed of a square tower, with three arcades on each face, which is surmounted by a drum with twelve double arcades, the whole ending in a conical roof with fish-scale ornamentation. — The church of *St. Palais*, at the entrance to the barracks, dates from the 12-13th centuries.

The Rue de l'Arc-de-Triomphe leads hence to the Place Bassompierre, in which rises a *Triumphal Arch* (Pl. 1; C, 2), erected in the reign of Tiberius in honour of Germanicus on an old Roman bridge near this point but removed to its present site in 1843. Farther on, just before the stone bridge by which the town proper is entered, is a marble statue, by F. Talhuet (1868), of *Bernard Palissy* (Pl. 4; C, 2), the potter, who was born at Saintes in 1510.

On the other side of the bridge begins the Cours National, the principal street of the town. The Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, on the left, leads to the old cathedral, passing, on the right, the *Old Hôtel de Ville*, a Renaissance building with a small tower, containing the *Public Library* (Pl. C, 2).

No. 32, Rue Victor-Hugo, to the left, now a school, is known as the *Maison de Henri IV* (Pl. 3; C, 2) and dates from 1605.

The *Church of St. Pierre* (Pl. C, 2, 3), the ancient cathedral, is supposed to have been founded by Charlemagne, but it was rebuilt in 1117, in the 15th cent., and again after its destruction by the Calvinists in 1568. The great tower (236 ft.), with the exception of the dome at the top, dates from the 15th cent.; and the small cupolas of the transept are of the 12th century. Below the tower is a fine doorway in the florid Gothic style. The nave, with its large round pillars without capitals and its flat arches, is somewhat heavy.

Farther on to the right is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3), with a small collection of paintings, antiquities, coins, etc. (adm. on application to the concierge, 8.30-10.30 & 12.30-4.30). The concierge of the *Hôtel de Ville* opens also the *Musée d'Antiquités*, containing fragmentary sculptures, inscriptions, etc.

We continue to follow the line of the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville



to the *Place Blaïs* (Pl. B, 3; fine view), and thence ascend by the Rue de la Berthonnière and Rue St. François to the *Cours Révereaux*.

The Church of St. Eutropius (Pl. A, 3), beyond the Cours, is of very ancient foundation, but was rebuilt in the 11th cent. and altered in the 15th, and again, like the cathedral, after the Religious Wars. The fine stone spire was added in 1480-96. Nothing has been left of the old nave, the present one being made up of the old choir, in the Transition style, and part of the transept. The capitals of the columns and the vaulting of the aisles should be noticed. The present choir is of the 15th cent. and contains some modern statues of the Apostles under old canopies. Below the church there is a large and fine Romanesque *Crypt* of the 11th cent., which is lighted by windows and is entered directly from the street (open 8-10 a. m. only). Behind its chief altar is the tomb (restored in 1843) of St. Eutropius, the first bishop of Saintes, who suffered martyrdom here in the 3rd century. The capitals in the crypt also deserve notice.

In a hollow near St. Eutrope, to the right, are the ruins of the Roman *Amphitheatre* (Arènes; Pl. A, 2), dating from the 1st or 2nd century A. D. It measures 413 ft. by 335 ft., and was capable of holding 20-22,000 spectators. There was but one tier of arches, inclined towards the arena, and one 'præeinactio', or lobby, with three flights of steps. Of its 74 arches nine only remain in more or less good preservation. The services of the guide are not needed unless the visitor wishes to inspect the interior.

A street on the other side of the hollow takes us back to the *Cours Révereaux* (see above). Opposite stood a Roman building erroneously called the *Capitol*, which was destroyed during the wars with the English. Its site is occupied by a *Hôpital* (Pl. B, 2, 3), and nothing remains of the Roman building but some fragments of the walls. On the N. the *Cours Révereaux* joins the *Cours National* (p. 18).

From Saintes to Nantes, see p. 3; to Angoulême, see p. 11. — Narrow-gauge lines run from Saintes to (15 M.) Gémozac and to (80 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Marennes (p. 27).

132 M. *Chantiers*, with a Romanesque church, visible to the right. The train now crosses the Charente, quits its valley, and ascends that of the *Seugne*. — At (134 M.) *Beillant* (buffet) the line to Angoulême diverges (p. 12). — 138 M. *Montils-Colombier*.

143 M. *Pons* (*Buffet; Hôtel de Bordeaux, de Nantes*), a town of 4772 inhab., is prettily placed on a hill rising from the *Seugne*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right of the line. It has still some remains of ancient ramparts and a *Keep* of the 12th century. The adjacent *Hôtel de Ville* was formerly the *château* (15-16th cent.) and is partly built on semicircular arches. The river-banks here are very picturesque.

From Pons to Royan, 29 M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — From (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Saujon* (*Hôtel du Commerce, des Voyageurs*), a town with 3855 inhab., on the *Seudre*, a branch-line runs to (16 M.) *La Grève* (p. 20) and a narrow-gauge line to (16 M.) *Marennes* (p. 27). — 29 M. *Neyron*, see p. 67.

FROM PONS TO LA GRÈVE (*Ronce-les-Bains*), 38 M., railway in 2-23/4 hrs. — To (23½ M.) *Saujon*, see p. 19. — 37 M. *La Tremblade* (*Hôt. de France*), a small town surrounded by salt-marshes and sand-dunes, 1¾ M. from which is the sea-bathing place of *Ronce-les-Bains* (*Hôt. du Grand-Chalet*). — 38 M. *La Grèvre*, port of *La Tremblade*, on the *Seudre*, facing *Marennes* (p. 27; free ferry) and not far from the Straits of *Maumusson* (p. 27).

155½ M. **Jonzac** (*Hôtel de l'Ecu*), a town with 3366 inhab., on the *Seugne*, with a castle of the 14-18th centuries. — 167 M. *Montendre*, a country-town situated on a hill to the right, with a restored keep of the 12th century. — From (178 M.) *St. Mariens-St. Yzan* (buffet) a branch-line runs to (15½ M.) *Blaye* (p. 57).

Beyond (180½ M.) *Cavignac* the line to *Coutras* (p. 13) diverges to the left. 184 M. *Gauriaguet*; 187 M. *Aubie-St-Antoine*.

189½ M. **St. André-de-Cubzac** (*Lion-d'Or*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.), a small industrial town of 4091 inhab. with a handsome modern château.

FROM ST. ANDRÉ-DE-CUBZAC TO BLAYE AND ST. CIERS-SUR-GIRONDE, 33 M., narrow-gauge railway, on the right bank of the *Dordogne*, then of the *Gironde*. — 7½ M. *Bourg-sur-Gironde* (hotel), an ancient little town, with quarries and celebrated vineyards. — 15 M. *Plassac* is also noted for its wine. 18½ M. *Blaye* (p. 57). — The line now quits the *Gironde* and runs via *St. Martin*, *St. Seurin*, *Eyrans-Cartelègue*, etc., all noted for wine, to (33 M.) *St. Ciers-sur-Gironde* or *St. Ciers-Lalande*.

Beyond (191 M.) *Cubzac-les-Ponts* the train traverses a viaduct, 1½ M. in length, including a *Bridge over the *Dordogne*, 620 yds. long and 72 ft. high. The piers on the banks of the river go down 95 ft. below high-water mark and 75 ft. below the river-bed. The road from Paris to Bordeaux passes 1¼ M. to the left of this point, crossing the river by a splendid iron and stone bridge nearly 1 M. long. The *Dordogne* joins the *Garonne* a little way to the right, at the *Bec d'Ambès* (p. 57), and the two together form the *Gironde*. The tract between the *Dordogne* and the *Garonne* is known as *Entre-deux-Mers*. — 194½ M. *La Grave-d'Ambarès*.

Crossing the line from *Tours* to *Bordeaux* (p. 13), we pass (197½ M.) *Ste-Eulalie-Carbon-Blanc* and (202 M.) *Bordeaux-Benauge* and cross the *Garonne* by the bridge mentioned on p. 46, obtaining a fine view on the right of *Bordeaux* and its harbour.

206 M. *Bordeaux* (*Gare St. Jean*), see p. 42.

3. From Nantes to Bordeaux.

a. Via Clisson and La Rochelle.

231½ M. (235 M. to the *Gare St. Jean*). RAILWAY in 5½ hrs. (tri-weekly 'rapide') - 10¾ hrs. (fares 37 fr. 90, 28 fr. 5, 18 fr. 35 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de l'Etat*, but are joined at *Vertou* by trains in connection from the *Gare d'Orléans*. At *Bordeaux* they arrive at the *Gare de l'Etat* or the *Gare St. Jean* (p. 42). Restaurant-car by the morning-express (detached at *Saintes*) and by the 'rapide' (déj. 21/4-31/2, D. 3½-5 fr.). — Breaks on the journey, see p. 3.

Nantes, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — The line crosses four arms of the *Loire*, of which, as well as of *Nantes* itself, it affords a striking view. — 4½ M. *Vertou*, a country-town, pictur-

equally situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the right. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Haie-Fouassière*; 12 M. *Le Pallet*, the birthplace of Abélard and of Astrolabe, the son of Héloïse. Beyond it the *Sèvre Nantaise* is crossed.

17 M. *Clisson* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, *du Grand-Océan*, both far from the station; *Breton*, at the entrance to the town), a town with 2820 inhab., prettily situated on two hills at the confluence of the *Sèvre* and the *Maine*. The latter river is crossed by a handsome viaduct. The best view of the town and ruins is obtained from the hill on the opposite bank of the *Sèvre*, reached by following the road to the left from the station. The old feudal *Castle* (13-14th cent.) and the town itself were destroyed in 1793-94 in the wars of the Vendée, so that nothing ancient now remains except the interesting and picturesque ruins of the castle (see). On the capture of the latter thirty of the inhabitants are said to have been thrown alive into the castle-well and left there to perish miserably. The town was rebuilt in a somewhat peculiar style, mainly after the plans of the sculptor Lemot (1775-1827), the owner of the ruins. Both the rivers are bordered with attractive 'Garennes' or parks (no admission). Clisson has given its name to a family of which the most famous representative was Olivier de Clisson, Constable of France (d. 1407), one of the most distinguished champions of France in her wars with England.

From Clisson to (109 M.) *Poitiers*, see pp. 7, 8.

The train now enters the *Vendée*, traversing that part of it which is called the *Bocage*, famous in the annals of the Revolution. The land here is divided into square plots, each 5 to 7 acres in area, fenced in by hedges 8 to 10 ft. in height, ornamented with trees. — 24 M. *Montaigu-Vendée*, a small town, prettily situated on the *Maine*, which is crossed here, was the birthplace of Largillièrre-Lépeaux (1753-1824), one of the five members of the Directory. A monument here commemorates Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil (1847-1900), who was killed while fighting for the Boers against the British in the Transvaal War.

48 M. *La Roche-sur-Yon*, formerly *Napoléon-Vendée* and *Bourbon-Vendée* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, Place d'Armes 8, R. from 2. D. 3 fr.; *du Pélican*, Rue de Bordeaux 22, *des Voyageurs*, at the station), with 13,629 inhab., the chief town of the department of the *Vendée*, on a hill washed by the *Yon*. There was formerly a strong castle here which was a place of importance both in the English and Religious wars, but the town dates only from 1804, when Napoleon I. built it to replace Fontenay-le-Comte (p. 31) as the departmental capital. It is regularly built and almost without interest. The large Place d'Armes, in the centre, which is reached from the station via the boulevard on the right and the Rue du Lycée to the left, is adorned with an equestrian bronze Statue of Napoleon I., by De Nieuwerkerke. Here also is the *Hôtel de Ville*, with an annexe behind it containing a small museum of paintings and

antiquities. A little farther to the right, in a small square, is the *Statue of General Travot* (1767-1836) 'pacifier of the Vendée' during the Hundred Days, an indifferent bronze by Maindron. In front of the *Préfecture* is a statue of *Paul Baudry* (1828-1886), the painter, a native of the town, by Gérôme.

From La Roche-sur-Yon to *Les Sables-d'Olonne* and *Tours*, see R. 4. — Narrow-gauge lines run from La Roche to *Legé* (Nantes) and to (26 M.) *Les Herbiers* (hotel), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Mont des Alouettes* (755 ft.), one of the chief summits of the 'Vendéan Alps'.

$53\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nesmy*; 61 M. *Champ-St-Père*. The hedges separating the fields now disappear and are replaced by trenches.

71 M. Luçon (*Hôtel de la Tête-Noire*, R. 2, D. 3, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; post-office, Place des Acacias), a town with 6757 inhab., is the seat of a bishopric which Richelieu held from 1607 to 1624. The *Cathedral*, an old monastic foundation of the 11th cent., was not finished till the 18th and was restored in the 19th; it contains a Renaissance pulpit ('*Chaire de Richelieu*'), ornamented with paintings. Adjoining are *Cloisters* of the 15-16th centuries.

Luçon stands on the N. border of the *Marais*, a swampy part of the Vendée, which extends in the direction of the *Bretton Straits* as far as the *Bay of Aiguillon*, with which it communicates by a canal 9 M. in length. Down to the 6th cent. of the Christian era this district was a gulf, one of the arms of which extended on the E. as far as Niort, which is now 37 M. distant from the sea. The gradual elevation of the district, to which this metamorphosis is due, still continues. The entrance of the gulf, once upwards of 18 M. in width, is now not more than 3 M. across. The marshy tracts are drained by innumerable canals. The *Marais* affords excellent pasturage and contains numerous productive salt-marshes, while near the mouth of the *Sèvre Niortaise* are extensive 'bouchots', or 'parks' in which mussels and other shell-fish are reared for the markets of La Rochelle. This district and the other marshy regions fringing the sea-shore beyond it are all more or less unhealthy.

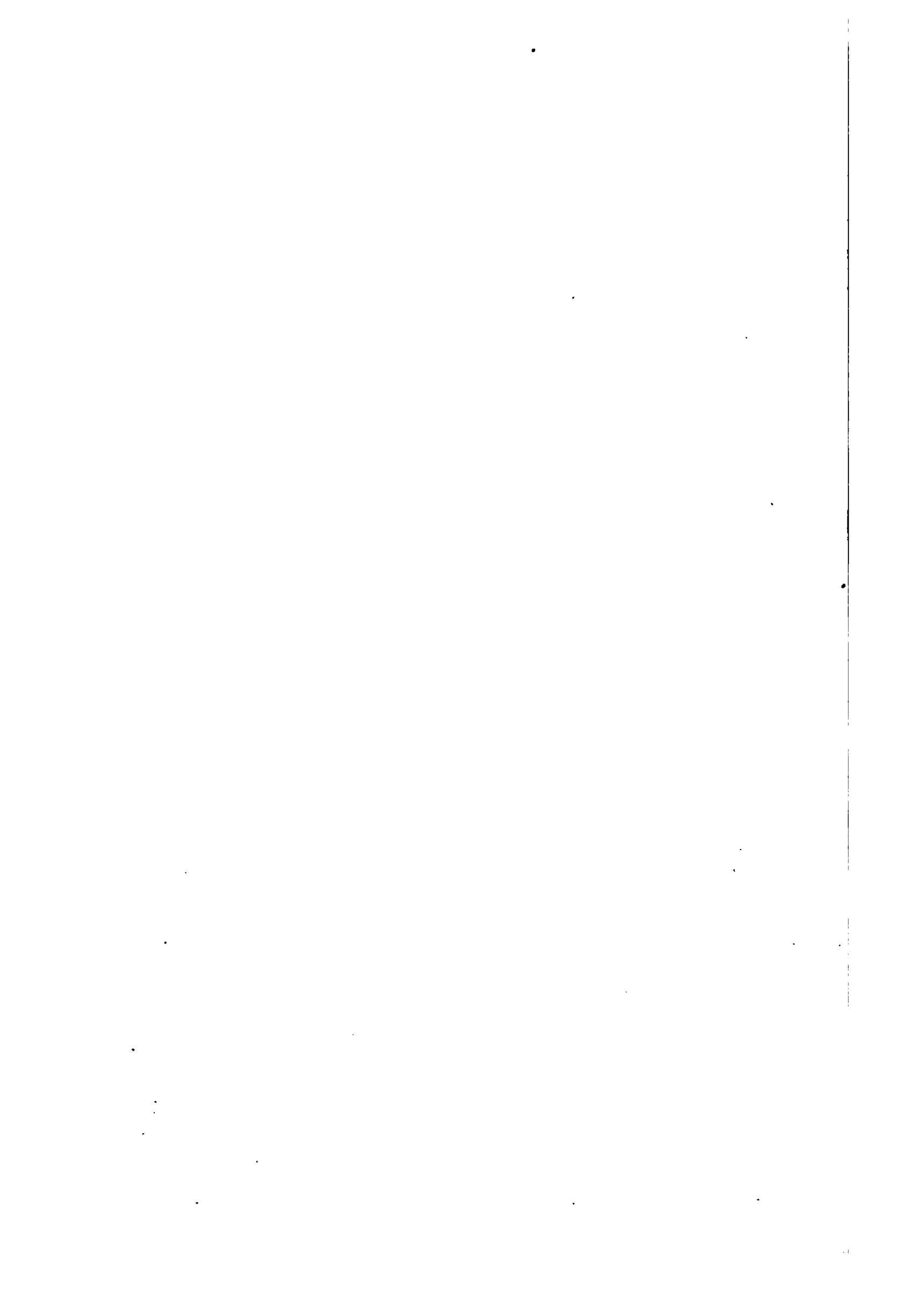
A narrow-gauge line runs from Luçon to (14 M.) *L'Aiguillon-sur-Mer* (hotel), a small seaport at the mouth of the Lay. — From Luçon to *Chantonnay*, see p. 31.

77 M. *Nalliers*. Beyond (80 M.) *Le Langon-Mouzeil* we traverse a corner of the *Marais* and cross the river *Vendée*. 86 M. *Velluire* (buffet); line to *Bressuire* and *Niort* via *Fontenay-le-Comte*, see p. 31.

88 M. *Vix*. The large village of this name lies $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the left, on a hill, which was formerly an island in the gulf (see above), as was also (93 M.) *L'Ile-d'Elle*, beyond which we cross the *Sèvre Niortaise*. On this river stands (97 M.) *Marans* (*Hôt. des Postes*), a well-built little town with a large grain trade, whence a line runs via *Surgères* to (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Jean-d'Angély* (p. 17). At (102 M.) *Andilly-St-Ouen* we quit the *Marais*. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dompierre-sur-Mer*. To the left lie extensive salt-marshes.

90 M. *La Rochelle*. — Hotels. *HÔTEL DE FRANCE* (Pl. a; B, 3), Rue Gargoulleau 26, R. 3-4, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 10-12, omn. 1 fr.; *DU COMMERCE* (Pl. c; B, 2), Place d'Armes, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 8, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good; *DES ÉTRANGERS* (Pl. b; C, 3), Rue Thiers 12; *GARNIER FRÈRES*, Quai Duperré, R. 1 from 2, pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *DES MAINS*, in the *Mail* (p. 24). — Cafés in the Place d'Armes and on the Quai Duperré; *Café du Mail*, see p. 23. — *Buffet* at the station.





Outer Harbour and a *Floating Dock*; inside are a *Careening Basin*, a *Dry Dock*, a *Canal*, and the *Reservoir of Maubec*, the waters of which serve to scour the harbour. — *Port de la Pallice*, see p. 25.

The *COURS DES DAMES* (Pl. B, 4), on the other side of the dry-dock, is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Admiral Duperré* (1775-1846), by P. Hébert. Opposite is the *Porte de la Grosse-Horloge*, the only old gate remaining, a large square tower with round turrets of the 14-15th cent., altered in the 17th and 18th centuries.

At the entrance to the dry-dock are two old towers (Pl. B, 5): the *Tour St. Nicolas* (1384) to the left, and the *Tour de la Chaîne* (1390) on the right. The first is square with four round turrets, and the interesting interior has been recently restored. The second tower is round and was at one time 110 ft. in height. The harbour was formerly closed with a chain, and the *Tour St. Nicolas* seems to have been united with a 'small chain-tower' (now vanished) by a Gothic arch under which the ships passed. A little farther on, in a straight line, is the *Lantern Tower* or *Tour des Quatre-Sergents* (Pl. A, 5; 1445-1476), which is round, flanked by two turrets, and surmounted by a stone spire. In the distance, by the Outer Harbour, rises the black and white *Richelieu Tower*, with a bell rung by the waves, which warns vessels of the mole mentioned at p. 23. The mole itself is seen at low-tide.

The *Porte de Mer*, or *Porte des Deux-Moulins* (Pl. A, 5), near the Lantern Tower, leads to the *Sea Baths* (p. 23), the arrangements of which are good, though the bottom is covered with pebbles and shells. Above the bathing-place extends the *Mail*, a promenade planted with trees, in which is the *Casino* (p. 23). The *Parc Charruyer* (Pl. A, 5-2) skirts the fortifications to the left.

At the *Porte de la Grosse-Horloge* (see above) begins the wide *Rue du Palais*, flanked, like several others, with arcades. At the corner of the *Rue du Temple*, to the right, are a *Monument to Fromentin* (p. 23) and an interesting house, built in 1554. Farther on stand the *Bourse* and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 4-3), buildings of the 18th century. The *Rue du Palais* is continued by the *Rue Chaudrier*, from which the *Rue des Augustins* diverges to the right. In this last, No. 11, at the end of a court, is the *House of Henri II*, of the 16th cent., the most quaint and interesting of the ancient houses of La Rochelle.

The *Cathedral* (*St. Louis* or *St. Barthélémy*; Pl. B, 3), at the corner of the *Rue Chaudrier* and the *Place d'Armes*, was rebuilt between 1742 and 1762 in the Greek style, by J. Gabriel. Behind it is a *Tower* of the 14th cent., a relic of the original church. The cathedral contains modern paintings, among which we may notice the ceiling of the Chapel of the Virgin, in the apse, by Bouguereau.

The *PLACE D'ARMES* (Pl. B, 3), the largest square in the town, extends hence to the W. as far as the ramparts.

The *Rue Gargoulleau*, to the E., leads to the former bishops' palace, containing the *Library* (Pl. B, 3), which is open on Mon.,

gouliins (Hôt. du Parc; des Voyageurs) and (118 M.) *Châtelailon* (Hôt. Beau-Séjour; de la Plage; des Bains; de l'Arrivée) are two small sea-bathing resorts. The ocean is steadily encroaching on the land here, and has already engulfed the two villages of Montmeillan and Châtelailon. — 125 M. *St. Laurent-de-la-Prée*.

A branch-railway runs hence to (3 M.) *Fouras* (*Hôt. des Bains; de l'Océan*), a sea-bathing place at the mouth of the Charente, with a castle of the 14th century. — Near the Pointe de l'Aiguille, the extremity of the right bank of the Charente, is the small *Île d'Enet*, connected with the mainland at low tide. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Pointe is the *Île d'Aix* (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, and 1 M. in breadth), which was the last refuge of Napoleon I. before his surrender to the British. Both islands are fortified.

At (126 M.) *Charras* the train crosses the canal of that name.

130 M. **Rochefort (Buffet)**. — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. a; B, 3, 4), Rue Emile-Zola, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good; DE LA ROCHELLE (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue Chanzy; DU GRAND-BACHA (Pl. c; B, 4), Rue de la République, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; DES MESSAGERIES, unpretending, at the station. — **Cafés.** *Café Français*, with garden, Place Colbert; *du Continent, de Paris*, Rue de la République; *des Voyageurs*, corner of Rue Thiers and Rue Audry-de-Puyravault. — **Cabs.** Per drive 1 fr. for 1 or 2 pers., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for 3 or 4 pers.; per hr. 2 fr.; at night 2 or 3 fr. — **Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, 3), Rue de la République.

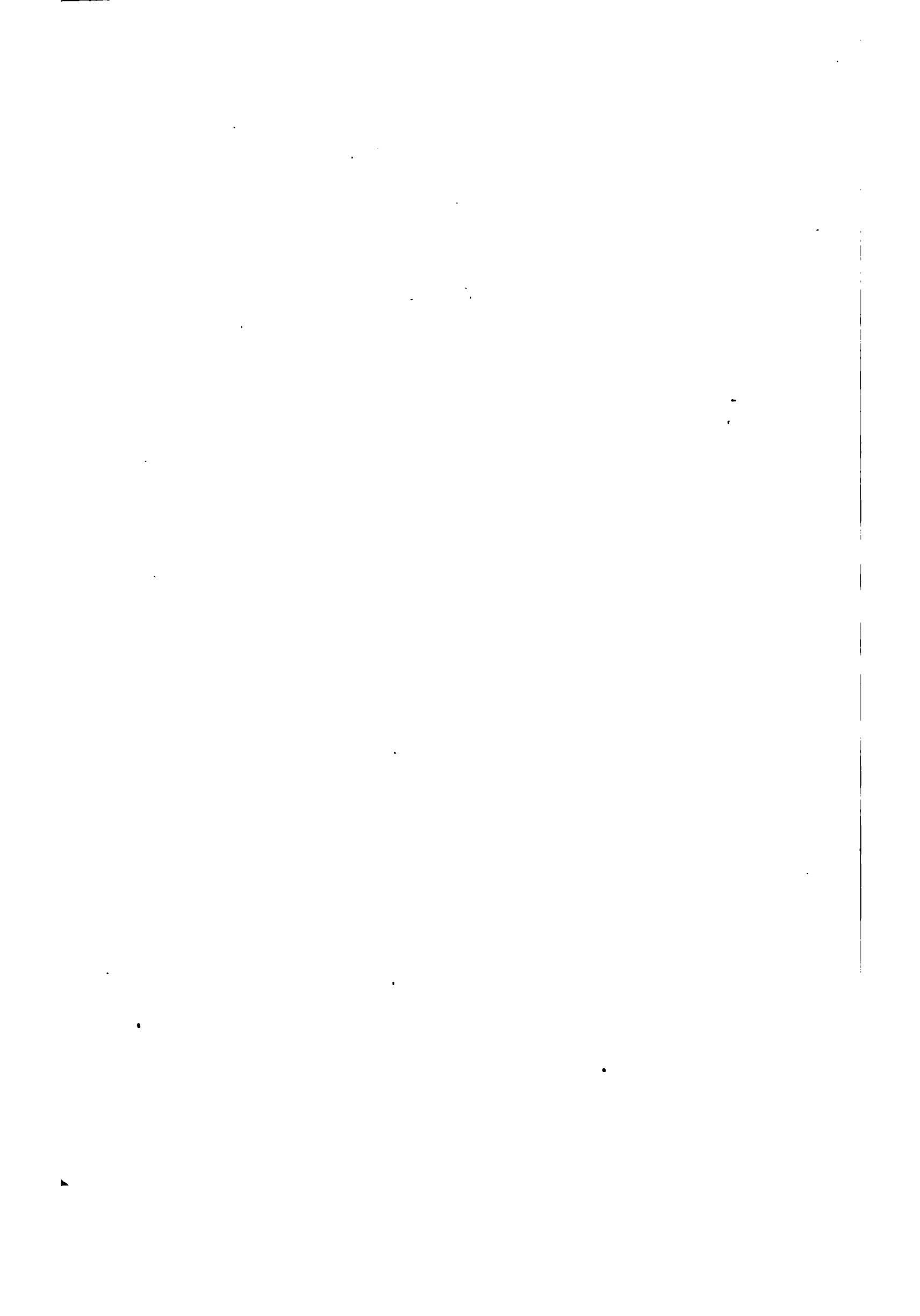
Rochefort, a town and fortress with 36,458 inhab., situated on the right bank of the *Charente*, 9 M. from the sea, is a modern and regularly built place, containing little to interest the traveller. It possesses a naval as well as a commercial harbour, which, like the town itself, were first established by Colbert in 1666.

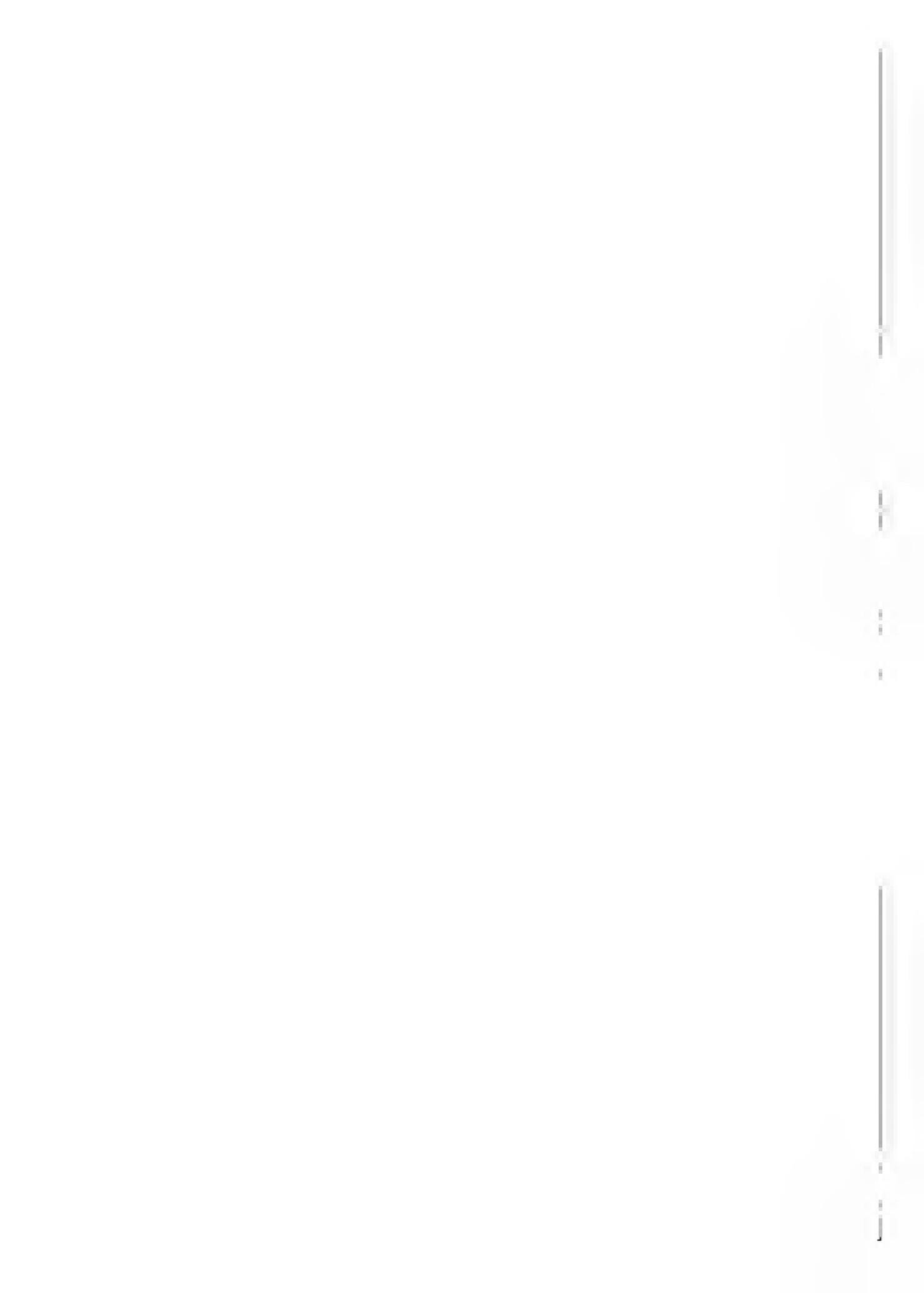
The naval harbour and its vast arsenal are the 'lions' of Rochefort. To reach the entrance, which is near the end farthest from the station, we turn to the right beyond the Porte Bégon (Pl. B, 2) and follow the Rue Emile-Zola and the Rue Thiers to the Rue de l'Arsenal. Or we may follow the Rue Bégon in a straight direction, and then the Rue Touffaire. Between the Rue Thiers and the Rue Chanzy are the *Lyceum* and *Church of St. Louis* (Pl. B, 3), two large modern buildings. Adjacent is the *Place Colbert* (Pl. B, 4), the centre of the town, with a fountain. Farther on, at the corner of the Rue de l'Arsenal, is a small *Picture Gallery*, with a library.

The *Arsenal and the Dockyard (Pl. C, D, 2-6) cannot be visited without permission, to obtain which foreigners require a letter of introduction from their government countersigned by a French minister.

The visit takes at least 2 hours. The departments are not always taken in the same order, and some of the magazines and workshops are not shown. The *Porte du Soleil* (Pl. C, 4) is a handsome structure in the form of a triumphal arch. To the right are the *Offices*, eighteen *Building Slips*, for vessels of the first rank, an interesting *Model Room*, several *Store Houses*, the *Sail and Rigging Workshops*, etc. To the left are *Repairing* and *Graving Docks*, *Anchors* (some of which weigh from 5 to 6 tons), *Projectiles*, *Torpedos*, *Cannon*, and a large *Salle d'Armes*, decorated in a very ingenious fashion with arms or groups of arms arranged as trophies, columns, etc. A *Man-of-War*, too, is often shown.

Above this part of the arsenal, but outside the enceinte, is the





Nantes, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — The train crosses several arms of the Loire. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Pont-Rousseau*; a narrow-gauge line diverges here for (28 M.) *Leillé* (*La Roche-sur-Yon*, comp. p. 22). — To the left, beyond ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bouaye*, is the *Lac de Grand-Lieu*, in form almost oval, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. long by $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. wide, but very shallow, in the midst of meadows which it overflows in winter. — 13 M. *Port-St-Père-St-Mars*.

At ($16\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ste. Pazanne* the line to *Paimbœuf* and *Pornic* diverges on the right (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). 25 M. *Machecoul*. Near (30 M.) *Bois-de-Céné* we enter the Vendée.

36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Challans** (*Gautier*), a small commercial town (5508 inhab.).

Challans is connected by railway with ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fromentine* (hotel), whence steamers ply to the *Ile de Noirmoutier* (5 min.; 1-3 pers. 60 c., more, 20 c. each) and to the *Ile d'Yeu* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 3 fr., 2 fr.). — The Island of Noirmoutier, 12 M. long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) which is dry at low tide. The greater part of its surface is below the level of high tides and requires to be protected by dykes, but there are some picturesque rocks at its N. end. In 1793-94 the possession of the island was vigorously disputed by the Vendéans and the Republicans, and it was here that D'Elbée, the commander-in-chief of the former, was taken and shot. — From *La Fosse*, the landing-place, public vehicles (3 fr. in summer) ply to (10 M.) *Noirmoutier (Modern Hotel)*, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 fr.), the chief town of the island, with 6255 inhab. and a small fortress. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E. is the sea-bathing resort of *La Chaise* (Hôt. Beau-Rivage, pens. from 10 fr.), near which are woods of pines and evergreen oaks. La Chaise is only 10 M. from *Pornic* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*), which lies opposite it, on the mainland.

The *Ils d'Yeu* or *Dieu*, a small fortified island, 6 M. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, with 3809 inhab., lies 18 M. from the mainland. The coast is very rocky on the W., but easily accessible on the E., where lies the harbour of *Port-Joinville* (Hôt. Turbé; Hôt. de Camaret et des Voyageurs). The chief town is *St. Sauveur*, in the centre of the island.

40 M. *Soullans*; $43\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Commequiers*, a large village with a ruined castle, and two dolmens known as the *Pierres Folles*.

A branch-railway runs hence to (8 M.) *St. Gilles-sur-Vie* (*Malescot*), a small seaport and bathing-place. Opposite is *Croix-de-Vie* (*Barranger*), a small fishing-port.

Our line now crosses the *Vie*. 46 M. *St. Maixent-sur-Vie*; 50 M. *Coëx*; $57\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aizenay*, a town with 4462 inhabitants. Beyond (63 M.) *La Genétouze* we join the line from *Nantes* viâ *Clisson* (p. 20), and that from *Tours* to *Les Sables-d'Olonne* (R. 4).

69 M. *La Roche-sur-Yon* (p. 21). Hence to ($252\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bordeaux*, see p. 22.

4. From Tours to Les Sables-d'Olonne.

156 M. RAILWAY in $5\frac{3}{4}$ - $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 70, 19 fr. 10, 12 fr. 45 c.).

Tours, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — The line passes over that to *Nantes* and crosses the *Cher*. — At (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Joué-lès-Tours* we leave the *Loches-Châteauroux* line (p. 34) on the left. $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Ballan*. Pope Martin IV. (Simon de Brion, d. 1285) was born in the neighbouring *Château de la Carte*.

16 M. *Assay-le-Rideau* (*Grand Monarque*), with 2318 inhab., has an interesting Renaissance *Château* (adm. daily), purchased by the state in 1905 and no longer containing its fine collection of furniture. — The line crosses the *Indre*, and beyond (21 M.) *Hirrennes* traverses the forest of *Chinon*. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Huismes*. A tunnel of 1000 yds. is passed through.

31 M. *Chinon* (*Hôtel de France*, Place de l'*Hôtel-de-Ville*, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., *Boule-d'Or*, on the quay, R. from 3, D. 3, pens. 8-9 fr.; *de l'Union*, Place Jeanne-d'Arc, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. or D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) is a commercial town (pop. 6033), prettily situated on the eminences of the right bank of the *Vienne*, and celebrated for its history and its *Castle*. It consists almost entirely of narrow and tortuous streets in which are still seen houses of the 15th and 16th centuries. For a detailed description, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

Baedeker Link to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Port-Bailly*, on the line from *Tours* to *Nantes*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

From *Chinon* to *Port-de-Piles*, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 11/4-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 2 fr. 85, 1 fr. 85 c.). This branch ascends the valley of the *Vienne*. — From (3 M.) *Liget-Richezé* a branch-line runs to (10 M.) *Richezé* (*HM. du Faubis*), with 2000 inhab., the native place of the family of the famous Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642), who was probably born in *Paris*. He made a handsome town of it and built a splendid castle of which hardly anything remains. At *Champigny sur Vende*, the preceding station (3 M.), there also stood a magnificent castle, of which the chapel is still extant, built in the early Renaissance style, and adorned with beautiful stained glass by R. Pissalgrier — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *le Bouchard* (hotel), with the ruins of an 11th cent. priory — 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Port de Piles* (p. 5).

The railway crosses the *Vienne* at *Chinon* and affords a striking view of the town. — 35 M. *La Roche-Clermault*. Beyond (42 M.) *Basses-Sammargolles* the keep of *Loudun* is seen on the left.

45 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Loudun* (*Buffet, Hôtel de France*, Place Ste. Croix, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, omn. 1 fr.; *de la Poste* Place Carnot, post-office, Place Carnot), the *Lauridunum* of the Gauls, is built on an eminence (pop. 4615). It played an important part in the Religious Wars and gave its name to an edict favourable to the Protestants in 1616; but it is still better known for the trial of the curé Urbain Grandier, who was burnt alive in 1634, on a charge of sorcery.

Loudun has still many old and narrow streets. Turning to the left at the end of the Rue de la Gare, then to the right into the Rue Sèche, we reach *St. Pierre-du-Marché*, a Gothic church with a Renaissance portal and a lofty stone spire. The street on this side of the Place leads to *Ste. Croix*, a fine Romanesque church with nave and aisles and a transept, with ambulatory and small apses. This church now serves as a market-house. — Turning to the right on the other side of *St. Pierre-du-Marché* we reach the *Palais de Justice*, in front of which a bronze statue, by Alf. Chartron, was erected in 1894 to *Théophraste Renaudot* (1586-1653), physician of Louis XIII. and founder of French journalism (1631). Behind the *Palais*, within a close, is the lofty square *Keep* of the old 12th cent. castle. — The street to the left, beyond the close, leads to *St. Hilaire*,

a church with some good details in the Flamboyant style. — Still farther is the *Porte du Martray*, the chief remaining portion of the old fortifications of the town.

FROM LOUDUN TO ANGERS, 54 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 70, 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 25 c.). — 14 M. *Montreuil-Bellay* (p. 14). We cross the *Thouet*. About 2 M. to the S.W. of (18 M.) *Le Vaudelnay* is *Le Puy Notre-Dame*, with a fine church of the 12th cent. (tower 14th cent.). — 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Doué-la-Fontaine* (hotels). — 33 M. *Jouannet-Chavagnes*. Jouannet, near the station, has chalybeate and sulphurous springs used for bathing. — From (38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Perray-Jouannet* a branch-line runs to *La Possonnière* and *Chalonnes* (see Baedeker's *Northern France*). — *Brissac*, which we pass on the left just beyond (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Quincé-Brissac*, has a magnificent château, rebuilt in the 17th cent., but retaining portions of the 13-15th centuries. — 48 M. *Les Ponts-de-Cé* (*Hôtel de la Loire*; *du Commerce*; *Pigeon-d'Or*), a town with 3586 inhab., is built on three islands in the *Loire*, connected with each other and the banks on each side by means of four bridges, with a total length of nearly 2 M. (including the roads between). These bridges were rebuilt in 1846-56, but are of very ancient origin, being the *Pons Sali* of the Romans, and they have repeatedly been the object of armed contests from the Roman period down to modern times. A statue of *Dumnacus*, the Gallic chieftain, by Noël (1887), embellishes the Pont St. Maurille. — We now cross the *Loire* and beyond (50 M.) *La Pyramide* reach (54 M.) *Angers* (see Baedeker's *Northern France*).

FROM LOUDUN TO CHÂTELLERAULT (p. 3), 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 50 c.). The principal intermediate station is (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lencloître*, a town which has sprung up around an abbey of which the Romanesque church is still extant.

FROM LOUDUN TO POITIERS, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 45 c.). — 5 M. *Arçay* (see below). — 12 M. *Moncontour*, a village famous for the victory of the Duke of Anjou (Henri III) over the Protestants commanded by Coligny in 1569. It has a ruined castle and a keep of the 12th century. Branch to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Airvault* (p. 15), via *St. Jouin-de-Marnes*, with its celebrated abbey. — 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mirebeau-en-Poitou*, with the remains of fortifications; 33 M. *Neuville-de-Poitou*, the junction of the *Parthenay* (Nantes) line (p. 7).

The railway skirts Loudun on the side of the *Porte du Martray*. — 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Arçay*, where the Poitiers line branches off (see above). 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pas-de-Jeu*, at the head of the *Canal de la Dive*.

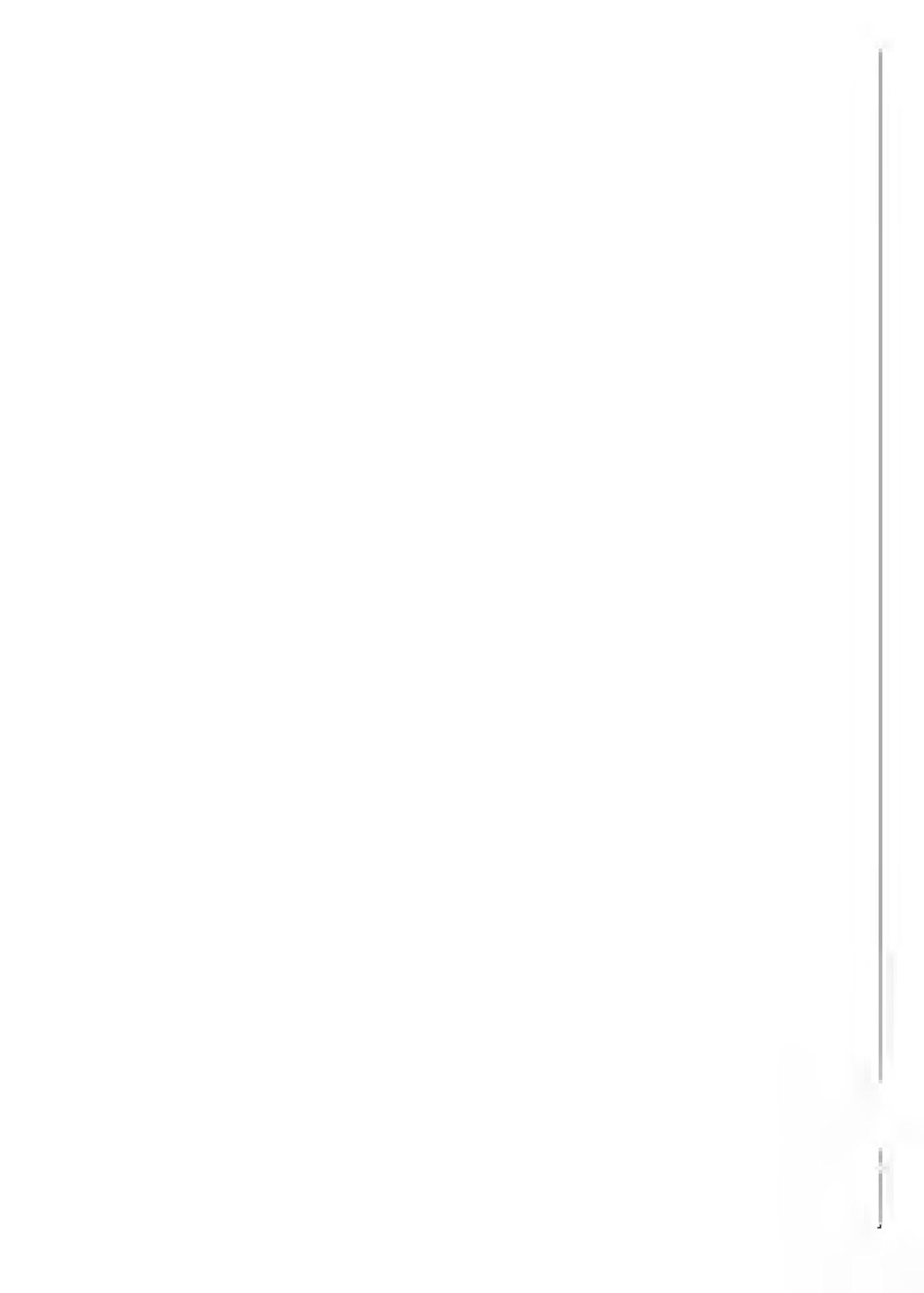
About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. is *Oiron*, with a *Castle* of the 16th century. It was ravaged at the Revolution, but the rooms are still richly decorated. Here too may be seen enamelled plaques which probably came from the same manufactory as the famous *Henri-Deux* porcelain in the Louvre. The old *Chapel*, which is now used as a parish church, contains four fine mausoleums, sadly mutilated by the Huguenots in 1568. There are four dolmens in the park of *Oiron*.

61 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Thouars*, also on the line from Saumur to Bordeaux, see p. 15.

The *Sables-d'Olonne* line now makes a great curve and crosses a viaduct 125 ft. high, which affords a fine view, on the left, of *Thouars*. The railway ascends nearly to *Cerizay*, and the fields of the district are arranged like those of the *Bocage* (see p. 21).

Beyond (74 M.) *Noirterre*, we rejoin and follow the line from Nantes to Poitiers, noting on the left the fine steeple of *Bressuire*.

80 M. *Bressuire* (*Buffet*, very fair; *Hôtel de France*, Rue du Four; *du Dauphin*, Rue Gambetta; post-office, Place Carnot), with 5120 inhab., occupies a hill on the left. Like *Thouars*, it



FRANCHE, Place de la Liberté; **DU CHEVAL-BLANC**, Rue de la Poissonnerie. — Numerous furnished rooms and flats to let.

Cafés. *Grand-Café de la Plage*, *Café Terminus*, on the Remblai. — Sea Baths. Machine and towel 30 c.; bathing-dress 30 c. — Casino, adm. 1 fr.; per month 30 fr. — *Casino des Pins* (see below), at La Rudelière, adm. 50 c.; theatre 1-2 fr. — Cabs. Per drive 1½, per hr. 2 fr. — Post & Telegraph Office, Place des Chantiers, at the entrance to the harbour. — Electric Tramway during the season from the station to the Casino des Pins, by the Remblai (10-30 c.).

British Consular Agent: Mr. A. Naud.

Les Sables-d'Olonne is a much-frequented sea-bathing place, with a small harbour and 12,244 inhabitants. Its magnificent sandy beach, sloping gently towards the S. and stretching in a semicircle for a distance of about 1 M., is flanked by a wide esplanade called the *Remblai* and *Quai de Franqueville*, with numerous handsome houses. The town, however, is badly built, and its only object of interest is the church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Port*, a late-Gothic building of 1646, restored in 1869.

To the W. of the Remblai is the *Casino*, and farther on is the narrow *Channel* leading to the harbour. Beyond the latter rises the *Arundel Tower*, a modern erection with battlements and machicolations, which serves as a lighthouse. Adjacent are the ruins of a 14th cent. château of the same name. Here, too, lies the unimportant suburb of *La Chaume*, near which the shore forms a promontory.

The *Harbour* lies to the N., between the town and this suburb. Near it there are *Oyster Parks*, and farther off, some *Salt Marshes*, which may be reached via *La Chaume* (ferry 5 c.).

Excursions may be made to the *Bois de la Rudelière*, with the Casino des Pins; to the *Forêt d'Olonne* (steam-launch in summer); and to *Champ-St-Père* (narrow-gauge line in 2½ hrs.) via (8½ M.) *Talmont*, with a ruined château. — On Sundays and festivals the varied headdresses of the country-women at Les Sables will attract the visitor's attention.

5. From Orléans (Paris) to Bordeaux via Périgueux.

316 M. RAILWAY in ca. 10 hrs. (fares 56 fr. 55, 38 fr. 20, 24 fr. 90 c.). — From Orléans to Bordeaux via Tours, see R. 1.

I. From Orléans to Limoges.

176 M. RAILWAY in 4½-9 hrs. (fares 31 fr. 75, 21 fr. 50 c., 14 fr.). — From Paris, 251 M., in 6½-13¾ hrs. (fares 45 fr. 35, 30 fr. 65 c., 20 fr.).

Orléans and thence to (51 M.) Vierzon via the *Sologne*, see Baedeker's Northern France.

51 M. Vierzon (*Buffet; Hôt. des Messageries; du Boeuf*), with 11,796 inhab., situated on the *Cher* and the *Canal du Berry*, has manufactures of agricultural machines and pottery.

From VIERZON to TOURS, 70 M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 85, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.). This line descends the valley of the *Cher*. Best views to the left. — 10 M. *Mennetou-sur-Cher*, with ramparts of the 13th century. — From (15½ M.) *Villefranche-sur-Cher* (*Hôtel-Café de Marseille*) a branch line runs to Blois, passing (5 M.) *Romorantin* (*Lion d'Or*), a cloth and linen manufacturing town of 8130 inhab., on the *Grande Sauldre*. The

Édit of Nantes. In 1562, prevented the establishment of the Inquisition in France — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Châtres*. A narrow-gauge line runs hence via ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Châtres*, with a 10th cent. church, to (10 M.) *Valsigny* (*Hôtel d'Espagne*), noted for its magnificent Renaissance *Château* (visitors admitted), which belonged to Prince Talleyrand, and was the place of retirement of Ferdinand VII. of Spain from 1833 to 1844. — 20 M. *Sellier-sur-Cher* (*Lion d'Or*) has an interesting church of the 13th and 16th centuries. — 30 M. *St. Aignan-Noyers*. *St. Aignan-sur-Cher* (*Hôtel de la Corbeille d'Or*), an old town (2000 inhab.), with many quaint houses, lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the station (town 80 s.). The older part of the *Château* (13-16th cent.) has long been in ruins. The newer part contains various works of art, including an ancient marble sarcophagus, with bas-reliefs and an inscription in Greek. The Church dates from the close of the Romanesque period. — At (30 M.) *Tudez* are some Roman remains, supposed to be those of a *mansio*, or military storehouse on a Roman road. — 48 M. *Montluçard* (*Prieuré-Notre-Dame-Blanche*), a small town of 2000 inhab., has a *keep*, dating perhaps from the beginning of the 11th cent., surrounded by walls of the 13th and 16th centuries. Is a suburb to the W. of the town is the fine Church of *Nativité*, built in the 12th cent., with a Lady Chapel of two stories on the N. side, added in the 16th century. — 50 M. *Chenu-Beaumanois* (*Hôtel du Bon Laboureur*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ B. D. $31\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a village with a celebrated *château*, see Baedeker's Northern France — $60\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Pierre-des-Corps*, where we join the Orléans line. — 70 M. *Pours* (see Baedeker's Northern France).

From *Viernon* to *Bourges*, see Baedeker's Northern France.

We now leave the Bourges line on the left and successively cross the *Yonne*, the *Canal du Berry*, the *Cher* and the *Arnon*. $60\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chéry-Lavry*, 63 M. *Réauville*. On the right is the handsome *Château* of *La Forté-Réauville*, built by Mansart (1659). The line now follows the valley of the *Théols* to ($69\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Léaugne*.

74 M. *Issoire* (*Hôtel de France*, *du Commerce*, post-office, Place Voltaire), a town of 14,222 inhab., situated on a declivity to the left, and surrounded by vineyards. It sustained several sieges by the English in the middle ages and one by the army of the Fronde in 1651, which have left very few of its old houses standing.

Turning to the left on leaving the station and then to the right, we reach the Place des Marchés, in which is the modern *Palais de Justice* and a 16th cent. Town Gate. A little to the left is the *Hôtel de Ville*, in the garden of which is the *Tour Blanche*, a keep of the end of the 12th cent., 88 ft. high. The *Musée* in the *Hôtel de Ville* is open daily 9-4, except Mon. and Friday.

The Rue de la République leads from the Place des Marchés to *St. Cyr*, a Gothic church of the 15th cent. with a large stained-glass window. — The *Hôtel-Dieu* (1502) contains fine carvings.

A branch-railway runs hence to (15 M.) *St. Florent-sur-Cher* (p. 34) via the little town of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Châtres*.

81 M. *Nesvay-Pailloux*. — 85 M. *Montluçan*. Before reaching Châteauroux we cross the *Indre*. To the right are the fine towers of *Déols* (p. 34) and Châteauroux.

$89\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Châteauroux* (*Hôtel Ste. Catherine*, Place du Marché, R. from 3, D. 3 fr., *de France*, Rue Victor-Hugo; *du Poisson*, opposite the station, R. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., *Grand Café*, Rue Victor-Hugo; post-office, Place Gambetta), the chief town of the department of

the *Indre*, with 24,957 inhab., is situated on the left bank of the *Indre*. It is now a manufacturing town of some importance and has been much improved in recent years. Its chief products are woollen stuffs and coarse cloth.

The **Church of St. Andrew*, a few minutes' walk to the right of the station, is a fine reproduction of 13th cent. Gothic, built in 1864-75 from the designs of A. Dauvergne. — A little farther on are the Place Lafayette (see below) to the right, and the Place Gambetta to the left, the latter with the *Theatre* and a *War Monument* (1870-71), by Verlet. The Rue Victor-Hugo, behind the theatre, leads to the Place du Marché and the *Hôtel de Ville*. In the latter is a small *Museum* (entrance on the other side; open on Sun. from 1 to 4, and to strangers on other days also), containing paintings by Brueghel, Franck the Elder, Le Bourguignon, etc.; engravings; enamels; souvenirs of Napoleon I. and his friend General Bertrand; and the cast of the Tomb of St. Ludre (see below).

Near this point is the CHÂTEAU RAOUL (Châteauroux) which gave its name to the town, an edifice of the 14-15th cent., now occupied by the archives. To see it properly we must descend to the bank of the *Indre* by the Rue de la Manufacture and a small boulevard on the right.

The Rue Grande, behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, leads to St. *Martial*, an old church of little interest, and terminates at the other end of the Place Lafayette. The latter is adjoined by the Place Ste. Hélène, which is embellished with a **Statue of General Bertrand* (1773-1844), in bronze, by Rude (1852).

Déols, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Place Lafayette, possesses the ruins of a once notorious abbey, consisting of the fine 12th cent. Tower of the interesting Romanesque church and some fragments of sculpture (to the right on entering the village). Farther on, to the left, is a Gateway of the 15th cent., with two round towers. Beyond this stands the *Church of St. Stephen* (15-16th cent.), the crypt of which, to the right of the choir, contains the *Tomb of St. Ludre*, supposed to be a work of the Gallo-Roman period. The church also possesses some paintings, which are interesting as giving views of the ancient abbey.

FROM CHÂTEAUROUX TO VALENÇAY (p. 33), 31 M., steam-tramway thrice daily in 3 hrs., via (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Déols (see above) and (14 M.) Levroux (Cheval Blanc), with a church of the 12-13th cent. and Roman remains.

FROM CHÂTEAUROUX TO TOURS, 74 M., railway in 3- $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 45, 9 fr., 5 fr. 85 c.). — This line follows the valley of the *Indre*. — 16 M. Buzançais, at the intersection of the railway from Le Blanc (p. 9) to Valençay (p. 33). — 21 M. Palluau-St-Genou. The former contains a ruined château, seen in the distance to the right; the latter, an interesting *Abbey Church* of the 11th century. Near (26 M.) Le Clion, to the right, is the Château de l'Île-Savary. The *Indre* is then crossed several times. — 31 M. Châtillon-sur-*Indre* (*Hôt. de l'Europe*), which also has a ruined castle, with a keep of the 12th century. As we approach Loches we have a fine view, to the left, of its keep and château. To the right is the steeple of Beaulieu.

44 M. Loches (*Hôtel de la Promenade; de France*), a town with 5161 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Indre*, possesses a celebrated **Castle*, the ancestral home of the Plantagenets. For a description of the town and castle, see Baedeker's Northern France. — Branch-lines

run hence to the N.E. to (13½ M.) *Montréor*, with a Renaissance château and a fine church of the same period, and to the S.W. to (13 M.) *Ligueil*.

56½ M. *Cormery*, with a fine spire. — 63 M. *Montbaron*, dominated by the huge keep of a castle which dates back to the 11th century. On the top is a modern statue of the Virgin. — 69½ M. *Joué-lès-Tours* (p. 28). — 74 M. *Tours* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

FROM CHÂTEAUROUX TO MONTLUÇON, 65 M., railway in 2¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 15 c.). — Ascending the valley of the Indre, we reach (8 M.) *Ardentes* (hotels), a small town, situated to the right, with a partly Romanesque church. — 15 M. *Mers-sur-Indre*; 20 M. *Nohant-Vicq*, with a château in which George Sand died in 1876 (see below).

22 M. La Châtre (*Hôtel St. Germain* or *Descosses*, Rue Nationale, good), a commercial and industrial town with 4737 inhab., on the left bank of the Indre. In a square ½ M. from the station is a fine marble *Statue of George Sand*, the famous authoress (Baroness Dudevant, 1804-76), by A. Millet. Proceeding thence to the left, we reach the *Church*, which contains some fine modern glass and a painting by Heim. To the left, beyond the church, is a square *Tower*, a relic of the château of La Châtre, and farther on lies the fine *Promenade de l'Abbaye*, overlooking the valley. A branch-line runs from La Châtre to Argenton (see below; 29 M. in 1¼-2½ hrs.).

Beyond (27½ M.) *Briantes*, on the right, we pass the mediæval *Château de la Motte-Feuilly*. — 31 M. *Champillet-Urciers*, a large station where a branch-line to (23½ M.) *Lavaufraiche* (p. 249), viâ (20 M.) *Boussac*, diverges on the right. — 35½ M. *Châteaumeillant*, a town with 3974 inhab., has an interesting château and church, situated in a finely wooded district. Beyond (42 M.) *Culan*, to the left, is a small lake. The train then crosses two viaducts, the second of which is very high. — 48½ M. *St. Désiré*, with a noteworthy Romanesque church (to the left); 51½ M. *Courçais*. Extensive view to the left. Farther on, in the valley of the Cher, we join first the Bourges, then the Guéret line. — 65 M. *Montluçon*, see p. 248.

98 M. *Luant*, in the *Brenne*, a district in parts marshy and sterile. Beyond (101 M.) *Lothiers* the train passes through a tunnel ²/₃ M. long and crosses a viaduct, which affords a striking view of the valley of the Bouzanne, which we soon cross, and of the magnificent 15th cent. château of (107 M.) *Chabenet*.

110 M. *Argenton* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de la Promenade*, R. 1½-3, D. 3 fr.), a little town (6281 inhab.) on the *Creuse*, the *Argentomagus* of the Romans. We turn to the left on quitting the station. The Creuse is here spanned by two bridges, near the second of which are several quaint old houses. Of the castle, destroyed after the war of the Fronde, only a few scanty remains are now extant. — Branch-line to *Le Blanc* and (70 M.) *Poitiers*, see p. 9; to *La Châtre*, see above.

About 1¼ M. to the N. is *St. Marcel*, a small town of 2527 inhab., formerly walled, with an interesting church of the Transition period. — In the pretty *Valley of the Bouzanne*, which is traversed by the road from Argenton to Châteauroux viâ St. Marcel, about 4 M. from the last town, are several castles, some in ruins, others still inhabited. About ½ M. below the road, on the right bank, is the *Castle of Rocherolles*. At the same distance above the road, also on the right bank, are the ruins of *Prunget*; 1½ M. farther on, on the left bank, are those of *Mazières*, on the site of a Celtic-Roman town. Still farther on, on the right bank, are the castles of *Broutay* (2 M.) and *Plessis* (1½ M.).

The *Valley of the Creuse*, above Argenton, also displays some fine scenery. The village of *Gargilesse* (*Hôtel Chamblant*), 8½ M. from Argenton, by the right bank of the Creuse (a fine walk), possesses a Transition church, with a fine crypt, wall-paintings of the 15th cent., and a curious old tomb.

Adjacent is a ruined castle. About 2 M. to the W., on the left bank of the Creuse, are the remains of the castle of *La Prune-au-Pot*.

Near (116 M.) *Célon*, to the right, we see an old castle. — 123 M. *Eguzon* (Hôt. de France), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (omn. 35 c.). About 3 M. to the N. is the ruined castle of *Châteaubrun* (no adm.), on the right bank of the Creuse.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. lies *Crozant* (*Hôt. du Rendez-Vous des Touristes*). On a rugged and sheer promontory, at the confluence of the *S'delle* and the Creuse, stands the picturesque ruined *Castle (adm., 50 c.), a mediæval fortress of which the history is almost unknown.

From (127 M.) *St. Sébastien* (buffet) a branch-line runs to (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Guéret* (p. 249). — 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Forgevieille*.

139 M. *La Souterraine* (*Hôt. de France; de la Paix*), a town with 4648 inhab., still possessing a fortified gate of the 16th cent. and a very interesting Romanesque and Gothic church. In the cemetery is a 13th cent. *Lanterne des Morts*, a kind of tower in which a lamp was formerly kept burning through the night.

We next pass through a tunnel, $\frac{2}{3}$ M. long, piercing the granite rock which forms the groundwork of the plain extending from Argenton to Thiviers (p. 39), about 40 M. beyond Limoges.

144 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fromental*, with a château. Farther on our line is joined on the right by that from Poitiers (p. 8) and crosses a lofty viaduct. Fine view of the valley of the *Gartempe*. — 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bersac*. The railway skirts (on the right) the wooded hills of the *Echelles* (2250 ft.) and threads a tunnel piercing the central chain of the Limousin.

155 M. *St. Sulpice-Laurière* (buffet). *Laurière* is a picturesque village surrounded with mountains, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station. To Poitiers, see p. 8; to Guéret, Montluçon, etc., see p. 249.

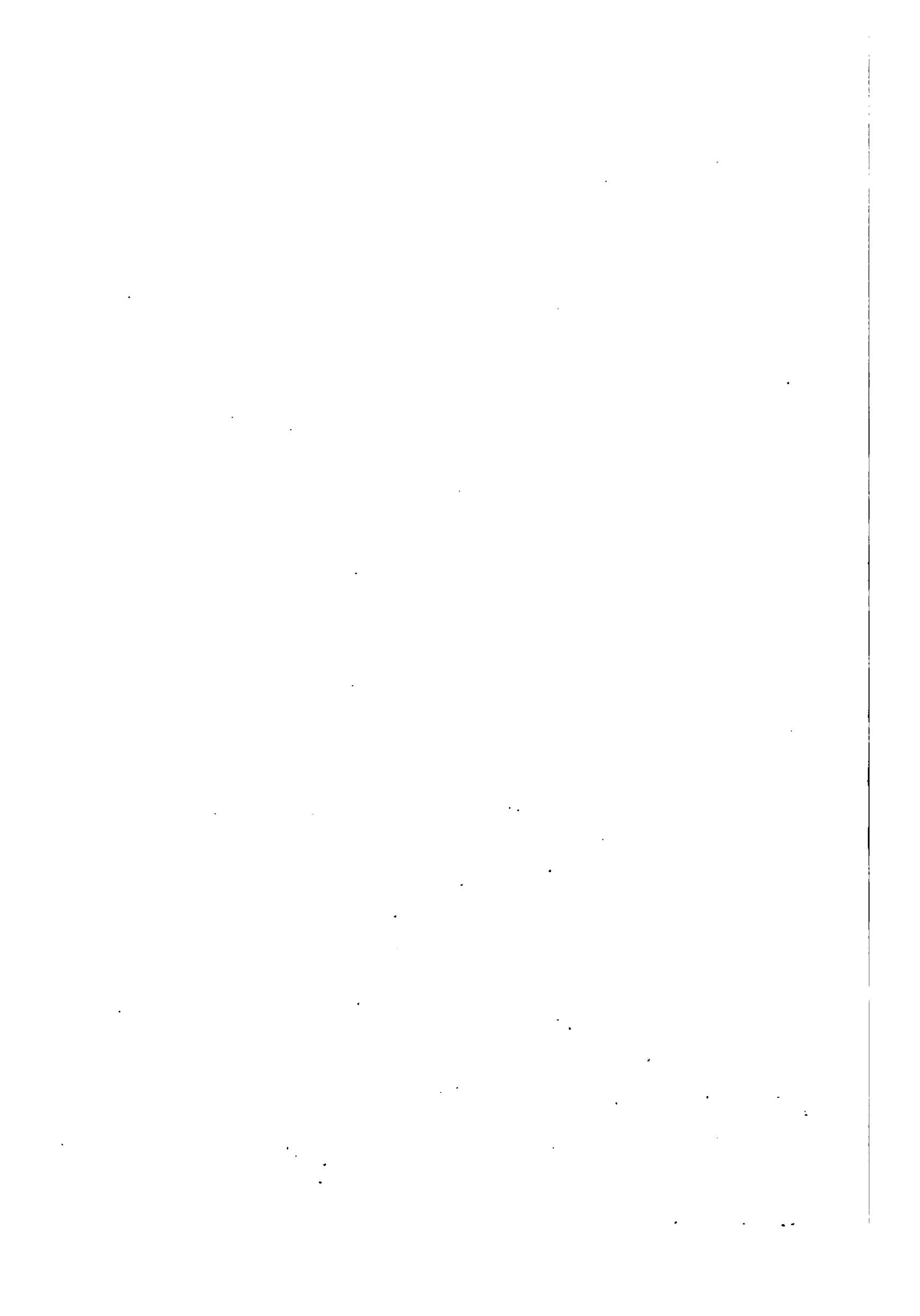
Our line next passes through a tunnel, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, into the valley of the Vienne. 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Jonchère*. — 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ambazac*, with 3593 inhab. and a church, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, containing the beautiful Shrine of *St. Etienne de Muret* in gilt and enamelled copper (12th cent.) and a dalmatic (deacon's garment) given by the Empress Matilda, wife of Henry V. of Germany (d. 1125). — The train now passes through two tunnels and reaches (168 M.) *Les Bardys*, beyond which it crosses a viaduct 111 ft. high. — 176 M. *Limoges* (buffet).

Limoges. — Railway Stations. *Gare des Bénédictins* (Pl. D, 2, 3), the central station; *Gare de Montjovis* (Pl. A, 2), for the line to Angoulême. Omn., 50 c. Tramway, see p. 37.

Hotels. *GRANDS-HÔTELS AMBLARD (Paix, Caillaud, & Continental united; Pl. a, C, 4), Place Jourdan, D. 3, pens. from $8\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; CENTRAL (Pl. b; C 4), Place Jourdan, R. 3-6, D. $8\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE LA BOULE-D'OR (Pl. c; A, 3), Boulevard Victor Hugo 8, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 3 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL (Veyriras; Pl. e, A, 3), Rue Montmailler 29-33, near the *Gare de Montjovis*, R. 2-4, D. 3 fr., good; DU COMMERCE, Boul. Louis-Blanc 30 (Pl. C, 5), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, D. 2 fr.; VIALLE, Rue de Paris 38.

Restaurants. *Amblard* (see above), déj. $8\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; *Central*, see above. — **Cafés.** *De l'Univers*, Place Jourdan; *Central*, see above; *de la Paix*, etc., in the Place de la République.





Cab for 1-2 pers., per drive 1 fr., per hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; for 3-4 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 fr., at night $1\frac{1}{2}$, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Electric Tramways: 1-0 From the Place Saint-Cyrille (Pl. B, 1) to the Port Neuf (Pl. D, 5), to the Octroi Avenue Baudis (Pl. B, 0); and to the Chambre de Commerce (comp. Pl. B, 1) & Faubourg des Cassouls (comp. Pl. D, 3) to the Faubourg Montjoie (comp. Pl. A, 3); 2 Gare des Bénédictins (Pl. D, 2, 3) to the avenue Route d'Angoulême (comp. Pl. A, 4); 3 Faubourg d'Angoulême (comp. Pl. A, 3, 4) to the Route d'Amboise (comp. Pl. D, 1). Fare 10 c. with correspondance 15 c.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Boulevard Carnot 7.

British Vice-Consul: Mr. H. P. de Lera. — **American Consular Agents:** Mr. Walter F. Griffin.

The Churches are closed from midday to 2 p.m., according to a custom common in the centre and S. of France.

Limoges (950 ft.), the ancient capital of the Limousin, now the chief town of the department of the Haute Vienne, the headquarters of the 12th army corps, and the seat of a bishopric, rises in the form of an amphitheatre from the right bank of the Vienne. Pop. 84,121. The older quarters still contain numerous narrow and tortuous streets, with many old timber-built houses.

In the Gallo-Roman period this town, known as *Augustoritum* ('Field of Augustus'), was the capital of the Lemovices, a powerful Gallic tribe, who had sent 10,000 men to the succour of Alesia. After its incorporation with the Roman empire it had a senate and abounded in fine buildings, such as temples, theatres, palaces, public baths, etc., of which however, scarcely any trace remains. St. Martial, the patron saint of the Limousin, first preached the Gospel here. The town preserved a part of its importance down to the middle ages, but unfortunately it formed two distinct towns, often at rivalry with each other, and it suffered much during the English wars, especially in 1370, when it was taken and sacked. The Religious Wars, plague, and famine desolated it afresh in the 16th cent., and in 1650-51 it again suffered from a terrible visitation of the plague. Under the administration of Turgot (d. 1781) it began to revive, but a terrible fire consumed nearly 200 of its houses in 1710. Of the numerous other fires from which it has suffered the most disastrous was that of 1804.

Limoges is well known as the birthplace of the greatest masters in the art of enamelling, which seems to have flourished here as early as the 12th cent. and reached its culminating period in the second half of the 16th century. The most famous masters were *Nardon Pénicaud*, *Léonard Limosin*, *Jean* and *Pierre Courtois*, *Pierre Raymond*, and *Just Loubin*. At the present day the porcelain of Limoges is highly prized, and the kaolin, or china-clay prepared here, is exported to America and other countries. Admission is easily obtained to one of the numerous porcelain manufactories in the town, which employ about 6000 workmen and produce goods to the value of about 10 million fr. per annum (chiefly for America). Limoges has also thread and textile manufactures, large shoe and sabot making workshops, etc.

The Gare des Bénédictins or d'Orléans (Pl. D, 2, 3) is in the lower part of the town, near the Place Jourdan and the cathedral. On the right, above it, is the Champ de Juillet (Pl. C, 2, 3), a large square, to the N. and W. of which lies an extensive modern quartier. On the right is the Monument des Enfants de la Haute-Vienne (1870-71), a pyramid with a bronze group by Thabard (1899).

The Place Jourdan (Pl. C, 3-4) is adorned with a bronze Statue of Marshal Jourdan of Limoges (1762-1838), by Elies Robert.

From the Place Tourny, adjoining the Place Jourdan on the N.W., the long Boulevard Garibaldi leads to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Place Sadi-

Carnot (Pl. B, 1), embellished with a *Monument to President Sadi Carnot* (1837-94), who was a native of Limoges, by Claussade.

The ***Cathedral of St. ETIENNE** (Pl. D, 4), the most important and interesting building in the Limousin, only recently completed, occupies the site of a Romanesque church, of which the crypt (see below) still exists. The foundation dates from 1273; the choir was finished in 1327, the S. portal a little later; the N. portal and the two E. bays of the nave in the latter half of the 15th century. The remainder of the building is partly of the 16th cent. and partly modern. On the W. façade, which has no portal, is an earlier octagonal *Bell Tower* (200 ft.) rising in three stages from a square and massive lower story. It is partly Romanesque and partly Gothic in style and is surmounted with turrets. The N. Portal is very richly ornamented, but has no statues except on the central jamb.

The INTERIOR presents a very imposing appearance. Above the entrance is a magnificent *Rood Loft*, executed in 1533-34 and placed here in 1789. Its ornamentation, which is of the utmost delicacy, includes, curiously enough, six bas-reliefs representing the Labours of Hercules. Some of the *Stained-Glass Windows* date from the 14th cent., but have been restored in the 16th and 19th centuries. In the choir are the interesting, though somewhat dilapidated, Tombs of three bishops: to the right is the tomb of Raynaud de la Porte (d. 1325); to the left those of Bernard Brun (d. 1349) and Jean de Lanjeac (d. 1541). The last has lost its bronze statue, but retains fourteen bas-reliefs representing the visions of the Apocalypse. — The *Crypt*, under the choir, is at present inaccessible. — In the *Sacristy* are some magnificent *Enamels* by Noël Laudin (adm. 50 c.).

The streets to the W. of the cathedral lead to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 5), a fine structure in the Renaissance style, built in 1878-1881 by Alfonse Leclerc.

The Boulevard Gambetta, which ascends hence to the W., marks the limits of the ancient town. — The old *Rue de la Boucherie* (Pl. B, 4, 5) is still exclusively occupied by the butchers, whose guild was formerly very influential. In front of the little church of *St. Aurélien* is a fine stone cross (15th cent.).

The church of *St. Michel* (Pl. B, 4), the spire of which, surmounted by a ball of disproportionate size, the visitor will have noticed on arriving, is of the 14-15th cent., with nave and aisles of equal height and width. It contains some 15th cent. stained glass, and outside the S. portal are two stone lions of the 12th century.

To the W. of this church is the *Place d'Aine* (Pl. A, 4) with the *Statue of Gay-Lussac* (1778-1850), the chemist, by A. Millet (1890). Here also is the *Palais de Justice*. This building and the *Jardin d'Orsay*, behind it, occupy the site of the Roman amphitheatre. Adjacent, to the N., lies the extensive *Place du Champ-de-Foire*.

On the N.E. side of this square is the **Musée Adrien-Dubouché** (Pl. A, 3), rebuilt in 1896, one of the chief objects of interest in Limoges, now belonging to the State. It is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 10 till 12 and from 2 till 4 or 5 o'clock, and to strangers on other days also. On the ground-floor is a rich col-

lection of porcelain and fayence; on the upper floor the municipal museum of painting and sculpture.

The Rue Turgot, to the E. of the Place du Champ-de-Foire, leads back towards the Place Jourdan, passing near the *Place de la République* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), on the S. side of which stands the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4).

The *Church of St. Peter* (*St. Pierre*; Pl. C, 4), on the right side of the Rue Porte Tourny, dating chiefly from the 13th cent., is of irregular shape, with nave and double aisles all of the same height. At the end it terminates in a straight wall. The interior contains at the E. end a fine stained-glass window of the 16th cent. by Pénicaud, representing the Death and Coronation of the Virgin.

The chapel of the *Lycée Gay-Lussac* (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of this church, contains an Assumption erroneously ascribed to *Rubens*.

An interesting excursion may be made from Limoges to *Solignac* and the *Castle of Chalusset*, see p. 88.

From Limoges to *Angoulême*, see pp. 13, 12; to *Poitiers*, see pp. 9, 8; to *Périgueux*, see pp. 39, 40; to *Brive (Aurillac)* and *Toulouse*, see R. 13.

FROM LIMOGES TO CLERMONT-FERRAND, 135 M., railway in 7-9 hrs. (fares 24 fr. 40, 16 fr. 50, 10 fr. 80 c.). — The train starts from the Gare des Bénédictins (p. 36) and ascends the valley of the *Vienne*. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Léonard* (*Boule-d'Or*), an old industrial town of 5851 inhab., has a Romanesque church of the 11-12th centuries. — 32 M. *Eymoutiers* (*Hôt. Pintou*), a busy little town on the *Vienne*, has a Romanesque church (Gothic choir), with fine old stained glass. — Beyond (45 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Viam* the railway crosses the *Vézère*, and attains its highest level (3015 ft.). — At (63 M.) *Meymac* we join the line from *Brive* to *Clermont-Ferrand*. — Thence, viâ (71 M.) *Ussel*, to (135 M.) *Clermont-Ferrand* (p. 219), see pp. 256, 255.

II. From Limoges to Bordeaux via Périgueux.

RAILWAY to Périgueux, 61 M., in 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.); from Périgueux to *Bordeaux*, 79 M., in 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ -41 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 30, 9 fr. 60, 6 fr. 25 c.). — We start from the *Gare des Bénédictins*.

The line passes under the town by a tunnel 1115 yds. in length and crosses the *Vienne*. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nexon*, a place of 3228 inhab., with a church of the 12th and 15th and a château of the 16th century. Line to *Brive* viâ *Yrieix*, see R. 13. — 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lafarge*. Fine view to the left. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bussière-Galant* is also a station on the line from *Saillat-Chassenon* (p. 12) to *St. Yrieix* (p. 89). — Beyond (30 M.) *La Coquille* we traverse moorland and pass through a short tunnel.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Thiviers* (*Hôtel de France*), a prettily situated commercial town (pop. 3284), with a Romanesque church of the 12th cent. and the fine Renaissance *Château de Vococour* (now a hotel).

Branch-line to *Angoulême* viâ *Nontron*, see p. 12. — Another branch-line runs to (44 M.) *Brive* (p. 89), viâ (12 M.) *Excideuil* (p. 42), (20 M.) *Hautesfort*, with a château of the 16-17th cent., and (36 M.) *Le Burg* (p. 89).

After passing through another tunnel we reach (45 M.) *Négrondes* and (51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Agonac*, the latter with a Romanesque-Byzantine church. — 56 M. *Château-l'Evêque*, so named from its château, a

building of the 14th cent., which was once the residence of the bishops of Périgueux.

Tramway to Périgueux and to Brantôme and St. Pardoux, see p. 42.

The train now crosses the *Beauronne* several times, describes a wide curve to the left, and enters the valley of the *Isle*. The line to Bordeaux runs to the right, crossing the *Isle*.

61 M. Périgueux. — **Hôtels.** HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. a; D, 3), Place Francheville; DES MESSAGERIES (Pl. b; D, 3), Place Francheville, R. from 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 10, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. c; D, 3), Rue de Bordeaux, R. 2-6, D. 3 fr.; DU COMMERCE ET DES POSTES (Pl. e; D, 2), Place du Quatre-Septembre, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 8, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good. — **Cafés** in the Place Bugeaud and Cours Michel-Montaigne.

Cabs. For 1-2 pers., per drive in the town 75 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr.; per hour in the town $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 fr., outside the town 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — **Tramways**, see p. 42. — **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. D, 2), Rue Gambetta 29.

Périgueux is noted for its pâtés of partridge and truffles ('Périgord pies').

Périgueux, the capital of the department of the *Dordogne*, is a town with 31,976 inhab., conspicuously situated on the right bank of the *Isle*. To the right, on the high ground, is the modern town, *Le Puy-St-Front*, and below lies the *Cité*, or mediæval town.

Périgueux is the ancient *Vesuna*, the capital of the *Petrocorii*, or rather it has taken the place of that town, which was situated farther to the S., to the left of the station (see p. 41). Under the Romans *Vesuna* enjoyed considerable prosperity, and it became the capital of the countship of *Périgord* in the time of Charlemagne. The English besieged it three times but did not take it till 1356. It was afterwards sacked by the Huguenots, who occupied it from 1575 to 1581. — Périgueux contains many quaint old houses, especially in the old quarter near St. Front, where, however, a broad new street is under construction.

Turning to the right at the station and following the Rue Papin, and then following to the left the Rue des Mobiles-de-Coulmiers and the Rue de Bordeaux, we reach the *Place Bugeaud* (Pl. D, 2), which is adorned with a bronze statue of *Marshal Bugeaud* (1794-1849), a native of Périgord, by Dumont. A few paces to the right is the *Place Francheville* (p. 41); to the left, the Cours Michel Montaigne (p. 41). The Rue Taillefer leads in a straight direction to the old *Place Marcillac* (Pl. E, 2) and (left) to the —

***Cathedral of St. Front** (Pl. F, 2), an old abbey-church dedicated to the patron-saint of Périgord. The entrance is on the N. side. This church is one of the most remarkable in France, though the restoration, or rather reconstruction, begun in 1853, has deprived it of much of its interest. It was originally erected in 984-1047, but was rebuilt in 1125 after a fire. Thoroughly Byzantine in design, presenting the form of a Greek cross with cupolas, but having slightly pointed arches instead of round ones in the arcades below, it was looked upon as the first church in which the pointed arch had been systematically introduced. The interior measures 184 ft. both ways, and its five cupolas, resting on pendentives and carved square piers, are about 90 ft. in height. Beneath the great W. cupola are two 'confessiones', of the 10th or 11th cent., with waggon vaults.

Adjoining the cathedral on the W. rises a curious *TOWER, 197 ft.



—



•
9
•
16

the Protestants in 1575. The entrance is on the other side. Beyond this bridge is the *Tour Vésone* (Pl. D, 4), another relic of the Roman period. This is a cylindrical building open on one side, which is supposed to have been the *cella* of a temple.

From Périgueux to *Agen* and *Tarbes*, see R. 12; to *Brive* (*Tulle*, *Clermont-Ferrand*, etc.), see R. 36 B, III. — *Grotto of Miremont*, see p. 85.

FROM PÉRIGUEUX TO RIBÉRAC, 23 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 80 c.). — 12½ M. *Lisle*. — The line then follows the valley of the *Dronne*. 15 M. *Tocane-St-Apre*, 3 M. to the N. of which is *Le Grand-Brassac*, boasting of a Romanesque-Byzantine church of the 13-14th cent. with cupolas and very remarkable sculptures in excellent preservation. — 18½ M. *St. Médard*. — 23 M. *Ribérac* (p. 12).

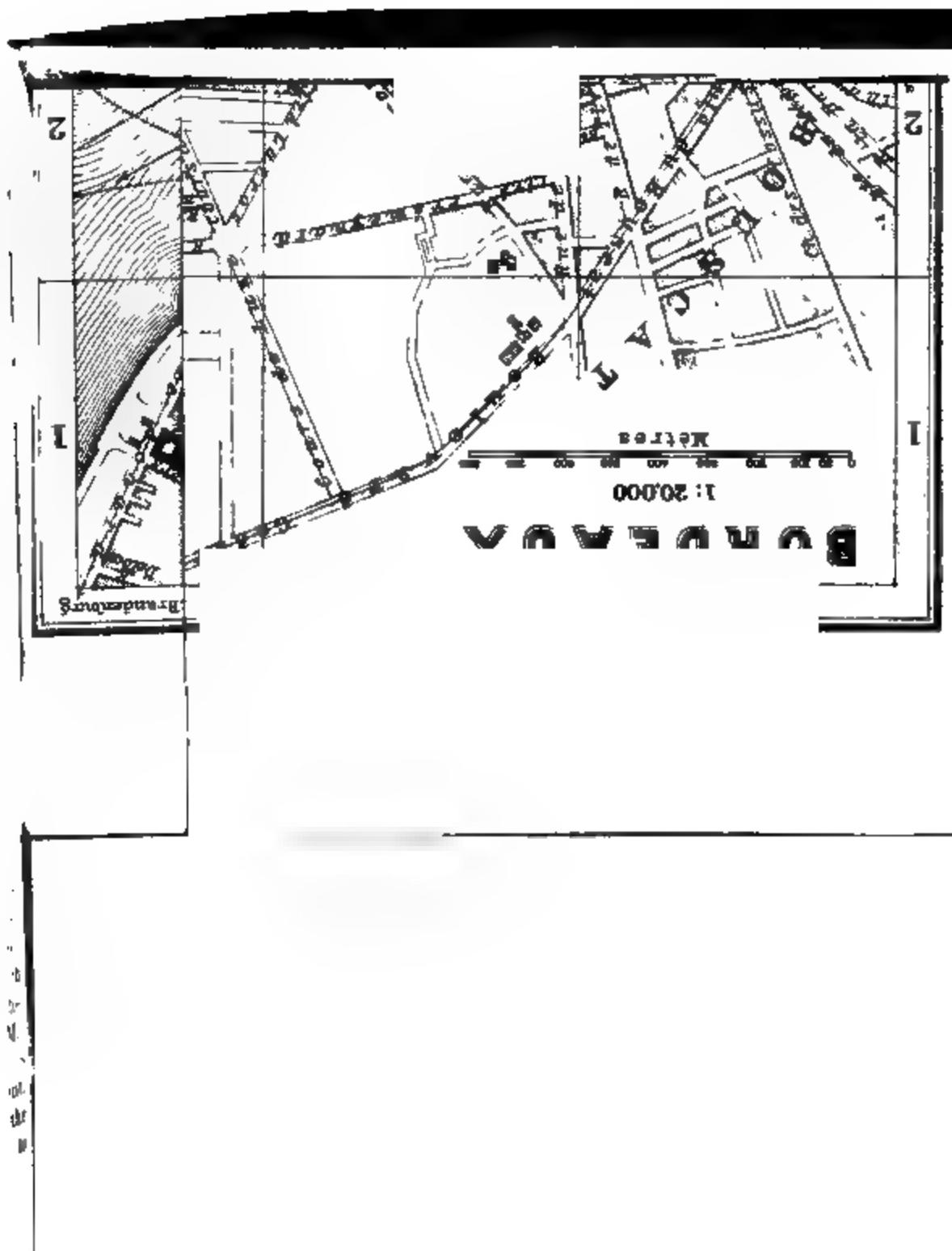
FROM PÉRIGUEUX TO ST. PARDOUX (*Nontron*), 33 M., steam-tramway, starting from the Place Francheville (Pl. D, E, 3). — 4½ M. *Chancelade*, with an old abbey-church. — 7 M. *Château-l'Èvêque* (p. 39). — 16 M. *Valeuil-Bourdeilles*, ¾ M. from which, on the *Dronne*, is *Bourdeilles*, which has a curious castle of the 14th and 16th cent., with a keep 130 ft. high. — 20½ M. *Brantôme* (*Hôtel Chabrol*), a town of 2369 inhab., prettily situated on the *Dronne*. It possesses the interesting remains of an old Benedictine abbey, dating from the days of Charlemagne, and once owned by the chronicler Pierre de Bourdeilles (ca. 1527-1614), who assumed its name. The Romanesque Tower, standing on a sheer rock honeycombed with caverns, is one of the oldest in France. The Church is partly Romanesque and partly Gothic. Adjoining are portions of the 15th cent. Cloisters. The abbey itself (now the *Mairie*) was rebuilt in the 18th century. — The château of *Richemont*, 5 M. to the N.W., was built and inhabited by Brantôme. — 33 M. *St. Pardoux-la-Rivière*, on the line from *Angoulême* and *Nontron* to *Thiviers* (p. 39).

FROM PÉRIGUEUX TO ST. YRIEIX, 46½ M., steam-tramway from the Place Francheville. The chief station on this interesting route is (22½ M.) *Excideuil* (p. 39), with a château of the Talleyrand-Périgord family (13-16th cent.). — 46½ M. *St. Yrieix*, see p. 89.

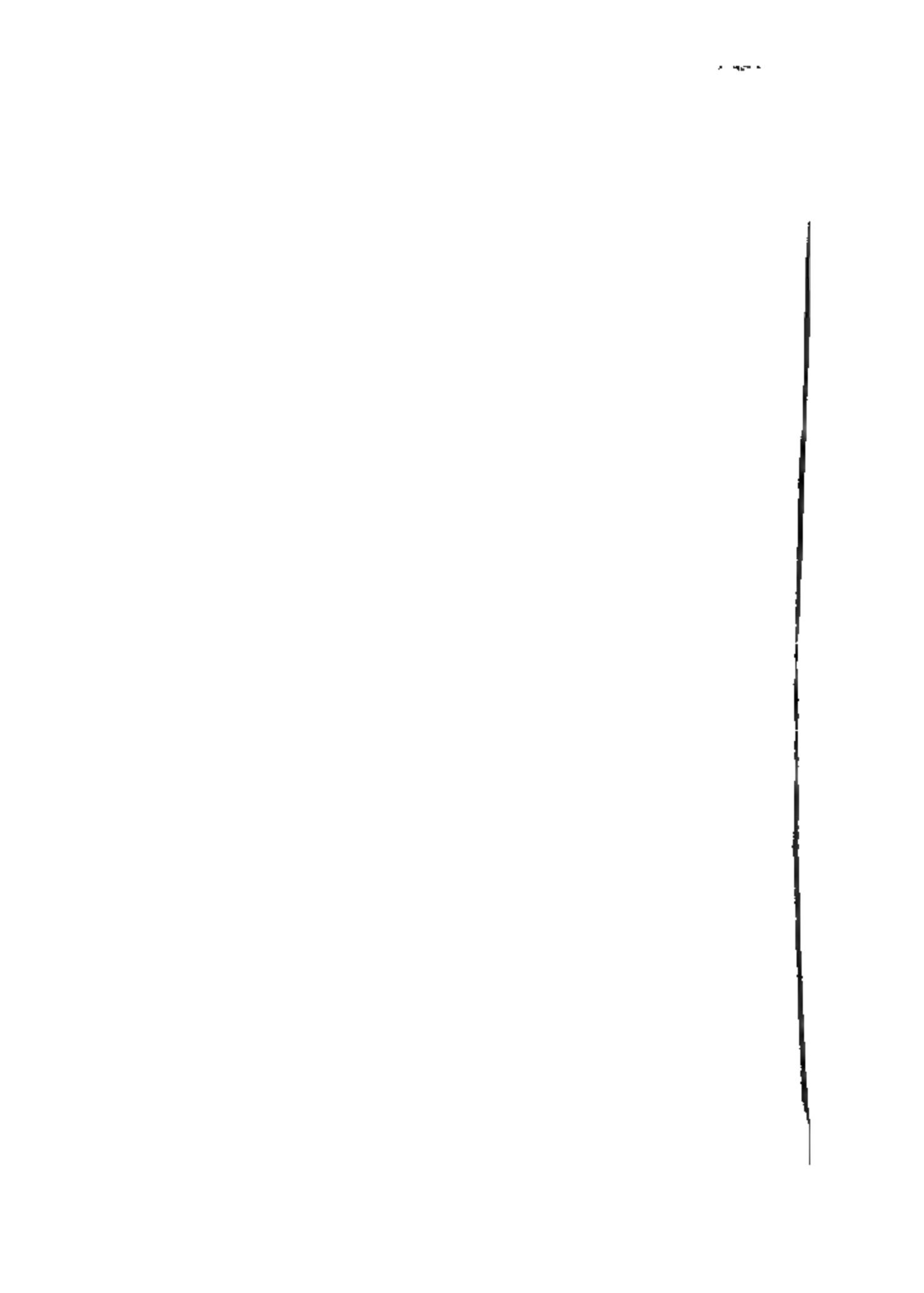
The Bordeaux line now follows the valley of the *Isle* as far as its confluence with the *Dordogne*, crossing the river several times. Many picturesque castles are seen on the banks. 67½ M. *Razac-sur-l'Isle*, in a hilly district. — 72 M. *St. Astier*, with a domed church of 1010, afterwards rebuilt. — 77 M. *Neuvic*, with a château of the 16th century. From (83 M.) *Mussidan* a branch-line runs to (20 M.) *Bergerac* (p. 54). — About 3 M. to the N. of (93 M.) *Montpont* is the Carthusian convent of *Vauclare*, dating from the 14th cent. and restored in the 19th. Beyond (104 M.) *St. Médard*, we join the line from Paris to Bordeaux. 108½ M. *Coutras*, and thence to (140 M.) *Bordeaux*, see p. 13.

6. Bordeaux.

Railway Stations. Bordeaux has four railway stations: (1) *Gare St. Jean* or *du Midi* (Pl. E, 7; buffet and hotel), to the S., on the left bank of the *Garonne*, 1½ M. from the centre of the town, communicating with the *Gare de la Bastide* and the *Gare de l'Etat* and served by the fast trains from Paris; (2) *Gare de la Bastide* (Pl. E, 4, 5), belonging to the Orléans Co., on the right bank of the *Garonne*, facing the town; (3) *Gare de l'Etat* (Pl. E, 5), near the preceding, chiefly for slow trains on the State line; (4) *Gare du Médoc* or *St. Louis* (Pl. D, 1) at the N. end, for the line of that name and for trains to *Lacanau* (R. 7). — There are no hotel-omnibuses, but the trains are met by railway-omnibuses and cabs (see p. 43).



100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10



Hôtels. Grand-Hôtel de France, Rue Maréchal des Logis 11, close to the Bank of France (Pl. C, 4), R. from 3½, B. 11½, déj 4, D. 5 pence from 11 fr., well spoken of. Hôtel du Château-d'Ax, Cours de l'Intendance 20 (Pl. C, 4), R. from 5 fr., Hôtel des Palmes et de la Paix, Cours du Chapeau Rouge 40, near the Grand Théâtre (Pl. C, 4), R. from 4, B. 11½, déj 4, D. 5 fr., well spoken of. Hôtel de Bayonne, Rue Martignac 8 (Pl. C, 6), well spoken of. Hôtel du Carré ou Bourgogne Place de la Comédie 4, R. 3½, B. 11½, déj 4, D. 5 fr., Grand Hôtel Mirabeau, Rue Condé and Rue Maréchal des Logis near the Theatre, R. from 3, B. 11½, 2, déj 4, D. 5 fr. (or à la carte), pence 12-15 fr., Hôtel Ossiette, corner of the Cours du Trente Juillet and the Allées de Tourny E. J. S. B. 1, déj 2½, D. 2, pence from 8½ fr., good. Hôtel du Casino Fin Rue Montesquieu 7, near the Théâtre Français (Pl. C, 4), Hôtel Mervet, Cours Focher 20, R. from 3, B. 1 11½, déj 3, D. 4 pence from 10 fr. good. Hôtel des Ambassadeurs (commercial), Rue Condé 4, déj 3, D. 3½ fr., Hôtel des Quarante-Sous, Place de la Comédie, R. from 2, B. 1, déj 2, D. 3½, pence 9-10 fr., Hôtel du Normandy, Rue Gobineau and Cours du Trente Juillet; On Hôtel de Bourgogne, Rue Montesquieu 6, R. from 3½ fr. B. 1, déj 2½, D. 3, pence from 11, fr., On Hôtel François Rue du Temple 12, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj 2, D. 2½ fr., Hôtel Bunci Rue Voltaire 10, R. from 2, D. 2 fr.; Hôtel Pauline, Rue Mably 7 (Pl. C, 4), B. 9½, 1 pence 8½ fr., good. Hôtel Duruyron, Rue du Pont-de-la-Monnaie 14 (Pl. C, 4, 6).

Hôtels Transites (Sleeping Car Co.), first class, between the arrival and departure platforms of the Gare St. Jean, R. 6-8, B. 11½, déj 4, D. 5 fr., well spoken of. Opposite this station are several hotels, convenient for passing travellers. Hôtel du Faubourg, R. from 2, déj 2½, D. 2 fr., no portmanteau similar charges, etc.

Hôtels Mobiliés (R. and B. only). On Hôtel Mervet, Rue Montesquieu 6, R. from 3, B. 1 fr., good, on Hôtel du Casino, Rue du Temple 6, R. from 2½, B. 1 fr. Hôtel du Nica, Place du Chapelet 4, B. 3 fr.

Restaurants. At most of the hotels, "Chapon Bleu," see above, "Hôtel de Bourgogne," see above, those two à la carte and first-class. Coff de Bordeaux see above, Restaurant Métropole, see above à la carte, Grand Café Anglais, Place de Tourny, à la carte, all these may be recommended. Café de la Comédie, at the Grand Théâtre, déj or D. 3 fr., Rest. Louis, at the Hôtel d'Angleterre (see above), déj 2½, D. 3 fr., Rest. du Louvre, Cours de l'Intendance 21, déj 2½, 1-3 fr., good; de Paris, Allées de Tourny 12, similar charges, Fumerie Gruber, Allées de Tourny 15-19, du Centre, Place de la Comédie 3, déj 2½ fr., Café Gobineau, see above, Rest. Moderne, Allées de Tourny 3, déj 2½, D. 3 fr., Rest. Bashi, see above, Rest. de la Presse, Rue Porte Dijeaux 8; Rest. Partisan, see above, déj 1½, D. 1½ fr.

Cafés. Café de Bordeaux, see above, Gobineau, see above, de la Comédie, in the Grand Théâtre, Café du Commerce, Fumerie Gruber, Grand Café Anglais, etc. on the E. side of the Allées de Tourny, Café de l'Opéra, Cours du Chapeau Rouge 50, Cardinal, Tortoni, Montesquieu, Cours du Trente Juillet 2, 8, and 12, Au Coq-d'Or, Rue Montesquieu; Coff Père, Place Gabriel, at the Exchange.

Cabs. With one horse, per diene 1 fr. 20 c., per hr. 2 fr. (topes ab 2 fr. 20 c.), at night (midnight to 6 a. m.) 1 2 or 3 fr. With two horses, 2, 3, 2½, and 3 fr. In hiring by time the first hour must be paid for in full, after which the time may be reckoned by species of 1/4 hr. — Luggage 50 c. for 1 or 2 packages, then 25 c. per package. Outside the barrier the charges are somewhat higher. Cab per day (12 hrs.), 15, 20, and 25 fr according to the style of the vehicle.

Electric Tramways (uniform fare 10c.). 1. From the Quai de Brumes (Boulevard Jean-Jacques Rousseau Pl. F, 2) to the Boulevard Bourdonnay (comp. Pl. F, 2) via the Quai du Blé and the quays (left bank); 2. a. From the Quai Darrémpore (Pl. F, 6) to the Port de Lormont (comp. Pl. F, 3), 18c.; b. From the Place Magenta (Pl. H, 6) in the Avenue Félix (comp. Pl. F, 4); c. From the Place Magenta to Bordure Bordure Station

(comp. Pl. F, 5). — 3. From the *Gare du Midi* (Pl. E, 7) to the *Quai de Bacalan* (Pl. F, 2) or the *Gare du Médoc* (Pl. D, 1) viâ the *Places d'Aquitaine*, *Tourny*, and *Picard*. — 4. From the *Place de Bourgogne* (Pl. D, 5) to *St. Augustin* (comp. Pl. A, 6). — 5. From the *Place Richelieu* (Pl. C, 4) to the *Boulevard de Caudéran* (*Cours St. Médard*; Pl. A, 3) or *Parc Bordelais* (comp. Pl. A, 2), viâ the *Allées de Tourny*. — 6. From the *Place Richelieu* to the *Boulevard de Caudéran*, viâ the *Rue Judaïque* (Pl. A, B, 4) or *Rue de la Croix-Blanche* (Pl. A, 4). — 7. From the *Place Richelieu* to the *Boulevard de Talence* (Pl. A, B, 7, 8), viâ the *Rue de St. Genès* (Pl. B, 6-8) or *Rue de Passac*. — 8. From the *Place Richelieu* to the *Boulevard de Talence* (Pl. B, 8), viâ the *Cours de Toulouse* (Pl. C, 7, 8), or viâ the *Cours de Bayonne* (Pl. B, C, 7, 8). — 9. From the *Gare du Midi* (Pl. E, 7) to the *Rue d'Ornano* (comp. Pl. A, 6) viâ the *Boulevards de Talence* and *Antoine-Gauthier*. — 10. From the *Rue d'Ornano* to the *Quai des Chartrons* (*Cours du Médoc*; Pl. D, 2) by the N. boulevards. — 11. From the *Boulevard du Bouscat* (Pl. A, 2) to the *Cours de la Martinique* (Pl. D, 3). — 12. From the *Quai de Brienne* (Boul. J. J. Boscq; comp. Pl. F, 8) to the *Rue d'Ornano* viâ the S. boulevards. — 13. From the *Place Richelieu* (Pl. C, 4) to *St. Augustin* (comp. Pl. A, 5). — 14. From the *Quinconces* (Pl. C, 4) to the *Boulevard de Bègles* (comp. Pl. C, 8 & D, 8), viâ the *Cours d'Espagne* or the *Rue de Bègles*. — 15. From the *Place Magenta* (Pl. B, 6) to the *Place Tourny* (Pl. C, 4) viâ the *Rue Belleville*. — **Omnibus.** From the *Jardin Public* (Pl. B, C, 3) to the *Place d'Aquitaine* (Pl. C, 6) viâ the *Rue Ste. Catherine*. — There are other tramway and omnibus services in the environs.

Railway Omnibuses. These ply from the following offices in the town. For the *Gare de la Bastide*: *Rue Gobineau* 2, at the *Allées de Tourny* (starting 3/4 hr. before the departure of the train). For the *Gare St. Jean*: *Cours du Trente-Juillet* 16 (starting 35 min. before the departure of the train). For the *Gare du Médoc*: *Rue Gobineau* 2. Fare from the office 30 c., from a private house 50 c.; each article of luggage 20 c.

Steamers. *Hirondelles*, *Gondoles*, and *Abeilles* ply in the harbour and to places in the immediate vicinity. Larger steamers run to Castets, La Réole, Agen, and other places above the town, and to Pauillac, Royan, etc., below (see p. 55). Ferry to La Bastide every 5 min. (10 c.). — *General Steam Navigation Co.*, *Quai des Chartrons* 39. For the steamers of the *Messageries Maritimes*, the *Pacific Steam Navigation Company*, the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, etc., see the *Indicateur* or the *Livret Chaix*.

Commissionnaires. Per 1/2 hr., with a letter, 25 c.; per hr., with a parcel of any weight 50 c., or 60 c. if a barrow is required.

Post & Telegraph Office, *Rue du Palais-Gallien* 7-13 (Pl. B, 4), near the *Place Gambetta*; several sub-offices.

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. C, 4; prices 1-6 fr.); *Théâtre des Arts* (Pl. B, 4, 5; 40 c.-4 fr.), *Rue Castelnau-d'Auros* 1-7; *Théâtre Français* (Pl. B, C, 4; 3/4-4 fr.). — *Bouffes-Bordelais*, *Rue Judaïque* 97, *Alcazar* (Pl. E, 5), *Place du Pont* 15 (1/2-3 fr.), two 'Concerts-Spectacles'. — *Casino des Lilas*, *Boul. de Caudéran*. — *Bands* play in the *Jardin Public* (p. 48; on Sun. & Thurs. at 8.30 p. m. in summer and 3 in winter), *Parc Bordelais* (p. 53; Sun. & Frid. in summer, 5.30-7), *Allées de Tourny* (p. 48), etc.

Banks. *Banque de France* (Pl. C, 4), *Rue Esprit-des-Lois* 13; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, *Allées de Tourny* 10; *Crédit Lyonnais*, *Société Générale*, *Cours de l'Intendance* 13 & 14; *Banque de Bordeaux*, *Rue d'Orléans* 6. — **Money Changer.** *Molina*, *Cours de l'Intendance* 2.

Baths. *Hot Baths*, at *Rue St. Sernin* 133, *Rue du Palais-Gallien* 136, *Rue Fondaudège* 152, *Rue Notre-Dame* 29, *Place du Grand-Marché* 4, etc. *Cold Baths*, *Ecole de Natation*, above the stone bridge. *Le Hammam* (hydro-pathic establishment), *Rue Vital-Charles* 45. *Bains Populaires* (10-15 c.), *Quai de la Monnaie* 21, etc.

Golf Club (9 holes), 2½ M. from the town.

Consulates. British Consul, *Mr. R. D. G. Macdonald*, *Rue Blanc-Du-trouilh* 18. — American Consul, *Mr. Dominic J. Murphy*, *Cours du Jardin Public* 52.

Syndicat d'Initiative, *Cours du Chapeau-Rouge* 48 bis.

English Church, Cours du Pavé-des-Chartrons 10 (Pl. C, 3); **Chaplain, Rev. J. W. L. Burke.** — **French Protestant Churches**, Rue du Ha 32 (Pl. C, 5), Rue Notre-Dame 12-14 (Pl. D, 3), Rue Barennes 19 (Pl. C, 3). — **German Protestant Church**, Rue Tourat 31 (Pl. C, 3). — **Synagogue**, Rue Labirat (Pl. C, 6), near the Cours Victor-Hugo.

Bordeaux, the ancient capital of *Guyenne*, the chief town of the department of the *Gironde*, the headquarters of the 18th army corps, and the seat of a bishopric and a university (5 faculties), is a town with 256,638 inhab., situated on the left bank of the *Garonne*, 16 M. from the *Bec d'Ambès* at the confluence of this river with the *Dordogne* (p. 57), and 60 M. from its mouth on the Atlantic. It is the fourth town in France in point of size and also one of the leading towns in the republic in virtue of its commerce (p. 46), its splendid site, and its imposing appearance. The *Garonne* furnishes it with an excellent harbour and with a safe and convenient water-way to the ocean.

Burdigala, the capital of the *Bituriges Vivisci*, was one of the chief cities of Gaul in the Roman period. It became the capital of *Aquitania Secunda*, endured the devastations and the yoke of the Vandals, Visigoths, Franks, and Normans, and became part of the Duchy of Aquitaine or *Guienne*, which passed to England on the marriage of Eleanor to Henry Plantagenet (see p. 4). More fortunate than other towns of the province, it suffered little from the wars for supremacy between France and England, and it became loyally attached to its new masters, who did much to encourage its commerce, and retained it in their hands for 300 years (down to 1453). The imposition of the salt-tax, under Henri II, caused a serious insurrection here, for which the town was cruelly punished by the Constable de Montmorency in 1548. Contests also arose between the Catholics and Protestants of Bordeaux, and 264 of the latter were massacred after St. Bartholomew's Day. The district was again disturbed by dissensions under Louis XIV, who regarded the town with particular favour. From the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI, when Bordeaux had for its governor the Marquis of Tourny, date its principal embellishment and the construction of its spacious thoroughfares. The ambition of its 'Parlement' was easily repressed; but it did not so easily escape the consequences of revolting against the Convention after the proscription of the *Girondins*, at the head of whom were Vergniaud, Guadet, Gensonné, Grangeneuve, Ducos, and Fonfrède, the deputies of the department. The town could not reconcile itself to the rule of Napoleon, who ruined its commerce, but its attachment to the Bourbons was also lukewarm. In 1870-71 it was for three months the seat of the Provisional Government, and then of the National Assembly, which here accepted the preliminaries of peace with Germany.

The traveller who alights at one of the stations in *La Bastide* (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), the suburb on the right bank, at once gains an idea of the imposing character of the town, as he enters it by the ***Pont de Bordeaux** (Pl. D, 5), which commands a splendid *View. This bridge, one of the most remarkable in the world, was erected of stone and brick in 1819-21 by Deschamps and Billaudel. It is 532 yds. long and 16 yds. wide, and has 17 arches, the central and widest of which have a span of 87 feet. Inside, between the arches and the roadway, are passages, which lighten the structure and facilitate its being kept in a proper state of repair without interruption to the traffic. The interior may be visited (9-11 and 1-5) by applying to the custodian, who lives at the Bastide end of the bridge.

Higher up the river we see the *Railway Tubular Bridge*, which is 546 yds. long and has a passage for pedestrians. Near it, on the left bank of the river, is the *Gare St. Jean*. Below the Pont de Bordeaux two 'transporter' bridges are about to be erected.

The Harbour is one of the chief attractions of Bordeaux. The Garonne here describes an almost complete semicircle, the arc of which measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., and along this crescent stretches the town, which is in the shape of a half-moon. Although Bordeaux is 60 M. from the mouth of the Gironde, the tide comes quite up to it and vessels of 2000 or 2500 tons easily reach the port. The ordinary depth of the river here is 20 ft., and this is sometimes doubled at spring-tides. From 1000 to 1200 ships can anchor in the harbour; and a vast floating basin, 25 acres in extent, was constructed in 1867-79 lower down, at the end of the quays, for the accommodation of the largest vessels, of which it can hold seventy or eighty. Spacious quays, dating, like most of the adjoining buildings, from the end of the 18th cent., extend from one end of the harbour to the other.

Bordeaux, which now ranks as the third seaport of France, has regular communication with most of the ports of the Atlantic, the English Channel, the North Sea, and the Baltic, with N. and S. America, with Africa, and with India, and its shipping amounts annually to over 3 millions of tons. Its commerce is chiefly in wines, colonial produce, metals, English coal, timber from N. Europe, vinegar, grain, brandy, and manufactured products. It is at the same time an industrial town, and has a large number of dockyards and establishments for the supply of everything connected with shipping.

The *Cours Victor-Hugo* (Pl. C, D, 5, 6; see p. 52), which forms a continuation of the Pont de Bordeaux and bends to the right towards the cathedral, marks the limits of the old town, which in the other direction (down stream) did not extend beyond the Place des Quinconces (p. 47). The *Porte de Bourgogne*, at the beginning of the Cours, was erected in 1751-55, but altered in 1807. From the Quai de Bourgogne, the first below the bridge, the wide and handsome *Cours d'Alsace-Lorraine* (Pl. C, D, 5) leads to the W. direct to the cathedral. Farther along the quay, to the left, is the *PORTE DE CAILHAU* or *CAILLOU*, called also *Porte Royale* or *Porte du Palais* (Pl. D, 5), the ancient gateway of the *Palais de l'Ombrière*, pulled down in 1800, once the residence of the Dukes of Aquitaine, and afterwards the seat of the governors of the district and of the Parlement of Bordeaux. It is a fine Gothic structure flanked by two round towers dating from 1495.

The Quai de Bourgogne is adjoined by the Quai de la Douane, with the *Hôtel de la Douane*, or *Custom House* (Pl. C, D, 5), built by Jacques Gabriel at the end of the 18th cent., under the Marquis de Tourny. Adjacent is the *Place de la Bourse*, adorned with the fine bronze *Fontaine des Trois-Grâces*, executed by Gumery, after Visconti (1869). The *Hôtel de la Bourse* or *Exchange* (Pl. C, 4, 5), which is a counterpart of the Hôtel de la Douane, built at the same

time and by the same architect, was restored in the 19th century. The old allegorical sculptures on the pediments of the Bourse are due to Francin, the new to Coueffard (Place Richelieu) and to Jouandot.

In the Place Richelieu is a Monument to President Carnot, by Barrias (1895).

A little farther on is the Place des Quinconces (Pl. C, 4), the largest in Bordeaux, occupying the site of the Château Trompette (Tropeytes), built at the same time as the Fort du Hâ (p. 52), by Charles VII., after the submission of Bordeaux in 1453, to ensure the obedience of the town. This château was destroyed in 1789. The Place is 426 yds. long and 360 yds. wide, without reckoning the semicircle with a fountain, which forms an addition to it on the side opposite the quay. On the side next the river are two *Rostral Columns*, 65 ft. high, surmounted by statues of Commerce and Navigation; by Manceau, and serving also as lighthouses. Nearer the middle of the square, among the trees, are colossal marble statues of Montaigne (1533-92, to the S.) and Montesquieu (1680-1756; to the N.), two celebrities of the province, by Maggesi (1858).

On the W. side of the place a "Monument to the Girondins" (p. 45), by Duvillard and Bick, was unveiled in 1897. The design includes a column surmounted by a gilded bronze statue of Liberty and surrounded by groups of the leading Girondins, and two fountains with figures of Concord and the Republic seated in cars drawn by sea-horses.

The Cours du Trente-Juillet, which runs along the W. side of the Quinconces, ends on the N. at the Jardin Public (p. 48) and on the S. at the Allées de Tourny (p. 48) and the Place de la Comédie (Pl. C, 4). The last, which owes its name to the neighbouring theatre, is the busiest point in the town, of which it may be called the centre. To the E. runs the handsome Rue Esprit-des-Lois, and to the S. is the busy but narrow Rue Ste. Catherine. The S. side of the Place de la Comédie also joins the main line of thoroughfare intersecting the town from E. to W. (comp. the Plan).

The Grand-Théâtre (Pl. C, 4), built in 1755-80 by Victor Louis, but restored in 1864 and 1881, has long ranked as one of the finest theatres in Europe. It is in the classical style and is 290 ft. long, 154 ft. broad, and 62 ft. high. In front is a portico of twelve Corinthian columns, above which is a balustrade with twelve colossal statues. At the sides are spacious colonnades. The most noticeable features of the interior are the vestibule, with its sixteen Ionic columns, the grand staircase, which ascends in two flights; and the circular auditorium, which is embellished with twelve composite columns. Above the vestibule is a concert-hall. — In this theatre the sittings of the National Assembly were held in 1871.

Behind the theatre is the Préfecture (Pl. C, 4), also built by Louis, in 1775, for the 'Avocat Général' of the Bordeaux Parliament. The façade, towards the Cours du Chapeau-Rouge, was restored in 1873.

The **Allées de Tourny** (Pl. C, 4), an oblong 'Place', formerly embellished with trees, now offer one of the most animated scenes in Bordeaux. Most of the larger cafés (p. 43) are situated here. At each end is a monumental fountain. In the middle is a *Statue of Gambetta*, begun by Dalou and completed by Emile Lefèvre (1903). Military band, see p. 44.

A little to the left is the church of *Notre-Dame* or *St. Dominique* (Pl. C, 4), founded in the 13th cent., rebuilt in 1707 in the style of the period, and restored in 1834. The interior contains paintings by Romain Cazes, the chief of which is a large fresco representing the Madonna enthroned (1874).

To the right of the church, Rue Mably 3, is the **Public Library**, open daily, except Sat. and holidays, 9-12 and 2-4 or 5, in winter also 8-10 p. m.; during the vacation (Aug.) on Wed. only, 9-12 and 4-5. The library comprises upwards of 180,000 volumes and 1500 MSS. The chief treasure is a copy of the 1588 edition of the 'Essays' of Montaigne, with annotations in the handwriting of the author. There is here also an interesting *Museum of Antiquities* (Sun. and Thurs., 11 to 4 or 5). — Behind the library is the **Marché des Grands-Hommes** (Pl. C, 4), a circular market-hall of iron and glass.

On the N.W. the **Allées de Tourny** end in a small circular Place with a bronze *Statue of Tourny*, by Leroux, erected in 1900 in place of an earlier work now in the Museum of Antiquities (see above). To the left diverges the *Cours de Tourny*, leading to the Place Gambetta; to the right is the *Cours du Jardin-Public*.

The **Jardin Public** (Pl. B, C, 3), which was originally laid out by the Marquis de Tourny, but completely transformed in 1858, is the finest promenade in Bordeaux. It consists of two parts: an *English Park*, with a large number of splendid magnolias and other exotics, and a well-stocked *Botanical Garden*, with large conservatories. A grove of China palms (*Chamærops excelsa*) flourishes here in the open air. Band, see p. 44. — On the S.W. side of the garden, and with a direct entrance from it, is the *Museum*, open on Sun. and Thurs., 12-5 in summer, and 12-4 in winter, and to strangers on other days also. It comprises natural history, ethnographical, and prehistoric collections; the first being much the largest.

Leaving the Jardin Public by the gate at the S.W. corner, beyond the Museum, and taking the Rue du Colisée, the fourth cross-street to the right, we see in front of us the main part of the ruins of the **Amphitheatre** (*Arènes*; Pl. B, 3), also called the *Palais Gallien* because the Emperor Gallienus (d. 268) is supposed to have erected it. The arena proper was oval in form and measured 84 yds. by 60 yds., while the whole structure was 144-149 yds. long and 114-124 yds. wide. A great part of the building was still standing in 1792. The four arches under which the street passes formed the W. entrance. The ruins at this point are still over 60 ft. in height.

From the amphitheatre we may proceed to the S. to the old cathedral of St. Seurin (Pl. B, 4), built in the 11th cent. on the site of a much more ancient church. Parts of the building, however, are not later than the 13-16th cent., and a few additions have been made more recently still. The W. façade, which is surmounted by a spire, is of the 11th cent., but it was masked in 1830 by a poor porch. On the S. side is an interesting *Doorway of the 13th cent., with a Renaissance porch in front of it. The principal subject of the sculptures, which have been restored, is the Last Judgment.

The INTERIOR is borne partly by enormous round pillars, and partly by pillars grouped with half-columns. The church is throughout embellished with fine modern stained-glass windows. To the left, in front of the choir, is a large new Gothic chapel, near which is a chapel of the 13th cent., with graceful arches and a handsome altar. The choir contains an elaborate episcopal throne in the Flamboyant style. On an altar in front of the throne is an ancient alabaster altar-screen, part of which is in the Chapel of the Virgin. Its sculptures, comprising about 40 groups, represent the Crucifixion and scenes from the life of St. Seurin, Bishop of Bordeaux in the 5th century. Under the choir is a very old and interesting *Crypt*, divided into three vaulted aisles with semicircular vaulting (for adm. apply to the sacristan). It contains a Renaissance cenotaph., placed over the tomb of St. Fort, first Bishop of Bordeaux, and six marble sarcophagi, of the 4-6th cent., adorned with sculptures.

In the Allées Damour rises a *Statue of Vercingetorix*, by Mouly, and in the Rue St. Sernin stands the *Institution Nationale des Sourdes-Muettes* (Institution for Female Deaf-Mutes; Pl. B, 4), a handsome classical building, with a statue of the Abbé de l'Epée at the entrance. Nearly opposite, to the S., is a large *École Professionnelle*.

A little farther on the Rue Judaïque ends at the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. B, 4, 5), a fine square, from the S.E. corner of which the Rue Porte-Dijeaux, so named from an old town-gate, leads to the Rue des Remparts, which takes us to the Hôtel de Ville and the Cathedral. The Hôtel de Ville (Pl. B, 5), formerly the archiepiscopal palace, was built in 1770-81 for the Prince-Cardinal de Rohan-Guéméné and was restored after a fire in 1862. It is a handsome building with a conspicuous entrance between two colonnades.

The *Musée de Peinture et de Sculpture* (Pl. B, 5), at the back of the Hôtel de Ville, and facing the Cours d'Albret, consists of two wings, one on each side of a small garden. It is open to the public daily, except Mon. and Frid., from 12 to 5 in summer and 12 to 4 in winter; strangers are admitted on Mon. and Frid. also. Catalogue (1894), 2 fr.

The Right Wing is devoted to the old masters. — The VESTIBULE contains a few sculptures: no number, *Dalou*, Triumph of Silenus (plaster); *L. Boffé*, St. Sebastian (alto-relievo); 935. *J. L. Lemoyne*, Bust of Duplessis, the architect; 919. *Deseine*, Montaigne; no number, *Maniglier*, Shepherd playing on the flute. — Room I. To the right, 81. *Carpioni*, Bacchanalia of children; 696. *Monvoisin* (of Bordeaux), Battle of Denain (1712); 42. *Lorenzo di Credi* (?), Annunciation; 152. *Titian* (or *Padovanino*?), Triumph of Galatea; 79. *Murillo*, St. Anthony of Padua in an ecstasy (copy of the Berlin picture); 12. *Pietro da Cortona*, Virgin; 22. *P. Veronese*, The Woman

taken in adultery; 116. *Salvator Rosa*, Group of soldiers; 78. *Moya*, Portrait of a painter; 144. After *Andrea del Sarto*, Holy Family; 117. *Salvator Rosa*, Ajax; 153. *Titian* (?), The Woman taken in adultery; 81. *Murillo* (?), Portrait of Don Luis de Haro; 21. *Paolo Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi; 113. *Seb. Ricci*, Love jealous of Fidelity; 108. *Ribera*, Conventicle; 149. *Vasari*, Holy Family; 15. *Moretto*, Virgin and Child; 87. *School of Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 90. *Palmezzano*, Crucifixion; 145. *Perugino*, Virgin and Child, with SS. Jerome and Augustine; 43. *Dughet*, Landscape; 102. *Guido Reni*, Mary Magdalene; 137. *Tiepolo*, Eleazar and Rebecca; 55. *Giordano*, Venus asleep; 98. *Bassano*, Jesus with Martha and Mary; 57. *Goya*, One of the Parcæ; 3. *School of Correggio* (or of *Titian* ?), Venus asleep; 98. *Il Calabrese* (*Preti*; or *Hendrik Terbrugghen* ?), Guitar-player; 17. *Bordone*, Portrait of a Venetian nobleman. — Room II. To the right, 569. *Gamelin*, Death of Socrates; 726. *Parrocel*, Joshua; no number, *Lancré*, Conversation; 647. *Lallemand*, Flight into Egypt; 587. *Grimou*, Mandoline-player; 572, 573. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; 693. *J. F. Millet* (1888-1723), Landscape; 709. *Nattier*, Portrait of a daughter of Louis XV; 598. *Grimou*, Capuchin monk; 688. *Mignard*, Portrait of Louis XIV; 485. *N. Coypel*, Triumph of Apollo. In the centre, no number, *Soules*, Bacchante with a goat. — Room III. To the right: 274. *De Momper*, Landscape; 331. *Teniers the Younger*, Village festival; 229. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 310. *School of Rubens*, Adoration of the Magi; 819. *Weerts*, The exorcism; 307. *Fr. Wauters* (not *Rubens*), Bacchus and Ariadne; 256. *Lingelbach*, Flemish topers; 278. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 264. *Maes*, Portrait; 228. *Franck the Younger*, Christ on Calvary; *237. *Fr. Hals*, Portrait; 224. *School of Franck*, Different ways of attaining immortality; 194. *Benj. Cuyp*, Interior of a barn; *306. *Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. Justus; 323. *J. van Steen*, (or *J. M. Molenaer* ?), Tavern-scene; 193. *J. van Stry* (not *A. Cuyp*), Landscape; 196. *B. Cuyp*, Interior; 247. *D. van Berghen* (not *Karel du Jardin*), Landscape with animals; *Snyders*, 322. Fox-hunting, 821. The aged lion; 188. *Ph. de Champaigne* (?), Joseph's dream (injured); 223. *Franck the Younger*, Christ on Calvary; 172. *N. Berchem* (or *Soolemaker* ?), Landscape; 336. *Tilborgh*, Interior; *305. *Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. George; 287. *P. van Overschie*, Still-life; 184. *Jan Breughel* (after *P. Breughel*), Flemish fête; 279. *A. van der Neer*, Sea-piece; 335. *Teniers the Elder*, Landscape; 330. *Teniers the Younger*, The incantation; 273. *H. Mommers*, Landscape with figures; 293. *B. Cuyp* (not *Rembrandt*), Adoration of the Shepherds; 319. *Siberechts*, Landscape; 184. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, Queen of roses; *Rubens*, 308. Villagers dancing, 309. Crucifixion; 275, 276. *Fr. de Momper*, Landscapes; then, other Dutch and Flemish landscapes; 227. Style of *Marinus van Roemerswale* (not *Gedam*), St. Jerome; 210. *Van Dyck*, The penitent Magdalene; 882. German School, Portrait. — Room IV. *Raggi*, Bronze statue of Louis XVI., 21 ft. high (1829); 858-861. *Jac. Salomonsz van Ruyssdael*, Landscapes; 484. *A. Coypel*, St. Catharine of Siena.

The Left Wing is devoted to modern works. — The VESTIBULE contains sculptures: 928. *Hoursolle*, This age is without pity; no number, *Blanchard*, A discovery; 912. *Carnielo*, Mozart dying (marble); 941. *Longepied*, Neapolitan fisherman (bronze). — Painting: 383. *Gigoux*, Baptism of Clovis. — Room I. To the right, 472. *Benj. Constant*, Moorish prisoners; no number, *H. Martin*, Let each have his day-dreams; 418. *Bouguereau*, Bacchante; 559. *Français*, Landscape; 387. *Bellangé*, Cuirassiers at Waterloo; *498. *Eugène Delacroix*, Lion-hunt (a fragment, the picture having been partly destroyed by a fire); 616. *Jouy*, Execution of Urbain Grandier (p. 29); 609. *Harpignies*, Banks of the Seine; 448. *Cabat*, Landscape; no number, *Henner*, Recumbent woman; no number, *St-Germier*, A fraternity in the baptistery of St. Mark's at Venice; no number, *Ch. Cottot*, Old fisherman at Douarnenez; *C. Roqueplan*, Valentine and Raoul; 768. *Roll*, The old quarryman; 46. *Ferrandiz*, Water Tribunal of Valencia (Spain); 371. *Antigna*, Mirror of the wood; 467. *Cogniet*, Tintoretto painting his dead daughter; 370. *Antigna*, Image-seller; 733. *Pils*, Trenches before Sebastopol. — Room II. To the left: 575. *Marg. Gérard*, Portrait of Madame Tallien and of Madame Récamier; 496. *E. Delacroix*, Arab; 608. *Har-*

pignies, Vesuvius; 502. *E. Delaunay*, Ophelia; 513. *Diaz*, View of the forest of Fontainebleau; no number, *Brascassat*, Oxen; no number, *Sabaté*, My grandmother; 429. *Brascassat*, Portrait of himself; 495. *E. Delacroix*, Lion; 578. *Gérôme*, Bacchus and drunken Cupid; *Rosa Bonheur* (of Bordeaux), 411. *Fex*, 410. Goat; 417. *Bouguereau*, All Souls' Day; 556. *A. Fould*, Rosa Bonheur in her studio. In the middle: 955. *Lemoine*, Bust of Montesquieu; 914. *Chapu*, Bust of Carayon-Latour; small bronzes. — Room III. To the right, 607. *Guillemet*, The hamlet of Landemer; 416. *E. Boudin*. Low tide at Etaples; 769. *Roll*, Portrait of a painter; 408. *Billotte*, Snow at the gate of Courcelles; *803. *Troyon*, Oxen ploughing; 382. *Baudry*, Toilette of Venus (1858); 614. *Isabey*, Burning of the steamer Austria (1858); *488. *Daubigny*, The banks of the Oise; 688. *Luminais*, Gallie scouts; 599. *Gros*, Embarkation of the Duchess of Angoulême (1815); 659. *Laugée*, Harvest of poppies in Picardy; 445. *Baland*, The heirs; no number, *Guignard*, Seller of calves; no number. *J. Calvé*, Heath in Médoc; 499. *Delacroix*, Boissy d'Anglas; *474. *Corot*, Landscape; 600. *Gudin*, Captain Desse saving the crew of a Dutch vessel (1822); 317. *Schenck*, Reveille (sheep); 374. *Auguin*, Summer on the Grande Côte; 497. *Delacroix*, Greece expiring amid the ruins of Missolonghi; 758. *P. Quinsac*, Fountain of youth. — Room IV. 892. *H. Allouard*, Teasing (marble).

The *Cathedral (St. André; Pl. B, C. 5) is one of the finest Gothic churches in the S. of France. It consists of a large nave, destitute of aisles, dating from the 12th cent., with Romanesque arches; a transept; and a choir with double aisles of the 14th century. The principal portal, on the N. side, is flanked with two towers surmounted by stone spires. The sculptures in the tympanum represent the Last Supper and the Ascension. On the pillar is a statue of Bertrand de Goth, Archbishop of Bordeaux, afterwards Pope Clement V. (d. 1314), who contributed largely to the building. The removal of a sacristy in 1895 revealed a second portal on the N. side, ascribed to Henry II. of England. In the tympanum are sculptures of the Resurrection of the Dead and the Last Judgment. The second statue from the right in the gallery above is supposed to represent Edward I. of England. The S. portal is of the same character as the main portal on the N., but its towers have no spires.

The CHOIR is the most admired part of the interior. Among the chief works of art, in addition to the monuments of various modern prelates, are a Resurrection, by Alessandro Veronese (opposite the pulpit); a Crucifixion, by Jordaens; Jesus before Pilate, ascribed to Honthorst; a Raising of Lazarus, by Jadin (1877); two large bas-reliefs of the Renaissance, below the organ, originally part of a rood-loft and representing the Descent into Hell and the Resurrection; a Bearing of the Cross, attributed to An. Carracci; and a Crown of Thorns, by Bergeret. In the choir-chapels are a statue of St. Anne, of the 16th cent., some fine wood-carvings, and the monument of Ant. de Noailles (1582). — Richard II. of England was christened in this cathedral.

About 30 yds. to the right of the choir of this church, opposite the end of the Cours Victor-Hugo (p. 52), is the CLOCHER PEYBERLAND, built in 1440 by Archbishop Pierre Berland. It was sold at the Revolution and partly pulled down, but was bought back in 1850 and restored. The spire has been left in a truncated condition, with a gilded statue of the Virgin at the top (fine view; fee 25 c.). This tower contains a bell weighing about 11 tons.

To the S.W. of the cathedral, at No. 30, Rue des Frères-Bonie, is the *Musée Bonie* (open to strangers daily from 12 to 4 or 5; adm. 1 fr.), comprising collections of furniture, wood-carvings, porcelain, weapons, etc., and reproductions of Moorish rooms. — Farther to the S. rises the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 5, 6), a vast building erected in 1839-46, with a heavy façade, upwards of 150 yds. long. In the centre is a portico of the Doric order, and the projecting wings are crowned with seated figures of Malesherbes, d'Aguesseau, Montesquieu, and l'Hôpital. Behind the Palais de Justice is the *Prison*, which occupies the site of the Château du Far or Fort du Hâ, built at the same time as the Château Trompette (p. 47).

To the S. of the Palais de Justice is the extensive *Hospital of St. Andrew* (650 beds; Pl. B, 6), rebuilt in 1825-29, with a handsome entrance. A little farther on, to the left, is the church of *Ste. Eulalie* (Pl. B, C, 6), of very ancient foundation, but rebuilt in the 13-15th cent., and restored in the 19th (spire of 1864).

The Rue de Cursol (Pl. B, C, 6) leads to the *Cours Victor-Hugo*, which extends from the cathedral to the Pont de Bordeaux. At the bend which it makes near the Rue de Cursol is the University (Pl. C, 5, 6), built in 1881-86, with faculties of literature, science, and law. The vestibule (free adm.) contains a *Monument to Montaigne* (d. 1592), who is interred in the basement. This interesting Renaissance work originally stood in the chapel of a convent on this site.

Farther on, to the left, is the *Grand Marché*, behind which is *St. Paul's Church* (1676; belfry of 1850), while almost opposite is the *Lycée* or boys' school. In a short street to the right stands the *Grosse Cloche*, or *Porte de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, a fine relic of the old Hôtel de Ville, dating in its lower part from the 13th cent., while the upper half, with its three turrets, was rebuilt in the 15th century. Above the arch, through which the street runs, is a curious Renaissance clock. Higher up is another arch with a bell, and on the top of this is a lantern surmounted by a lion. — Adjoining this gate is the modern entrance of the church of *St. Eloi*, which itself dates from the 15th century.

The church of *St. Michel* (Pl. D, 6), near the Quai des Salinières, a little above the Pont de Bordeaux, is a fine Gothic edifice, built in the 14-15th cent. on the foundations of a Romanesque church erected after 1149. Its three portals are adorned with interesting sculptures, representing the Nativity, the Adoration of the Shepherds, the Sacrifice of Isaac, and the appearance of St. Michel to the Bishop of Sipontum. The choir terminates in a square apse, of the same height as the ambulatory, above which is a large window. In the fourth choir-chapel to the left is an **Altar Piece* in carved stone (16th cent.), with statues of the Madonna, St. Catharine, and St. Barbara. The iron railings of the chapels in the aisles should be noticed.

The **BELL TOWER OF ST. MICHEL**, standing apart like that of the cathedral, 32 yds. from the W. front of the church, was built in 1472-92. The spire, destroyed by a hurricane in 1768, was rebuilt in 1861-69, and the structure has also been strengthened by the erection of six buttresses, crowned with statues, round the base. The total height of the tower is 357 ft. (ascent 25 c.).

The soil of the old cemetery which once occupied this spot had the singular property of preserving the dead bodies committed to it; and a guide is at hand to conduct strangers into a *Vault* where about forty natural mummies of this kind may be seen (adm. 50 c.). The melancholy aspect of this exhibition is made almost fantastic by the attitude of the mummies, placed upright against the walls.

Ste. Croix (Pl. D, 6, 7), in the midst of the populous artizan quarter which lies to the S. of St. Michel, was originally founded in the 7th cent., or even earlier, but it was rebuilt in the 10th cent. in the Romanesque style and has been restored several times since, for the last time in the 19th century. Its most striking part is the *Façade (12th cent.) which recalls those of Notre-Dame at Poitiers and of the cathedral at Angoulême. No satisfactory explanation of the sculptures of this façade has been given, the only recognizable details being the signs of the zodiac and a knight slaying a dragon at the feet of the Virgin. The interior, part of which is in the Gothic style, contains a noteworthy tomb of the 15th cent. and some modern stained glass.

Adjoining this church is the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*, in an old Benedictine abbey. The fine Renaissance gateway has been rebuilt on the opposite side of the street, which leads hence to the *Gare St. Jean or du Midi*, rebuilt and much enlarged in 1890-97.

The *Boulevards* of Bordeaux are noteworthy for their extent, their fine trees, and their handsome buildings. Beyond the Boul. de Caudéran (Pl. A, 2, 3; tramways Nos. 5 & 10) is the *Parc Bordelais*, a promenade laid out in 1880-87 (band, see p. 44).

From Bordeaux to Tours (Paris) see R. 1; to *La Rochelle* and *Nantes*, see R. 3; to *Périgueux* and *Limoges*, see R. 5; to *Royan*, see R. 7; to *Arcachon*, see R. 8; to *Bayonne* and *Biarritz*, see R. 9; to *Toulouse* and *Cérits*, see RR. 10, 14; to *Cahors* viâ *Tonneins* (change carriages) see pp. 69-71, viâ *Bergerac* and *Le Buisson*, see below and p. 85; to *Tarbes* (Pyrenees), see R. 12; to *Lyons*, see R. 36.

FROM BORDEAUX TO EYMET, $64\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 75, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 15 c.). The trains start from the Gare de la Bastide (comp. p. 42). — Near (18 M.) *La Sauve* (*Hôtel Français*) are the ruins of an abbey founded in the 10th cent., and rebuilt in the 13th cent., with a beautiful church. At (35 M.) *Sauveterre-de-Guyenne* are mediæval fortifications and a square with Gothic arcades. — 52 M. *Duras*, a town with a château and fortifications of the 15th century. — At (61 M.) *La Sauvetat* (p. 70) we join the line from *Marmande* to *Bergerac* (p. 70). — $64\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eymet* (p. 70).

FROM BORDEAUX TO CADILLAC, $20\frac{1}{2}$ M., steam-tramway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 20 c.). — *Cadillac* (*Hôtel de France*), a small town on the right bank of the *Garonne*, is still surrounded by walls of the 14th cent., with fine gates. The *Château d'Épernon* dates from the 14-17th centuries. *Cadillac* is reached also viâ *Cérons* (p. 69) or by steamboat.

FROM BORDEAUX TO AURILLAC, 180 M., railway in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 82 fr. 55, 22 fr. 5, 14 fr. 40 c.). No through trains. Trains start from the Gare

de la Bastide. — To (21½ M.) *Libourne*, see pp. 14, 13. — 27 M. *St. Emilion* (*Hôt. Garé-Dussaut*), a curious little town famous for its wines. It occupies a picturesque site on a hill, and still retains a great part of its mediæval ramparts, with a large ditch hewn out of the rock. In the hill itself are quarries of building stone. Among the other points of interest are a ruined *Monastery of the Cordeliers* (15-17th cent.); the remains of the *Palais Cardinal* (13th cent.); and the remarkable *Collegiate Church* and *Cloisters* (12th, 13th, and 15th cent.). Here, too, is a *Monolithic Church*, scooped out in the rock in the middle ages, and measuring 104 ft. in length, 46 ft. in breadth, and 52½ ft. in height. It is at the side of the hermitage of St. Emilion, or rather St. Emilien, who lived here in the 8th cent., and on a terrace above stands a fine tower of the 12th and 15th centuries. Of the *Castle*, to the W. of the town, there remains little more than a square keep.

33½ M. *Castillon* (*Boule d'Or*), memorable for the defeat which definitively cost the English Guienne, in 1453. John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was among the slain.

46½ M. *Ste. Foy-la-Grande* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*) a town of 3446 inhabitants.

60 M. *Bergerac* (*Grand-Hôtel*, Rue du Marché, R. 2, D. 3 fr., good; *Hôt. de France*), a town of 15,936 inhab. on the *Dordogne*, was one of the Calvinist strongholds of the 16th century. *Notre-Dame* is a fine modern church in the style of the 13th century. A large business is done here in wines and truffles. Line to *Marmande*, see p. 70; to *Angoulême* viâ *Mussidan* and *Ribérac*, see p. 12.

64 M. *Creysse-Mouleydier*, with paper-mills and the ruins of a castle. After a tunnel we see a canal rendered necessary by the rapids of the *Dordogne*. From (77½ M.) *Couze* a diligence plies to (7 M.) *Beaumont*, with ramparts and a fortified church dating from the English occupation. — 73 M. *Lalinde*, a small and ancient town (*Diolindum*). Then a tunnel, two bridges over the *Dordogne*, and a second tunnel. 80 M. *Alles*. We cross the *Dordogne* for the last time. — 83 M. *Le Buisson* (*Buffet*), also a station on the *Périgueux* and *Tarbes* railway (p. 85); to *Monsempron-Libos* and *Cahors*, see p. 85. — We follow the *Tarbes* line as far as (87½ M.) *Siorac*, the next station, and crossing the *Dordogne* ascend the beautiful valley of that river to the E. — 92½ M. *St. Cyprien*, a small town of 2117 inhab., on the left. 97½ M. *Castelnau-d-et-Fayrac*, with a 14th cent. castle, beyond which the fine *Château de Beynac* (13th, 14th, and 16th cent.) comes into view on the left. — 99 M. *Vézac*. We now quit the river.

104 M. *Sarlat* (*Hôt. de la Madeleine*, Rue de la République), a town of 6535 inhab., in a valley about 1½ M. to the left of the station. The large building to our left as we arrive, formerly a seminary, is now a co-operative dairy. The first turning to the right, in the Rue de la République, the principal street, leads to the former *Cathedral*, of the 11th, 12th, and 15th cent., with some fine wood-carving. The 16th cent. house near the entrance was the birthplace of *La Boëtie* (1530-1563), the author and friend of *Montaigne*, to whom a statue was erected in 1892. In a private garden behind the church is a round *Tour des Morts* of the 12th cent. (visitors admitted). The older streets of the town contain several quaint old *Houses*, some even in the Gothic style. The most interesting are in the Rue Gambetta. — A branch-railway runs from *Sarlat* to *Gourdon* ((14 M.; p. 90).

Beyond *Sarlat* the railway returns to the valley of the *Dordogne*; fine view to the right. — Several small stations. At (118 M.) *Cazouls* (p. 90) we join the line from *Cahors* and follow it to beyond the viaduct of *Souillac*.

121 M. *Souillac* (p. 90). We cross the large viaduct over which runs the line to *Brive*. Then, farther on, another viaduct and a tunnel, over 1/4 M. in length. — 125 M. *Le Pigeon*.

129 M. *Martel* (*Hôt. de la Pyramide*), a little town to the left, has the remains of a curious *Hôtel de Ville* (14th and 16th cent.) and an interesting church of the 15th century. — The railway now attains a considerable elevation (fine view to the right), traverses rock-cuttings and five tunnels, begins to descend rapidly, and joins the line from *Toulouse* viâ *Capdenac* beyond the *Cirque de Montvalent* (p. 94; on the right). — 133 M. *St. Denis-près-Martel* and thence to *Aurillac*, see pp. 94, 89.

7. From Bordeaux to Royan.

a. By the Médoc Railway.

RAILWAY from the Gare du Médoc (p. 42) to (64 M.) *Pointe-de-Grave* and STEAMER thence in summer to *Royan*, at the mouth of the Gironde. The whole journey takes 4-5 hrs. Tickets to Royan allow the holders to break the journey at Soulac and Le Verdon. Fares 11 fr. 40, 8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 20 c.; return-tickets, available for 8 days, 13 fr. 65, 10 fr. 40, 7 fr. 45 c.; cheap excursion-trains run in summer (return-fares 6 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95 c., 5 fr.). Pier-dues at Royan, 30 c. The sea is sometimes rough at the mouth of the Gironde.

The whole journey may be made by railway from the Gare du Midi via Pons (p. 19; 92½ M., in 3-4½ hrs.; fares 13 fr. 45, 10 fr. 5, 6 fr. 80 c.).

Bordeaux, see p. 42. — From (2½ M.) *Bruges* a branch runs to (30 M.) *Lacanau* (p. 59). — At (5 M.) *Blanquefort* there is an old castle.

Here begins the Médoc, a district of the Bordelais occupying the tongue of land between the Gironde and the sea (Medoc = 'in medio aquae') and long celebrated for its wines. The vineyards extend along the left bank of the river in a band 5-12 M. in width reaching as far as (48 M.) St. Vivien (see p. 56). The soil consists mainly of siliceous deposits, quartz, etc., brought down from the Pyrenees by the Garonne. These deposits are particularly suitable to the vine because they are very loose and retentive of the heat. The vintage generally begins after the middle of September and lasts till nearly the end of October.

7 M. *Parempuyre*, with a fine modern château. — 9½ M. *Ludon* produces wines of the 3rd 'cru' (*Château de la Lagune*). — 11 M. *Macau*, with a small harbour on the Garonne, which the line touches here. The *Bec d'Ambès* (p. 57) lies to the S. E., but is hidden by an island. To the right lies *Cantenac*, well known for its wines, including *Brane-Cantenac*, a wine of the 2nd 'grand cru'.

15½ M. *Margaux* produces wines of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd 'grands crus'. The finest, known as *Château Margaux*, is the best Médoc wine but one, being surpassed by *Château Lafitte* alone (see below). — 17½ M. *Soussans*; 20 M. *Moulis*.

25½ M. *St. Laurent-St-Julien*. *St. Laurent*, 1½ M. to the left, produces wines of the 4th and 5th 'crus'. The wines of *St. Julien*, 2½ M. to the right, are mostly of the second class, and are widely known under the names of *St. Julien*, *Château Léoville*, *Larose*, etc. — Farther on, we pass on the right the domain of *Château Latour*, the wine of which ranks next to *Château Lafitte* and *Château Margaux*. The line again approaches the river.

29 M. *Pauillac* (*Hôt. d'Angleterre*), an old town of 6125 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Gironde and possesses a harbour (at *Trompeloup*) used by vessels which cannot get up to *Bordeaux*. Its wine-district, reckoned the second of the Médoc in general importance, includes the domain of *Château Lafitte*, which produces the finest wine of all. This domain (170 acres) was purchased in 1868 for about 180,000*l.* by the Rothschilds. The wine is worth 80-200*l.* per 'tonneau' of 198 gallons. Over 80,000 bottles are stored in the vaults. The domain of *Mouton-Rothschild* (170 acres) produces the best wine of the second class.

32 M. St. Estèphe, with the largest vineyard in the country. Its chief growth, Cos-Destournel, ranks among the second-class wines. — 35 M. Vertheuil has an interesting Romanesque church.

42 M. Lesparre (*Hôt. de la Paix*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; *Lion-d'Or*), a town with 3959 inhab., has a tower of the 14th cent., a relic of an old castle, and a fine modern church. It is the junction of a line to Facture and Arès (Arcachon; see p. 59). — 47 M. Queyrac is the station for *Montalivet-les-Bains* (hotel), $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. — $49\frac{1}{2}$ M. Vensac. — At (51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Vivien, the vines give way to marshes. This large village has a church belonging partly to the 14th cent., with a fine modern spire.

58 M. Soulac-les-Bains (*Hôtel Marmandais et de la Plage*, pens. from 8 fr.; *de l'Océan*, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a sea-bathing place much frequented by the inhabitants of Bordeaux, with a fine beach and surrounded by pine-woods. To the right in the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) village is the curious Romanesque church of *Notre Dame de Fin-des-Terres*, buried in the 13th cent. by the encroaching sand-dunes, which have once more uncovered it in their advance inland.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. (omn. 35 c.) lies *Amélie-les-Bains* (hotel), another little sea-bathing place. — At *Les Epis*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of Soulac, extensive dykes ('épis') have been constructed to resist the encroachments of the waves. The sea, which is extremely violent in this vicinity, has swallowed up the harbour of Soulac and various other localities, including the Roman town of *Noviomagus*.

63 M. Le Verdon (*Hôtel de la Marine*) has a small harbour of refuge, which it is intended to enlarge.

64 M. Pointe-de-Grave (hotel-restaurant) is the terminus of the railway. To the right of the steamboat-pier is a fort.

The voyage usually takes less than $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. In the distance to the left, is the *Lighthouse of Cordouan* (p. 58). Good view of Royan as we approach. — *Royan*, see p. 57.

b. By the Gironde.

STEAMERS ply from Bordeaux (near the Quinconces; Pl. D, 4) to Royan in about 4 hrs., once a day in July and twice a day in Aug. and Sept. The only intermediate stoppage is at Pauillac, which is served also by special steamers in summer (June-Sept.). Fares 6 fr., 4 fr., with 30 c. harbour-dues at Royan; return-tickets, available for 8 days, 9 fr., 6 fr., with 60 c. harbour-dues; fare by Sun. excursion-steamer in summer 3 fr., 2 fr., return-ticket (valid till Mon.) 6, 4 fr. Restaurant on board.

The scenery is dull and monotonous, but the great width of the Gironde, amounting at places to $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., makes it impressive, though the water is generally turbid. Numerous islands are passed. The passage is sometimes considerably protracted and it is not advisable to make the excursion both ways by steamer in one day. — The *Mascaret*, a tidal wave similar to the Barre on the Seine and the Bore on the Severn and sometimes 8-10 ft. high, ascends the river to above Bordeaux in August and September. It appears on a rising tide and is, partly at least, the result of the two opposing currents in the bed of the river.

The steamer at first threads its way through the harbour of Bordeaux, which is fringed by warehouses, manufactories, and ship-

building yards. To the left are the docks and a floating basin. To the right rise the heights of Lormont (p. 13) with its picturesquely situated château, *l' Parempuyre* (p. 66), *r. Montferrand*, *l. Maesa* (p. 55); *r. Ambès* and *Le Bec d'Ambès*, the latter a low and narrow tongue of land stretching for some distance between the Gironde and the Dordogne. — We next pass some long islands on the left, while to the right are several quarries.

r. 25 M. Blaye (Hôtel Bellevue, R. 2, D. 3 fr., good), a town of 4775 inhab., which existed under the Romans and to this day retains a certain importance as a stronghold. It is prettily situated, partly on a hill. Its *Citadel*, on a rock beside the river, is supplemented by the *Fort du Pâté*, on an islet, and the *Fort Médoc*, on the left (opposite) bank. A branch-railway runs hence to (15¹/₂ M.) *St. Mariens* (p. 20), another to (14 M.) *St. Ciers-sur-Gironde* (p. 20).

The steamer now heads for the left bank, on which are the *Château de Beaucéval*, the slender spire of *St. Julien*, and several vineyards (p. 55). The right bank is now, in its turn, hidden by islands. To the left lies (37 M.) *Pauillac* (p. 55), and farther on are *Trompeloup* (p. 55), and *St. Estèphe* (p. 56), the latter on a knoll. Still farther on, to the left, rise the towers of *St. Christoly* and of *Valeyrac*. Near this point the Gironde is at its widest. On the right bank, farther on, lies *St. Georges-de-Didonne* (p. 58). On the left stretches the *Pointe de Grave* (p. 58). Out in the open sea rises the *Lighthouse of Cordouan* (p. 58). On the right bank stands —

Royan. — *Hôtel du Bonneterre*, *de Paris*, *d'Orléans*, *Royal-Hôtel*, all in the Boulevard Thiers, near the harbour, D 11/4, déj 4, D 5, pens 10-15 fr., conn 60 c., Hôt. *La Vieille & Fonction Réunie*, *Façade de Fonction*, by the Conche de Fonction, Hôt. *Richefeu*, Boulevard Dotton 26, near the Ornaide Conche, R 1, déj 3½, D 4 fr (in the restaurant déj 4, D 6 fr), good, Hôt. *de la Croix Blanche*, Rue de Rochedort and Bouil. Dotton, *Nouvel Hôtel Chabanais*, Rue Gambetta and Bouil. Lessore (beach), D 2, pens 9 fr.; Hôt. *de Commerce*, Bouil. Lessore 1, R. from 3, B 2, déj 2½, D 3, pens from 8 fr.; Hôt. *de Carteret*, Rue Gambetta 33, with restaurant, B 5/4, déj 2½, D 3, pens from 8½ fr., good — On the Grande Conche, near the park *Grand Hôtel*, R from 4, B 11/4, déj 4, D 5, pens from 10, conn 1½ fr., *Family Hotel*, R 11/2-8, R 1, déj 3, D 3½ fr. — At *Portaillac*, on the beach *Hôt. de l'Enore*, pens from 12 fr., Hôt. *de Portaillac*, R 5-15, B 1, déj 3½, D 4, pens from 12 fr. — Only the following hotels are open all the year round *Hôt. de Paris*, *d'Orléans*, *La Vieille & Fonction*, *de la Croix Blanche*, *Cherrière du Commerce*, *Family Hotel*.

Cafés-Restaurants. At the *Casino*, déj. 5, D 8 fr.; *Café des Bains*, *de France*, Bouil. Thiers, *Restaurant de la Plage*, Bouil. Dotton 23, déj. 1 fr 80, D. 1 fr 75 c.

Sea Baths, with bathing-box and dress, 1½-1 fr. **Warm Baths** (fresh water) at Grande Rue 26 & Rue Gambetta 30. *Maison de Santé*, Promenade de Fonction — *Casino Casino de Fonction* adm by day 1 2, in the evening 2-4 fr.; subscription, per week 21, per fortnight 36, per month 66, per season 100 fr (families at a reduction) *Casino Municipal* same charges

Cabs, per drive 1-3 fr., per hr 3 fr., at night 2-3 or 4 fr. — **Railway Omnibus**, 40 c., with luggage up to 60 lbs 80 c.; to *Portaillac* 80 or 75 c. — **Steam Tramway** (Dessauville) to the *Puys* (20 c.) and to *St. Georges-de-Didonne* (p. 58; 40 c.); to *Portaillac* (see p. 55; 35 c.), the *Grande Côte*, etc.

(see below). — Steamboat to the *Pointe-de-Grave* (Médoc line, see p. 58), 2 fr., return-ticket 3 fr. To *Bordeaux*, see pp. 56, 55.

Post and Telegraph Office, Boulevard Botton 54. — **Enquiry Office**. **MM. Dufau & Henry**, Rue Gambetta 9. Excursions daily in Alpine cars. — **Arènes de Vallières**, near the Pointe de Vallières (see below): bull-fights and open-air performances (*Théâtre de la Nature*).

Royan, a modern town with 8374 inhab., is one of the chief sea-bathing resorts in France, being frequented by about 200,000 visitors annually. It is well built, partly on the rocks which overlook the mouth of the Gironde, opposite the Pointe de Grave, and it offers to visitors all the usual amenities of a fashionable watering-place. Its four *Conches*, or beaches, are covered with fine sand and afford admirable facilities for bathing. The *Grande Conche* extends for over 2 M. to the left of the harbour to the Pointe de Vallières. Between it and the *Conche de Pontaillac*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. (hotels, see p. 57), where the sea is roughest, lie the *Conche de Foncillon*, opposite the *Casino* of that name, and the small *Conches de Chay* and *du Pigeonnier*, beyond a small fort. On the Promenade de la Grande-Conche, in which is the handsome *Casino Municipal* and a fine *Park*, stands a *Statue of Eugène Pelletan* (1813-1884), by Aubé, commemorating the politician of that name, a benefactor of Royan. Near the quay where we disembark is the *Boulevard Thiers*, a terrace in front of the chief hotels, which may be reached directly from the rail. station by the Rue de Rochefort and the Rue Gambetta.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Royan by road (tramway, see p. 57) and nearly 3 M. by the beach is St. Georges-de-Didonne (*Hôtel de l'Océan*; *du Nord*), another sea-bathing resort, with a spacious beach.

The chief excursion from Royan is to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Lighthouse of Cordouan**, to which steamers ply during the season, usually on Sun. and Thursday. Visitors land in small boats and on the backs of sailors. The rock on which the lighthouse stands is accessible from the shore at low tide, and was formerly, it is said, attached to the Pointe de Grave (see p. 58), which is now ca. $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from it. The tower was perhaps originally constructed by the Saracens or by Louis the Pious, but it was rebuilt by Edward, Prince of Wales (the Black Prince), in 1370, and again in 1584-1610 from the plans of Louis de Foix, one of the architects of the Escorial. The third story, however, dates from the beginning of the 19th century. The lighthouse, with its basement, rises to a height of 230 ft., and its light is visible for 17 miles. Such is the violence of the sea at this spot, that the waves, though broken by reefs, still rise more than 40 ft. against the tower. In the second story of the tower is a chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Cordouan.

The Pontaillac tramway proceeds to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Bureau-St-Palais-sur-Mer* (*Hôt. de la Paix*, with restaurant, R. from 3, D. 3 fr.; *Lafleur*; *Nicole*), with sea-baths, and to the (5 M.) *Grande Côte* (tramway), about 6 M. to the N.W., where the chief attraction is the spectacle of the stormy sea dashing on the rocky coast. Another tramway goes on thence to *La Coubre*, with another lighthouse.

From Royan to *Soulac* (p. 56), fares 2 fr. 70, 2 fr. 45, 2 fr. 35 c.; return-ticket 4 fr. 50, 4 fr. 15, 3 fr. 95 c., with 60 c. extra for harbour-dues at Royan.

Railway from Royan to *Marennes* (Rochefort) via Saujon, see p. 19.

8. From Bordeaux to Arcachon.

35 M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 25 c.; return-ticket 6 fr., 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 50 c.). Excursion-trains at reduced fares on Sun. and holidays in summer (return 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 50 1 fr. 50 c.). The trains start from the Gare St. Jean.

Bordeaux, see p. 42. This line diverges to the right from the Toulouse railway (R. 10), and passes, partly in cuttings, through a wine-growing district, the finest product of which is the *Haut-Brion*, a wine of the premier cru. $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. Pessac.

The disappearance of the vineyards and the appearance in their place of plantations of pines now indicate that we have entered the singular district known as the Landes (waste lands). The name is given to a vast triangular plateau, 150-200 ft. above the sea, and bounded by the Atlantic and the valleys of the Garonne and the Adour. On the side next the sea it is upwards of 120 M. in length, its maximum width is about 60 M., and it covers an area of 2300 sq. M. The soil is composed of a layer, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, of sand and *aliros*, i. e. vegetable detritus solidified by a ferruginous cement, which renders it unfit for cultivation. Even after the great improvements of modern times the district is still dried up in summer and marshy in winter, the *aliros* rendering the soil impervious to moisture, while the sand-dunes (200-300 ft.) along the coast hinder the escape of the surface waters. These dunes moreover used to invade the country, advancing about 20 yds. every year, but the attack has been arrested by the planting of sea-pines (*Pinus maritima*), begun in 1786. The circulation of the waters, too, has been regulated, and the forests, already of great extent, are daily gaining on the bare ground. There still remain, however, vast stretches of country almost entirely waste, overgrown with heath, furze, reeds, bracken, and broom, and presenting a unique but monotonous appearance. It will be noticed that the trunks of the pines are scored with gashes, below which small tin vessels are placed. The purpose of these is to collect the resin, which forms a very important article of commerce here. The sea-pine is not, however, the only tree which thrives in the Landes: the acacia, the ailanthus, the oak, and the cork-tree are successfully grown, the last chiefly near Bayonne.

In order to traverse the sands and the marshes, the inhabitants of the Landes have had to adopt the custom of walking on stilts, 4-6 ft. high, supporting themselves by a pole which serves as a walking-stick. Now-a-days, however, the tourist, or at least the railway-traveller, will see nothing of this kind, for there are fewer marshes and fewer pasturages than formerly, and many roads have been made throughout the Landes.

$6\frac{3}{4}$ M. Gazinet; 11 M. Pierrotton; 14 M. Croix-d'Hins; 17 M. Marcheprime; $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. Canauley. — 23 M. Facture (hotels).

FROM FACTURE (ARCACHON) TO LESPARRE (ROYAN), $56\frac{1}{2}$ M., narrow-gauge railway in $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 7 fr. 5, 5 fr. 15 c.). This line, which traverses the Landes of the Gironde, skirts at first the N.E. side of the Basin of Arcachon (p. 61). — 8 M. Taussat, a small sea-bathing place; 13 M. Arès (Hôt. Sourgeac), a country-town and bathing-resort. The line then turns to the N., skirting the W. side of the *Sand Dunes*, which here attain a height of more than 200 ft. and have several times necessitated the removal of the neighbouring hamlets. — 28 M. Lacanau (Hôt. Campos), to the E. of the pool of the same name, which is 5 M. long and 2 M. broad. It is the junction of a line to Bruges and Bordeaux (see p. 55). — Beyond (35 M.) Carcans, we pass the *Etang de Carcans* or *d'Hourtin*, 11 M. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide. — 43 M. Hourtin. — $56\frac{1}{2}$ M. Lesparre, see p. 56.

The railway just described is continued to the S.E. of Facture by a line running through the valley of the *Leyre* (see p. 60), via Hostens (junction of a line to Beautiran, p. 69) and (31 M.) St. Symphorien (junction of a line to Le Nizan, p. 69), to (45 M.) Luxey.

We now cross the *Leyre*, a navigable river flowing into the Basin of Arcachon, and at (25 M.) *Lamothe* (buvette) diverge to the right from the Bayonne line (p. 62). — 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Teich*; 29 M. *Gujan-Mestras* (Hôt. Lambert), a sea-bathing place; 31 M. *La Hume*.

33 M. **La Teste** (*Hotels*), a town of 6840 inhab., represents the ancient capital of the Boii, which the dunes have driven back to its present site. In the middle ages it was the residence of the famous Seigneurs of Buch, whose castle has disappeared.

La Teste is the junction of a branch-railway to (8 M.) *Cazaux* (*Rail. Restaurant*), a village on the lake of the same name, which has an area of 17,000 acres and is 100 feet in depth. It formerly communicated with the sea, but is now 80 ft. above the sea-level. On the E. and S. bank respectively are *Sanguinet* and *Navarosse*, with their picturesque woods. About 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Navarosse is *Biscarrosse* (Hôt. du Grand-Océan), and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond it is the *Lake of Biscarrosse*, similar to that of Cazaux. Railway from Biscarrosse to Ychoux, see p. 82.

35 M. Arcachon. — **Hotels.** In the town: HÔT. DE FRANCE, R. from 4, B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; RICHELIEU, R. from 5, B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 11, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; VICTORIA, R. 4-5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., these three in the Place Thiers; JAMPY, Boul. de la Plage 268, R. from 4, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., omn. 30 c. — LAPACHET, Place de la Mairie, D. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DES ANCRES-D'OR; DE LA GARE; DE L'ETOILE D'OR, Boul. de la Plage, R. from 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 2, D. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — In the forest ('ville d'hiver'): GRAND-HÔTEL DES PINS ET CONTINENTAL, Allée Carmen, near the Casino, R. from 4, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL RÉGINA, close by; HÔT. MODERNE, Allée Lakmé, R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr. — Numerous Maisons de Famille.

Furnished Houses. Chalets from 100 to 2500 fr. per month; villas in the forest. — **House Agents.** *Garcias*, Place Thiers; *Ducos*, Boul. de la Plage 284 and behind the casino in the 'ville d'hiver'; *Expert*, Ave. Gambetta 1.

Cafés in the Place Thiers, Boulevard de la Plage, and Ave. Gambetta. — **Restaurants.** *Rest. des Bains*, Boul. de la Plage; *Lapachet*, see above.

Warm Baths at the *Bains d'Eyrac* and the *Grands Bains*, Boul. de la Plage 101 & 233 (80 c.-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.). — **Sea Bathing** at the above establishments (50-75 c.) and at the hotels on the beach.

Casinos. *Casino de la Forêt*, in the 'ville d'hiver': adm. 50 c. (gratis in the morning), children half-price. Adm. to theatre: 1, 2, 3, 4 fr. Subscription, including the theatre: per week 15, fortnight 25, month 45, season 80 fr. *Casino de la Plage*, at the Château Déganne: same charges. — *Cercle des Etrangers*, Ave. Gambetta 2; *Yachting Club-Automobile* (regattas); *Société de la Voile*, Boul. de la Plage; *Golf & Country Club*, Boul. Déganne. *Golf Course at La Hume*, 6 M. by railway from the town.

Omnibus from the Station to the 'Ville d'Hiver' 30 c., to the 'Ville d'Eté' 50 c.; same charges for each article of luggage. Omn. for four pers., 2 fr. From Arcachon to *Mouleau* (p. 61; 40 c.) and to *La Teste* (see above).

Carriages. Per drive 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; with two horses 2 fr.; per hour 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 fr.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 fr. extra on Sunday and at night; trunk 25 c. Carriage without driver, 3 or 4 fr. per hour. *Saddle-horse*, 2 fr. per hour; donkey, 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. — **Boats** 2-3 fr. per hour; motor-launch, 3 fr. — **Steamers** four times daily in summer (thrice in winter) to the *Lighthouse* (p. 62) and the *Côte du Cap Ferret*, there and back 1 fr. 15 c.; to the *Pointe du Cap Ferret* (p. 62); to the open sea, 3 fr. 15 c. Embarkation behind the Château Déganne and the aquarium.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rond-Point Tartas, corner of the Cours Tartas and Avenue Gambetta.

Musée - Aquarium, Boul. de la Plage 161, adm. 12-6 (Sun. 9-7), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.
Syndicat d'Initiative, Boul. de la Plage 229 (9.30-11.30).

English Church (*St. Thomas's*), in the forest, to the S.W. of the Casino; **Rev. S. Radcliff, B.A.**, Chaplain. — **English Physician**: *Dr. Charles S. Vale*; **Villa Peyronnet**. — **British Vice-Consul**: *Mr. F. Audap*.

Arcachon is a charming sea-bathing and winter resort, annually frequented by over 200,000 visitors. The resident population is 8259. On Sundays and holidays it is inundated with excursionists from Bordeaux. It consists of two parts, the town proper, situated on the lagoon of the same name (see below), and the Ville d'Hiver, or winter-town, in the forest planted on the dunes to the S. The former extends from the Pointe de l'Aiguillon on the E. to (2½ M.) the Parc Péreire on the W., and its pretty houses of every style are scattered amid gardens and parks.

From the station the Avenue du Château leads straight to the *Château Deganne*, an elegant modern mansion in the Renaissance style, now occupied as the *Casino de la Plage*. — Turning to the left at the station, we follow the Boulevard d'Haussez, then the Boulevard Gambetta to the right, and reach the *Place Thiers*, almost the only spot in the town where the view of the sea is not intercepted by buildings. Arcachon has no esplanade skirting the beach, but there are three piers.

The Bassin d'Arcachon is a capacious gulf or lagoon, nearly 50 M. in circumference and 60 sq. M. in area, of which, however, two-thirds are dry at low-water. Its form is triangular. The shore is a very safe one for bathing, of gentle slope and of fine sand. The water is as strongly impregnated with salt as that of the open sea, but vigorous bathers will miss the buffetting of the waves.

In the centre of the Bassin are the *Oyster Parks* (p. 62), and on the opposite side extends a tongue of land consisting of sand-dunes and ending to the S. in *Cape Ferret* (p. 62), on which stands a lighthouse of the first class (8 M. from Arcachon). The roadstead protected by the cape is broad and safe, but access to it is made difficult by banks of shifting sand.

The long Boulevard de la Plage runs in front of the houses fringing the Bassin, and is continued to the Place Péreire on the W. by the Boulevard de l'Océan.

From the Place Thiers (see above) a street to the E. ascends to the *Casino*, a large building in the Moorish style, comprising a concert-hall, reading and conversation rooms, card-rooms, and cafés. At one side is an iron *Observatory*, or belvedere, commanding a fine view (20 c.). — Farther to the W. is the church of *Notre-Dame*, built in 1856 by Alaux, in the Gothic style. It contains modern frescoes and several other paintings.

The Ville d'Hiver is snugly ensconced among the pine-woods, the resinous emanations of which combine with the bracing sea-air to make it a peculiarly healthy resort. The temperature is at the same time very favourable to invalids, the mean of the whole year being 59° Fahr. and that of winter 48° Fahr. Arcachon, however, is far inferior to the Mediterranean winter-stations; the monotony of the woods and the absence of view are apt soon to pall upon visitors.

A pleasant walk may be taken as far as *Mouleau* (*Grand-Hôtel du Mouleau*, R. from 3, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.), a bathing-resort about

$2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., with a chapel founded by the Dominicans. It may also be reached by a route passing, to the right at the end of the Boulevard de l'Océan, the *Parc Pèreire*, a private park to which the public are admitted in the absence of the proprietor.

Oyster Parks. Those parts of the Bassin which are left dry by the tide, called 'Crassats', are utilised for the breeding of oysters, which is the chief industry of the district, supporting about 20,000 persons. The oysters of Arcachon are in high repute and over 300 millions of them are sold annually, representing a value of about 160,000*l.* A visit to the oyster-beds is interesting if time permit. Fresh oysters may be obtained there and in the town for about 15 c. per dozen. In the middle of the Bassin, reached by boat in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., is the *Île des Oiseaux*.

The steamboat trip to *Cape Ferret* (p. 61) takes at least 3 hrs., and presents no special attraction except the view of the open sea. — The excursions to the lighthouse and to the open sea, at the entrance to the bay, are scarcely more interesting. To the *Etang de Cazaux*, see p. 60.

9. From Bordeaux to Bayonne and Biarritz.

RAILWAY to (123 M.) *Bayonne* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 30, 15 fr. 5, 9 fr. 75 c.; supplement by the 'Sud-Express', 5 fr. 80 c.). — **LOCAL RAILWAY** and **TRAMWAY** from Bayonne to (5 M.) *Biarritz*, see p. 66. — Through-tickets to Biarritz convey the traveller to *La Négresse* station (p. 117), which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town. — The trains start from the Gare St. Jean (p. 42).

From Bordeaux to *Tarbes*, diverging from this route at *Morcenx*, 153 M., in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 27 fr. 65, 18 fr. 70, 12 fr. 20 c.).

From Bordeaux to (25 M.) *Lamothe*, see pp. 60, 59. The line then runs straight across the Landes for a distance of nearly 30 M. — 32 M. *Caudos*; 39 M. *Lugos*; 47 M. *Ychoux*; branch-lines to *Biscarrosse* (p. 60), 13 M. to the N.W., and to *Moustey*, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. — 50 M. *Labouheyre*, a small industrial town (branch-lines to the W. to *Mimizan*, 17 M.; to the E. to *Sabres*, 12 M.); 60 M. *Solférino*.

68 M. *Morcenx* (*Buffet; Hôtel du Commerce*), a village with 2230 inhab., $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the railway.

FROM MORCENX TO TARBES, 85 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 35, 10 fr. 35, 6 fr. 75 c.). — 3 M. *Arjuzanx*; 14 M. *St. Martin-d'Onay*.

24 M. *Mont-de-Marsan* (*Hôtel St. Martin et Richelieu*, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good; *des Ambassadeurs*; post-office, Place Pascal-Duprat), a commercial town with 11,604 inhab., the capital of the department of the Landes, is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Midou* (or *Midour*) and the *Douze*, which together form the *Midouze*, an affluent of the *Adour*. A branch-line runs hence to (61 M.) *Marmande*, see p. 70; and another to *Port-Sainte-Marie* (*Agen*), see p. 71. A third branch-line runs to (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dax* (p. 63) in 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. via (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Sever* (*Hôtel des Ambassadeurs; de France*), a small town of Roman origin with an old abbey-church (10th cent., altered in the 15th).

We now reach a more fertile country and gain our first sight of the Pyrenees, on the right, the *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* (p. 141) being the chief summit visible. — 38 M. *Grenade*. About 6 M. to the S. is *Eugénie-les-Bains* (omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a small watering-place with warm sulphur baths.

44 M. *Aire* (*Hôtel du Commerce*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.), a very ancient town with 4266 inhab. and the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral and the church of *Mas d'Aire* (13-14th cent.) are interesting. — Beyond (50 M.) *St. Germe* the line crosses the *Adour*. — 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Riscle* (*Hôtel de France*), the junction of a line to *Nérac* and *Port-Sainte-Marie* (p. 71). — 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vic-en-Bigorre* (*Hôtel de France; de la Poste*), with 3796 inhab., is the junction for *Agen* and *Périgueux* (see p. 87). — 85 M. *Tarbes*, see p. 129.

lees, BoGerts,
, 60Lozette,
tcc) ddingmou
Krid

From Morcenx a branch-line, devoid of interest, crosses the Landes to the W. viâ *Sindères* to (14 M.) *Mézes* and (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Uza*.

76 M. *Rion*; 83 M. *Laluque* (branch-lines to *Linxe*, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., viâ *Castet*; and to *Tartas*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., on the Midouze). In clear weather the Pyrenees now come into view on the left. — At (89 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Berceau-de-St-Vincent-de-Paul* we may visit the ancestral house of the saint of that name (1576-1660). — We now quit the Landes and enter the valley of the *Adour*.

92 M. **Dax**. — **Hôtels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DES THERMES, pens. from 8 fr. (from 10 fr. in winter), treatment 2 fr., with a cheaper *Annexe* behind; GR.-HÔT. DES BAIGNOTS, pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. DE LA PAIX, Rue des Pénitents, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 8, omn. 1/2 fr.; RICHELIEU, Avenue Victor-Hugo; FOLIN PÈRE (or du Poisson-Frais), R. 3, B. 3/4, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9, omn. 1/2 fr., DE L'EUROPE, these two on the Sablar; DES THERMES SÉRIS, 5 fr. per day. Villas and furnished houses to let.

Cafés in the Promenade des Remparts, Place Thiers, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, and Place St. Vincent; *Buffet*, at the station.

Bath Establishments (open the whole year). *Thermes Salins*, private baths 60 c.-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ fr., public bath 50 c., douches 1/2-1 fr.; *Baignots*, douche or mineral bath 50 c., mud-baths 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., treatment for residents (see above) 12-25 fr.; *Thermes de Dax*, about the same charges; *Thermes Séris*, mineral bath or douche 30 c., mud-bath 50 c., sulphur bath 70 c.

Casino (open the whole year), 25 fr. per month.

Cabs with one horse per drive 3/4 fr., at night 1 fr.; per hr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 fr.; with two horses 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2, and 3 fr. — **Omnibus** from the station to the town 25 c.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue de la Fontaine-Chaude, near the theatre.

Dax, a town with 10,329 inhab., on the left bank of the *Adour*, 3/4 M. from the station, is the old capital of the *Tarbelli*, called by the Romans *Aquae Tarbellicae*, afterwards *Civitas Aquensium*, and then simply *Aquae* or *Acqs*. The town was held by the English from 1177 to the end of the 15th century. *Borda* (1733-99), the mathematician, was a native of Dax.

Dax is of importance as a thermal station, and even as a winter-resort (winter mean temp. 46.7° Fahr.). The waters (140-149° Fahr.) are used especially in the form of mud-baths, for rheumatic diseases. Some of the baths are fed by the bed-water of a mine of rock-salt.

A bridge leads over the *Adour* from the station in the suburb of Sablar to the (1/2 M.) town. To the right, on the opposite bank, are the *Casino* and the *Thermes Salins*, with the *Thermes de Dax* and the *Grand-Hôtel des Thermes* behind. To the left, above the bridge, is the copious *Fontaine Chaude*, or *Source of the Nèhe*, which supplies several bath-establishments, while the water is also used for domestic purposes.

The site of the old walls beside the *Adour* is occupied by the pretty *Promenade des Remparts*, and in the former moat are the mud-baths of *St. Pierre*. — The former *Cathedral* was rebuilt in the 17-18th cent.; the interesting interior contains some old paintings. The neighbouring *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small museum of antiquities and natural history. — Farther down the left bank are the *Thermes Séris* and the *Baignots*, 1/2 M. from the bridge.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Dax is *St. Paul-lès-Dax*, with an interesting church. — At *Tercis*, 4 M. to the S.W., are warm baths containing chloride of sodium.

FROM DAX TO PAU, 53 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 20 c.). — This line skirts the town on the S. and crosses the Adour. — 8 M. *Mimbaste*; 13 M. *Misson-Habas*. The train then passes through a tunnel and enters the valley of the *Gave* (torrent) *de Pau*, affording a fine view of the *Pic d'Anie* (p. 134) and other summits of the Pyrenees. — 19 M. *Puydo*, on the line from Bayonne to Pau (see p. 121).

The line to Bayonne now descends the valley of the Adour, and beyond (101 M.) *Saubusse*, with mud-baths, enters the *Fôret des Landes* (p. 59). 107 M. *St. Vincent-de-Tyrosse* (branch to *Léon*, 22 M. distant). From (115 M.) *Labenne* a diligence (1 fr.) plies to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Capbreton* (Hôtel de la Plage), a small port with sea-baths. Our route now approaches the sea, which comes into view on the right, as we emerge from the forest. The Adour reappears at the next station. — 121 M. *Le Boucau* (hotel), not far from the outlet of the river.

We now follow the right bank of the Adour, in view of the Rhune (p. 118) and the Basque mountains, and pass the foot of the citadel of Bayonne. For the line to Biarritz, see p. 66.

123 M. Bayonne. — Railway Stations. *Gare du Midi* (Pl. C, D, 1; buffet), in St. Esprit, on the right bank of the Adour. *Gare de Biarritz* (Pl. A, 2), on the left bank. Omnibus from one to the other 30 c. per pers., 20 c. per trunk.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL & HÔT. DU COMMERCE (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue Thiers 21, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. (in the restaurant déj. 4, D. 5 fr.), good; HÔT. ST. ETIENNE (Pl. a; B, 2), Rue Thiers 4, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE PARIS ET BILBAÏNA (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue Thiers 13-15; DU PANIER-FLEURI (Pl. d; B, 3), Impasse Port-Neuf, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 10, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; D'EUROPE ET GUIPUZCOANA (Pl. e; B, 3), Rue Thiers 33, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 2, D. 8, pens. 8, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; LOUSTAU, Rue Doyenné, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 fr., DE FRANCE, Place St. Esprit, unpretending, these two near the Gare du Midi. — Cafés, in the Rue Bernède (Pl. B, 2, 3), etc. — Restaurants: at the hotels (see above); Pâtisserie-Restaurant Guillot, Arceaux du Port-Neuf; Rest. du Louvre, close by, at the corner of the Rue des Carmes, with garden, déj. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; Rest. Capagorry, Rue Thiers.

Cabs. Per drive, with one horse $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., two horses 2 fr.; per hr. 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; outside the octroi limits or at night, 50 c. extra. — *Tramway to Biarritz*, see p. 66.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue Frédéric-Bastiat.

Baths. *Bains Marengo*, Rue Marengo 24; *Bains de Santé*, Place du Réduit; *Bains Paulmy*, Allées Paulmy.

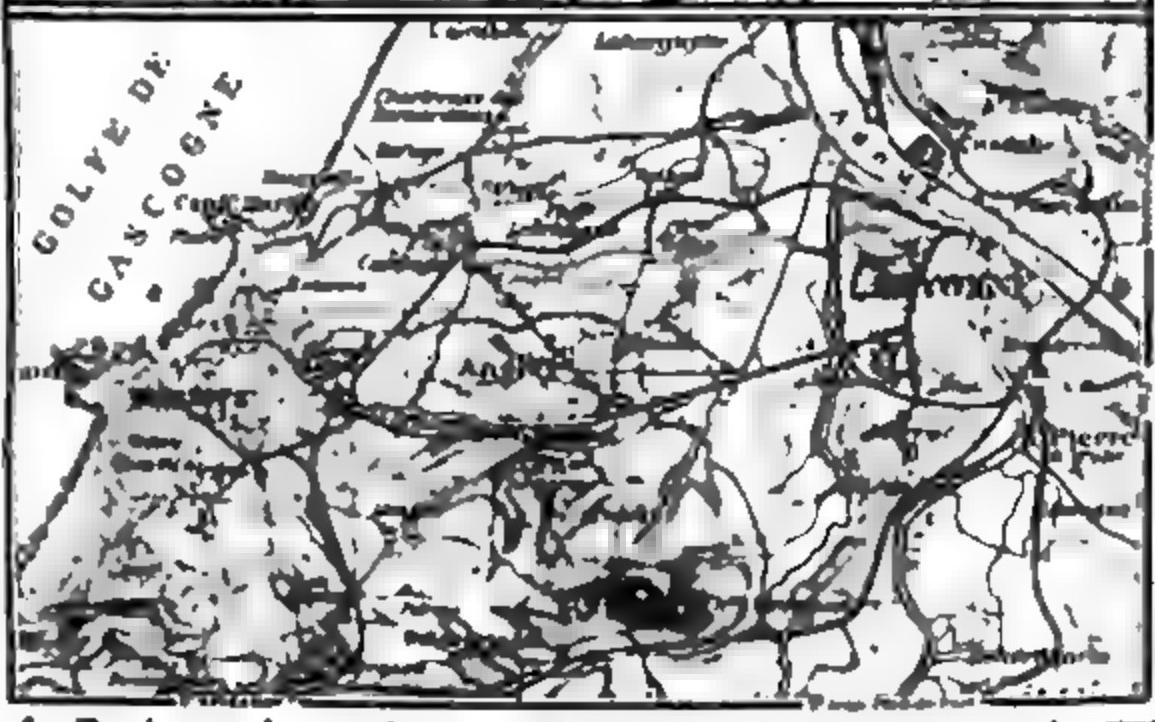
Arena, for bull-fights (p. 435) and other fêtes, a little to the W. of the fortifications, by the Allées Paulmy (see the Plan).

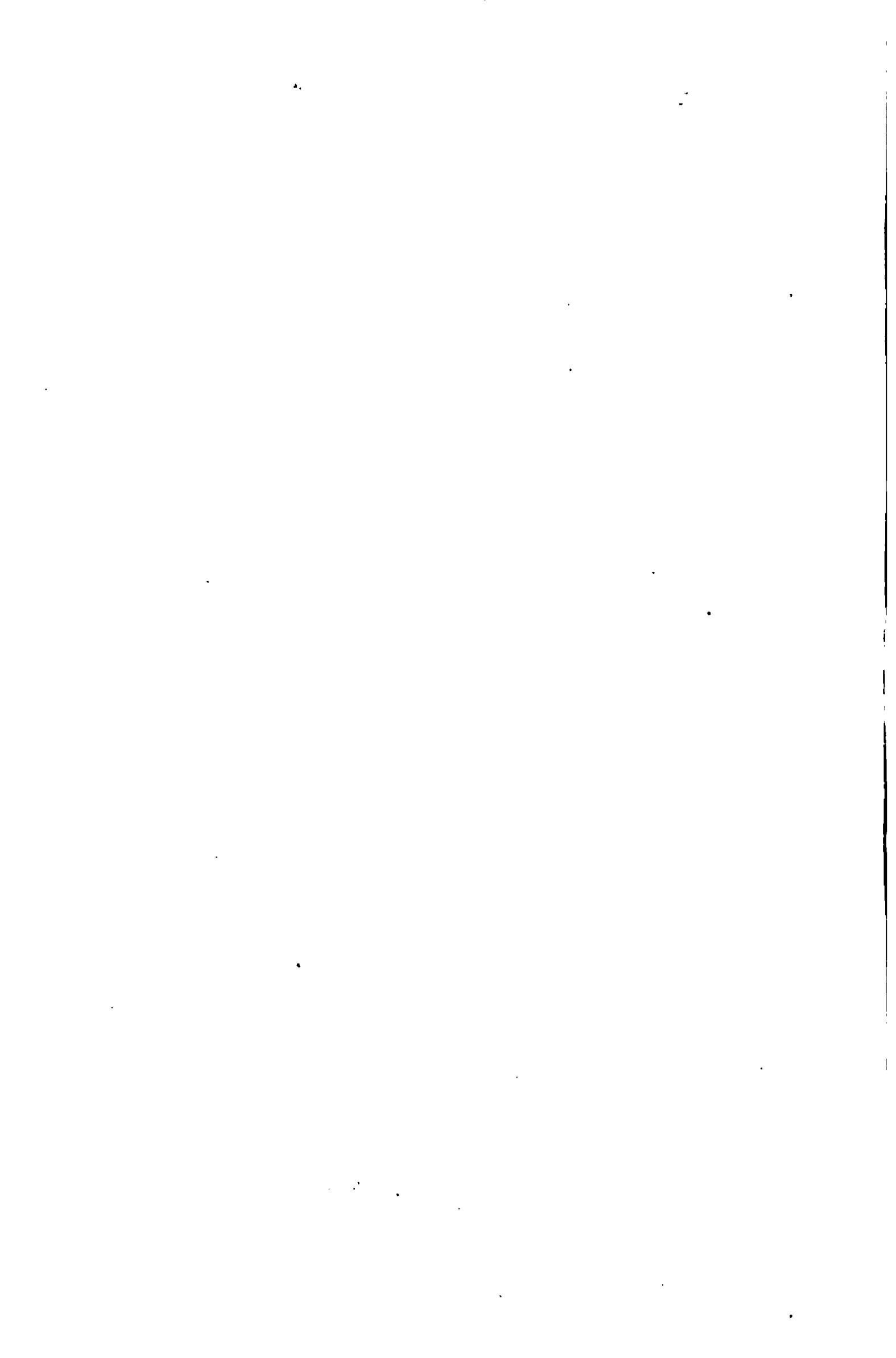
British Vice-Consul, Mr. Paul Schoedelin.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Rue de la Mairie 2.

Bayonne, a town and fortress with 27,601 inhab., is prettily situated at the confluence of the Adour and the Nive, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Bay of Biscay. The population consists mainly of Basques and Spaniards, whose types, manners, language, and dress form a striking contrast to those of the other inhabitants.

Bayonne, which is probably the *Lapurdum* of the Romans, acquired some importance in the middle ages by its whaling fleet, its trade with Spain, its tanneries, and its manufactures of arms. The bayonet is said to have been invented here. Acquired by England along with Aquitaine,





the town remained faithful to that country till 1451, thanks to the privileges granted to it. It offered a vigorous and successful resistance to Spain in 1523. Here, in 1565, amid great rejoicings, took place the interview between Charles IX of France and his sister Elizabeth, Queen of Spain, in the presence of their mother, Catherine de Médicis, and the Duke of Alva, when the Massacre of St. Bartholomew is said to have been planned. In 1814 Bayonne made a brave resistance to the British and Spanish troops under Sir John Hope and was still untaken when peace was declared. — The name Bayonne is Basque and means 'port'.

The suburb of *St. Esprit* (Pl. D, 1, 2), in which the station lies, is dominated by a *Citadel* (Pl. C, 1) built by Vauban (1674-79) and considered one of his best works. It has never been taken, and over the entrance is the inscription 'Nunquam polluta'. It commands a fine view, but admission is not easily obtained.

Turning to the right on leaving the station, we cross the Adour by the *Pont St. Esprit* (Pl. C, 2), from which there is a striking view. At the end of the bridge is a fortified gate, the *Réduit* (Pl. B, C, 2), near the mouth of the Nive, which divides the town proper into *Petit-Bayonne*, the quarter on the right bank, chiefly occupied by the working-classes, and *Grand-Bayonne* on the left bank.

In *Petit-Bayonne* is the new *Musée Bonnat* (Pl. C, 3), containing a valuable collection of pictures and drawings; adm. daily, except Mon. & Sat.; free on Sun., Thurs., & Frid., 1-4 or 5. Here also is the *Military Hospital*; the *Château-Neuf* (Pl. C, 4; 15th cent.), converted into a barrack; the *Arsenal* (Pl. C, 4); and the *Church of St. André* (Pl. C, 3), a modern Gothic building in the style of the 15th century, containing (in the last chapel on the right) an Assumption by Bonnat.

The *Pont Mayou* (Pl. B, 3), the first bridge over the Nive, near the Réduit, leads us to the *Place de la Liberté* and the *Place d'Armes*, separated by a large building (Pl. B, 2) comprising the *Town Hall*, the *Theatre*, the *Custom House*, etc. — The Rue Thiers (Pl. B 2, 3), which begins at the Place d'Armes, leads to the *Château-Vieux* (Pl. A, 3), of the 12th and 15th cent., which is supposed to have been built on a part of the Roman enceinte. The continuation of this street leads to the —

**CATHEDRAL of Notre-Dame* (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), founded in 1140, but rebuilt after a fire in 1213. The choir was first taken in hand, and the rebuilding was continued till 1544, when the great portal was left unfinished. In 1847 the work (still going on) was resumed in consequence of a patriotic bequest. Both spires are modern. The usual entrance is by the portal on the N. side, which is preceded by a vestibule. On the S. side of the church is an elaborately sculptured 13th cent. *Portal, seen from the interior of the sacristy, which occupies one side of the beautiful cloisters of the 13th cent., formerly used as the burial-place of the chapter.

The internal proportions of the cathedral are vast and harmonious; the transepts project very slightly beyond the aisles. Among the most noticeable points are the triforium (with stained-glass windows of the

15-17th cent.) and the modern mural paintings on a gold ground in the apsidal chapels.

In the Place de la Cathédrale is a small *Fountain* in memory of two Bayonnais killed at Paris in 1830, with the inscription: 'Les révoltes justes sont le châtiment des mauvais rois'.

Between the Place d'Armes (p. 65) and the *Allées Paulmy* (Pl. A, 2), the site of part of the fortifications is occupied by an open space, about to be embellished with a statue of Cardinal Lavigerie (1825-92). Near the Allées Paulmy are the *Biarritz Station* (see below) and the beginning of the *Allées Marines* (Pl. A, 1), a fine promenade about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, on the left bank of the Adour.

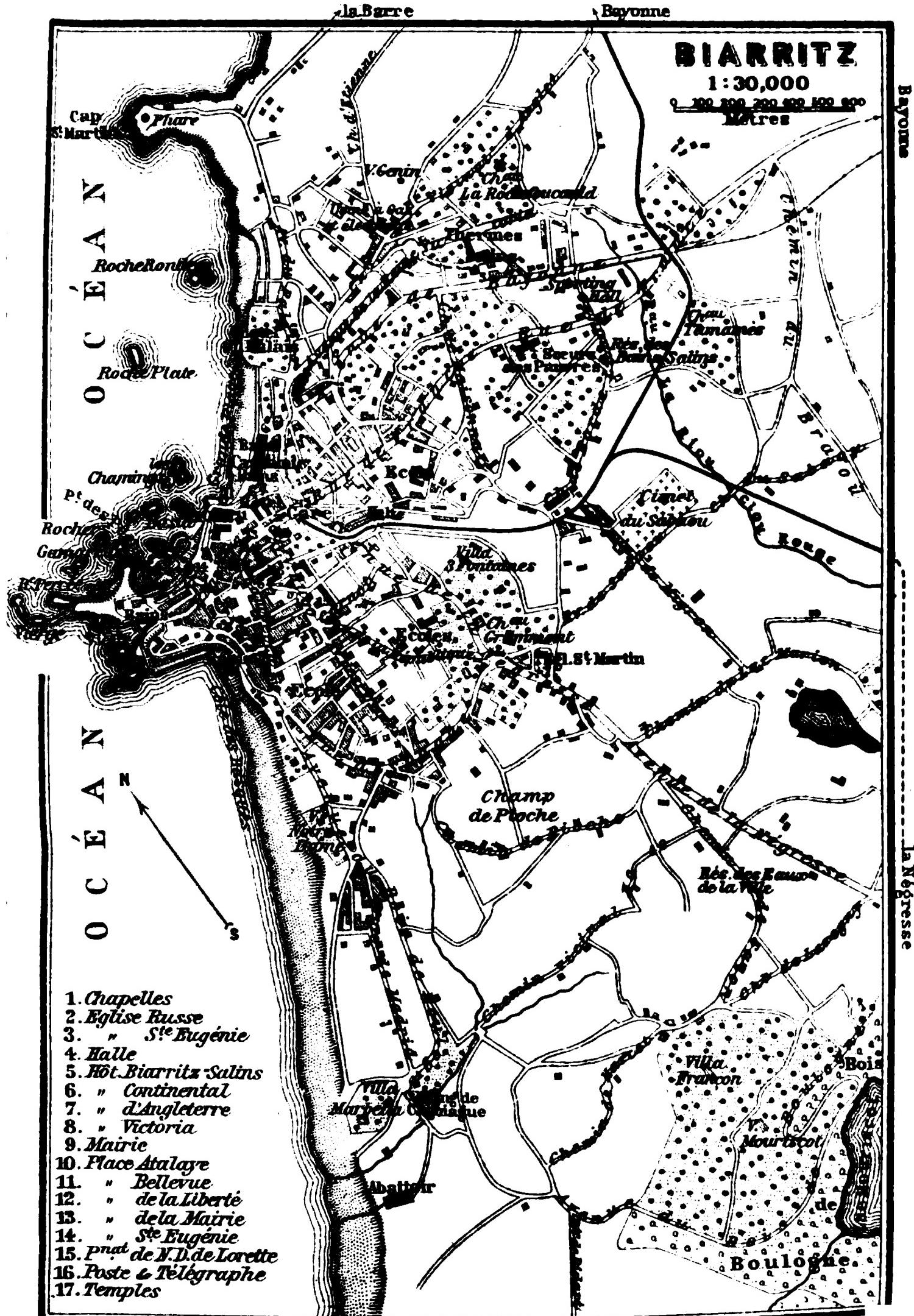
To the N.W. of the citadel, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town, is the Cimetière des Anglais, where the English killed during the siege of 1814 are buried. We follow the Rue Maubec to the Bordeaux road, then take the first turning to the left, which brings us in 10 min. to a guide-post with directions in English. This point is reached also by following the Route du Boucau, skirting the Bordeaux railway, and then turning to the right.

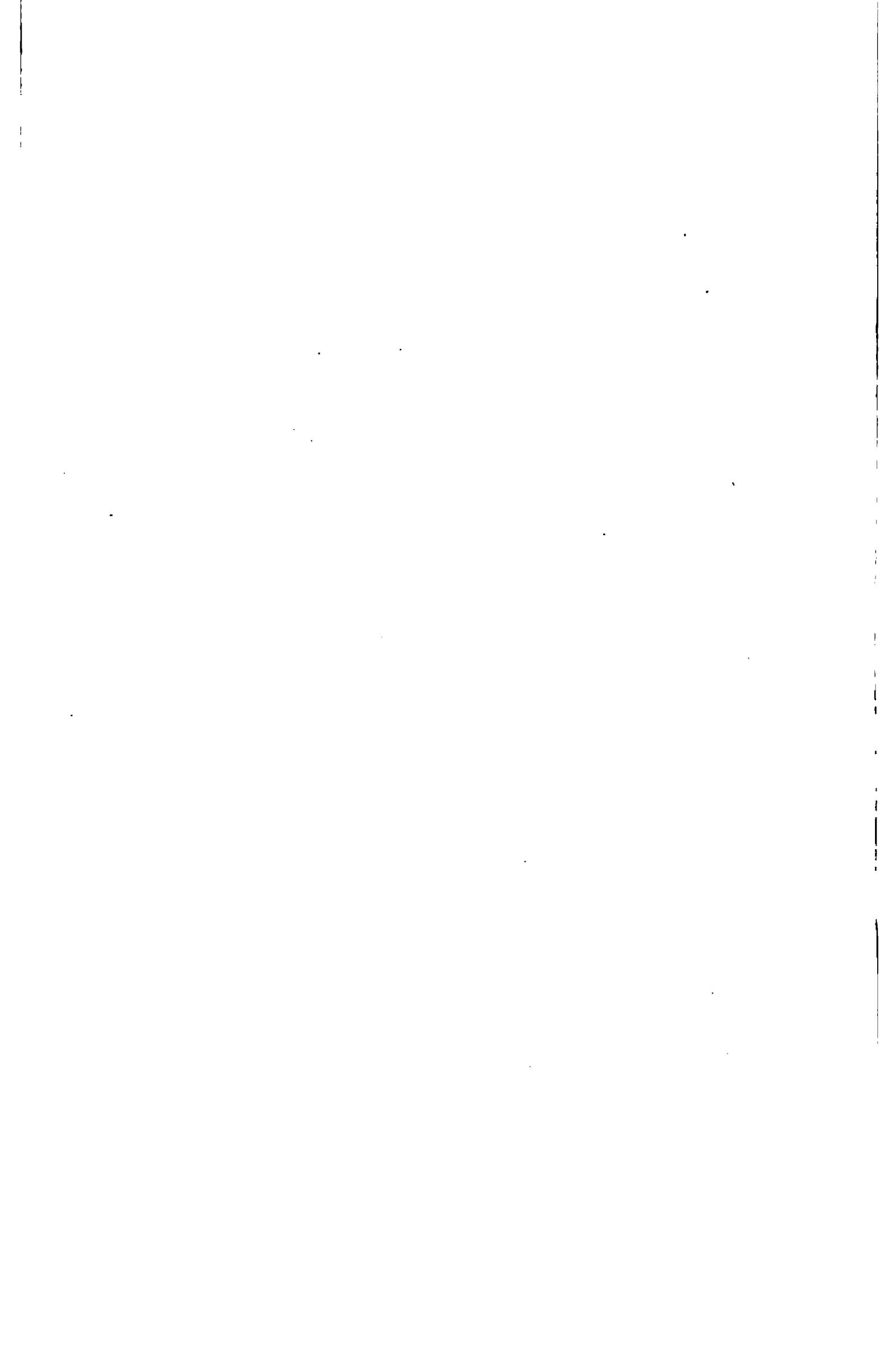
FROM BAYONNE TO BIARRITZ, 5 M., local railway in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.: trains every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Gare de Biarritz (Pl. A, 2; fares 60, 35 c., return-ticket 1 fr., 60 c.), viâ Anglet. — There is also a tramway-line from the Place d'Armes at Bayonne to the beach at Biarritz: cars every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 50, 35 c., return-ticket 90, 55 c.). By the main line to the Négresse Station at Biarritz, see p. 117.

Biarritz. — Hotels. Those first mentioned are large establishments of the very first class. *Hôt. du PALAIS (see p. 67), Ave. du Palais, on the beach, in a park with a fine view: *GRAND-HÔTEL, Place de la Mairie and Place Bellevue, R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. from 15 fr.; *Hôt. d'ANGLETERRE (Pl. 7), Rue Mazagran 2, beyond the Casino Bellevue, R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 15, omn. 2 fr.; VICTORIA (Pl. 8), with view of the sea, R. from 7, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 10 fr., CONTINENTAL (Pl. 6), both in the Avenue de la Reine Victoria; *Hôt. du CASINO, at the Casino Bellevue, R. from 8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 5, D. 6 (wine extra), pens. (Aug.-Oct. only) from 14 fr.; DE FRANCE (Pl. b), Place de la Mairie; DES PRINCES (Pl. f), Rue Gambetta 13, R. 4, B. 1, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-12, omn. 1 fr., well spoken of; DE BAYONNE ET MÉTROPOLE (Pl. h), Rue Gambetta 12, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10 (from 12 in summer), omn. 1 fr., good; *PAVILLON HENRI-QUATRE, Ave. de la Reine Victoria, R. from 6, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 6 (wine extra), pens. from 15 fr.; DE RUSSIE (former Maison Auguste), R. from 4, B. 1, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; BRISTOL, R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-10 fr.; BELLEVUE, pens. 9-12 fr., these three on the Grande Plage; BIARRITZ-SALINS ET DES THERMES (Pl. 5), Ave. Victoria, with a covered foot-bridge to the Thermes, R. 3-6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-16, omn. 1 fr.; PAVILLON LOUIS-QUATORZE, close by, pens. 8-10 fr.; *CHÂTEAU-DES-FALAISES, above the Port Vieux and opening on the Côte des Basques, with fine view, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8, omn. 1 fr.; DE PARIS & DE LONDRES (Pl. d), Place Ste. Eugénie, with view of the sea, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; ST. JULIEN, Ave. Carnot 12, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8, omn. 1 fr., good; ST. JAMES (Pl. g), Rue Gambetta 15, R. from 3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8, omn. 1 fr.; COSMOPOLITAINE (Pl. e), DE L'EUROPE (Pl. a), Place de la Mairie; CENTRAL (Pl. e), Rue Gambetta 1. — *Furnished Houses and Villas* abound.

Restaurants. At most of the hotels; also at the *Casinos Municipal* and *Bellevue* (p. 67); *Restaurant du Louvre*, Rue Gambetta 40 c.

Cafés. *Anglais*, *de Paris*, Place Bellevue; *Cosmopolitain*, Place de la Mairie; *de l'Europe*, Place de la Liberté; *Terminus*, at the station (band).





Sea Baths with bathing-box, dress, towel, and hot footbath, 60 c., on the Côte des Basques 40 c.; attendant 50 c.; cabine de luxe, with attendant, 8 fr.

Cabs. With one horse 1½ fr per drive, 2 fr per hr.; with two horses 2 and 2½ fr., ½ fr. more outside the town; 1 fr. more at night (10 p. m. to 7 a. m.) — **BATH CHAIRS** drawn by donkeys, 1 and 1½ fr. — **Omnibus** to La Négrasse station (p. 117; branch-line projected), 1 fr.; particulars at one of the offices in the Place de la Mairie. — **Moving STAIRCASE** (9-1 & 3-7) from the beach to the Casino Bellevue, 10 c.

Post & Telegraph Office in the upper part of the Rue Gambetta.

Casino Municipal. Adm. 2 fr., 9 fr. after 7 p. m. Subscription for a week 10, for a fortnight 25, for a month 40, for the season 80 fr. — **Casino Bellevue** (in summer), same charges.

Clubs. *British Club*, Avenue du Palais; *New Club*, Place de la Liberté (monthly subscribers admitted to both by ballot) — *Country Club*, Villa Aguilera, on the Bayonne tramway — *Golf Club* (18 holes), near Cape St. Martin.

English Church (St. Andrew's), Rue Broquedis; chaplain, Rev. R. W. Doyle, B. A. — **British Vice-Consul**: Mr. H. d'A. Bellair. — **American Consular Agent**: Mr. F. E. Gibert. — **English Physicians**: Dr. Macken, Dr. Welby, Dr. Malpas.

Biarritz, a town of 16,381 inhab., situated on a line of cliff facing the Bay of Biscay, is one of the most frequented bathing-places in France, especially during September. The court patronage of the Second Empire undoubtedly contributed to this result, but the reputation of the place is also founded on its real merits, such as its singular situation and its magnificent beach. The climate is mild and free from extremes, so that Biarritz is now in vogue as a winter-resort. Biarritz is specially frequented by the upper classes of all nations, the English and Americans predominating in winter and spring.

The station is in the Place de la Liberté (Pl. 12), near which, to the right, are the Place Bellevue (Pl. 11) and the Casino Bellevue, commanding a fine view of the sea and of the beautiful situation of Biarritz.

The Grande Plage, which is more than ½ M. long, extends on the N. to Cape St. Martin, on which is a lighthouse of the first class. It is divided into two parts by a small promontory on which stands the new *Hôtel du Palais*, the successor of the former *Villa Eugénie*, which was built in 1858 and burned down in 1903. Opposite is an elegant *Russian Church*. At the beginning of the Grande Plage are the *Casino Municipal* (1901; see above) with the principal Bathing Establishment, preceded by a terrace which always presents a scene of great animation. The fine sandy beach is safe and pleasant for bathing, and the force of the waves is slightly broken by a barrier of rock.

The road passing the base of the Casino Bellevue leads to the *Atalaye*, a promontory crowned by a ruined castle and surrounded by a picturesque chaos of rocks called *La Chinoaque*. On one side of it is a small fishing harbour, on the other (reached by a tunnel 82 yds. in length) a harbour of refuge, the half-ruined pier of which affords a fine view of the Spanish mountains near the mouth of the

Bidassoa. From the tunnel a road descends to the **Port Vieux**, a narrow and perfectly sheltered creek between rocks. Here stands the **Bathing Establishment** for persons who are weakly or unaccustomed to the sea. — Farther on we reach another beach, the **Côte des Basques**, where the waves attain extraordinary force. There is a third bathing establishment here. On the second Sunday in September the Basques resort to this beach in vast numbers and bathe all together, presenting a very curious spectacle.

In the new quarter beyond the **Grande Plage**, on the Bayonne road (tramway, p. 66), are a number of handsome mansions. The **Saline Baths** (*Thermes Salins*; hotel, see p. 66), opened here in 1893, are supplied by the saline springs of Briscous, 11 M. to the E., whence the water is brought by means of subterranean canals.

The **Race Course** is at *La Barre*, near the entrance to the harbour of Bayonne; the nearest railway-station is (21/2 M.) *Anglet* (p. 66).

From Bayonne to St. *Sebastian*, see R. 18; to *Pau*, *Toulouse*, etc., see R. 18.

FROM BAYONNE TO ST. JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT AND RONCEVAUX. To (32 M.) *St. Jean-Pied-de-Port*, RAILWAY in 13/4-21/4 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 55 c.); thence to (20 M.) *Roncevaux*, DILIGENCE (interesting road) running to *Burguete*, 2 M. beyond Roncevaux (fare 33/4 fr.) and sometimes going on to (50 M.) *Pampeluna* (12 hrs.; fare 10 fr.). Carriage to Burguete, 51/4 hrs., 50-60 fr. — The railway ascends the left bank of the Nive, passing (6 M.) *Villefranque*, (8 M.) *Ustaritz*, a small industrial town, and (10 M.) *Halsou*. — 12 M. **Cambo-les-Bains** (*Hôtel d'Angleterre* or *St. Martin*, pens. 9-10 fr.; *Colbert*, pens. 8-9 fr.; *de France*) is a picturesquely situated place, partly on a steep eminence on the right bank of the Nive (*Haut-Cambo*) and partly in the valley (*Bas-Cambo*). About 3/4 M. farther (station, see below) is a bathing-establishment, with iron and sulphur springs. The climate is hot in summer, but pleasant in spring and autumn. A great gathering of Basques takes place on St. John's Eve (June 23rd), when each tries to drink the greatest possible amount of water whilst the clock is striking twelve (midnight), in order to insure his well-being until the following anniversary. They also take away with them a supply of the water for those who have not been able to come. The **Church** at Haut-Cambo, in the style peculiar to the country, contains three galleries for men and a blue ceiling with silver stars.

The railway continues to ascend on the right bank of the Nive, viâ (121/2 M.) *Cambo-les-Thermes* and (151/2 M.) *Itxassou* or *Itsatsou* (*Hôt. Teillary*). About 1 M. from this village, in the rocky part of the Nive valley, is the *Pas de Roland*, a rock through which the road passes by an opening made, according to the legend, by a kick of the paladin's foot. The *Pic Mondarrain* (2480 ft.; extensive view), to the W. of Itxassou, is easily climbed thence (5 hrs. there and back). — The next stations are (181/2 M.) *Louhossoa* and (211/2 M.) *Bidarray*, 3 M. from which is a small grotto containing a stalactite, regarded with superstitious veneration by the peasants. — From (251/2 M.) *Ossès* (*Hôt. Chibrac*), at the confluence of the *Nive de St. Etienne* and the *Nive d'Arnéguy*, a branch-line ascends the valley of the former to (51/2 M.) *St. Etienne-de-Baigorry* (*Hôt. des Pyrénées*). — The railway to St. Jean ascends the valley of the *Nive d'Arnéguy*. 32 M. *St. Jean-Pied-de-Port* (530 ft.; *Hôt. Central*, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 7, omn. 1/2 fr., well spoken of; *Hôt. Apéstéguy*), a small town fortified by Vauban in order to command the passage of the *Port* or *Col de Roncevaux* (p. 69). St. Jean, the old capital of Basse-Navarre, has belonged to France since the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. — A diligence plies hence to *St. Palais* (p. 121).

The **ROAD TO RONCEVAUX** runs to the S., on the right bank of the Nive, which forms several picturesque gorges. At (5 M.) *Arnéguy* we quit French territory by crossing the river. — 71/2 M. *Luzaire* or *Valcarlos* (*Hôtel Marcelino*) is a Spanish village with a hydropathic establishment.

The road now ascends a magnificent rocky valley in windings (short-cuts for walkers) to the (18½ M.) *Port de Roncevaux* (3470 ft., fine view). From the col, on which is an ancient chapel, we descend in less than 1/3 hr. to Roncevaux — 20 M. *Roncevaux*, Span *Roncevailes* (8220 ft.; *Pesada*) is situated in the valley famous for the defeat of Charlemagne's rear-guard in 778, and the death of Roland, better known in poetry than in history. Egihard is the only chronicler who mentions the famous paladin as among the slain. The village contains an ancient *Abbey*, with a Gothic church enriched with a costly statue of the Virgin and several interesting paintings. The Chapel of the *Holy Ghost*, near the church, is said to mark the spot where the companions of Charlemagne were buried.

10. From Bordeaux to Toulouse.

159 M. RAILWAY in 3½-7½ hrs. (fares 23 fr. 90, 19 fr. 55, 12 fr. 75 c.). From Bordeaux to Cahors via Tonneins (p. 70, change carriages). 139 M., railway in 7½-8½ hrs. (fares 23 fr. 90, 16 fr. 75, 10 fr. 45 c.). This is the shortest route, but there are no through-trains — The trains start from the Gare du Midi or St. Jean.

Bordeaux, see p. 42. The line ascends the valley of the Garonne, passing several small stations. — 12 M. *Beautiran*.

From *Beautiran* a narrow-gauge line runs to (20½ M.) *Nestours* (p. 69). The chief intermediate station is (4½ M.) *La Brède* (*Hôtel*), a small town containing the *Château de Montaigut*, a building of the 13-16th centuries. The chamber of the famous essayist (1689-1755) is kept as it was in his lifetime (visitors admitted).

From (18½ M.) *Cérons* a diligence plies to (1¾ M.) *Cadillac* (p. 53). — We now traverse a district famous for its white wines, those of (21 M.) *Barsac* and (23 M.) *Preignac* being specially esteemed. *Sauternes*, which lends its name to the whole class, is about 4 M. to the S.W. of the latter place.

26 M. *Langon (Cheval Blanc)*, a town of 4816 inhab., on the Garonne, has a small harbour at which the tide is perceptible.

From *Langon* to *Bourriac-Bergence*, 34 M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 15, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.) — About 2 M. to the N. of (7½ M.) *Le Nizan* is the *Château de Roquetaillade*, built in the 14th cent., with six towers and a keep more than 100 ft. high.

[*Nizan* is the junction of a branch line to several industrial places, including (4½ M.) *Villandraut*, the birthplace of Pope Clement V (Bertrand de Goth, d. 1314), whose large *Château* still exists, though in ruins; 7½ M. *Uzeste*, with the tomb of the pope in its 13th cent. church; and (11 M.) *St. Symphorien* (junction for *Faure* and for *Arès*, p. 59).]

12½ M. *Bazas (Cheval Blanc)*, a town with 4890 inhab., on a rock washed by the *Beuve*, belonged to the ancient *Vascons*. It played an important part in the Religious Wars, when it was the scene of excesses of all kinds committed by both parties. Down to 1790 it was the seat of a bishop. The *Cathedral* dates from the 13-18th centuries. Some of the 18th cent. *Town Walls* and a number of old *Houses* are interesting. — 34 M. *Bourriac-Bergence* (p. 70). The railway is to be extended to *Auch* (p. 88).

The main line now crosses the Garonne by a bridge succeeded by a long viaduct.

29 M. *St. Macaire (Hôtel du Commerce, R. 2, D. 2½ fr.)*, a town of 2199 inhab., to the right, the ancient *Ligena*, suffered considerably in the Hundred Years' War and the Religious Wars. It still possesses

the remains of three lines of defence of the middle ages, the principal feature being a gateway of the 13th cent., and many quaint old houses. The handsome church of *St. Sauveur*, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles (12-15th cent.), contains some ancient mural paintings (badly restored).

39 M. *St. Pierre-d'Aurillac*. A little farther on the river is joined by the *Canal Latéral à la Garonne*, 120 M. long, which meets the Canal du Midi at Toulouse (p. 78).

38 M. *La Réole (Grand-Hôtel)*, a town of 4407 inhab., on a hill rising from the Garonne, was built in the 10th cent. round the Benedictine abbey of *Regula*. The church of *St. Pierre* dates from the 13th cent. and has a modern Romanesque steeple. Adjoining is the former *Abbey* (17th cent.); and behind the church is a *Terrace* with a modern Collège. Near the church are the ruins of a *Castle* built by the English during their rule; it is now private property and is still partly inhabited.

49 M. *Marmande (Hôt. des Messageries*, near the station; *du Centre*, Rue Léopold-Faye) is a commercial and industrial town (9873 inhab.) on the Garonne. The *Church*, of the 12-15th cent., is adjoined on the right by a ruined cloister, in the Renaissance style.

FROM MARMANDE TO BERGERAC, $48\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 65, 3 fr. 70 c.). The line runs via (6 M.) *Seyches*; $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Miramont*, a town of 2026 inhab., with trade in 'prunes d'Agen'; $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Sauvetat* (p. 53); 25 M. *Eymet* (line to Bordeaux, see p. 53); and (35 M.) *Issigeac*. — $46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bergerac* (p. 54).

FROM MARMANDE TO MONT-DE-MARSAN, 61 M., railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 85 c.). — This line, crossing the Garonne and the lateral canal by means of a viaduct over 1000 yds. in length, ascends the valley of the *Avance*. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Casteljaloux* ('Castelgelos'; *Hôtel Fages*), a town of 3622 inhab., with a ruined *Château*, remains of *Fortifications* (15th cent.), an old *Commandery* of the Knights Templar (now the *Mairie*), and chalybeate springs. — Farther on the line traverses the E. extremity of the *Landes* (p. 59). — $38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bourriot-Bergonne*, junction for *Bazas* (p. 69). — 46 M. *Roquefort* (*Hôt. de France*), a small town with a 13th cent. church. — 61 M. *Mont-de-Marsan* (p. 62).

55 M. *Gontaud-Fauguerolles*. — 60 M. *Tonneins (Hôt. de l'Europe)*, with 6802 inhab., on the Garonne, formerly consisted of two towns, which were destroyed in 1622 by Louis XIII. on account of their attachment to Protestantism.

FROM TONNEINS TO CAHORS, 69 M., railway in $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 50, 8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 50 c.). Beyond a tunnel, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, the train emerges in the valley of the *Lot*, which it ascends to Cahors. $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Clairac* (2880 inhab.) embraced the Reformation with ardour and was captured by Louis XIII. in 1621. Beyond ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ste. Livrade* we cross the *Lot*. — 21 M. *Villeneuve-sur-Lot (Hôt. Gache; de France)* is a town of 13,594 inhab., with a large trade especially in prunes, which it exports annually to the value of 120,000*t*. Part of the *Ramparts* of the 13th cent., especially on the left bank, and a bridge of the same period still remain. The Place *Lafayette* is surrounded by arcades of the same date. — $26\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Penne* (on the line from Périgueux to Tarbes) and thence to (36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Monsempron-Libos*, see p. 85. — Beyond Libos the valley of the *Lot* is highly picturesque. — 37 M. *Fumel (Poste)*, an industrial town of 4145 inhab., 5 M. from the well-preserved old **Château de Bonaguil* (1450-80; adm. 50 c.). At the foot of the hills on the right are the ruins of the old town of

Orgueil — $60\frac{1}{2}$ M. Condom, with a castle situated on the right a little short of the station. $67\frac{1}{2}$ M. Lassouts, with a ruined castle of the 11th cent., on a peninsula formerly defended by a Celtic fortress, of which some remains have been discovered — $68\frac{1}{2}$ M. Fumel. To the left is the château of Grézels — $69\frac{1}{2}$ M. Mervent, with an interesting castle of the 11th cent., on a hill to the right, belonging to the Bishop of Cahors. To the left, the railway to Brive (p. 51) — $70\frac{1}{2}$ M. Castelnau, see p. 51.

$64\frac{1}{2}$ M. Nioche beyond which we cross the Lot, not far from its confluence with the Garonne.

$67\frac{1}{2}$ M. Aiguillon (*Tapis Vert*), the *Aedilis* of the Romans, on the left bank of the Lot, contains 2000 inhab. and possesses the ruins of a castle of the dukes of that name, and a modern Gothic church.

$72\frac{1}{2}$ M. Port-Sainte-Marie (*Hôpital de l'Europe*), a small and ancient town on the Garonne with two Gothic churches of the 14th century.

From Port-Sainte-Marie to Moissac ($70\frac{1}{2}$ M.), railway in $20\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (three 13 fr 65, 8 fr 50, 5 fr 50).

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. Béziers (*Hôtel de France*, R. 3-4, D. $31\frac{1}{2}$ fr., *du Commerce*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.), a commercial town of 4000 inhab. on the Hérault, belonged to the Siens d'Albret from the 14th cent onwards, and was often the residence of the court of Navarre in the 16th cent., before the accession of Henri IV to the French throne. Taken and dismantled by Louis XIII on account of its Protestant sympathies, it has never regained its former importance. Only a part of its 10th cent. Château remains, but the park still exists, forming the beautiful *Promenade de la Garonne*, which contains various points of interest. In one of the squares of Béziers is a statue of Henri IV by Regnault. The *Béziers* Prefecture contains a small *Musée* with two paintings by Turner — Béziers has houses to Henri, one below.

Beyond Béziers the train traverses a tunnel, 1 M. in length and ascends the valley of the *Gédeon*, passing ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Saint-Pons*, with a church of the 12-13th cent. and other small stations — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St-Pé-de-Bigorre*. The line ascends and enters the valley of the *Adour* — $42\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Barbaste* (*Grand Hôtel*); a village with thermal and mud baths. Beyond ($45\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ossun* we descend the valley of the *Dourbie* and then that of the *Hédon*. — $50\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mont-de-Marsan*, see p. 62.

[From *Marsac* to *Riscle*, $50\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $20\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (three 11 fr 10, 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 25 s.). — $53\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Condom* (*Lava-d'Or*), a town with 8070 inhab., on the *Dordogne*, carrying on an important trade in Armagnac brandy. It was formerly the seat of a bishopric, which was held by Bossuet. The handsome Gothic Cathedral (1200-91) is adjoined by remains of a cloister, now containing the *Hôtel de Ville* — $54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Beaucaire* (*Hôtel Beaucaire*), a town of 8012 inhab. on the *Grise*, is the modern representative of *Bauca*, an important town in the time of Caesar, which was completely destroyed about A.D. 910. The old town was at *Le Château* ('City') about $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., and many antiquities have been discovered on its site. Beaucaire has a fine Gothic Church of the 14th century — $55\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dugort*, a town of 2118 inhab., with a trade in brandy. Its old Romanesque church is interesting — $56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marciac*, see p. 62.]

$76\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Foutric*, $79\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St-Hilaire*, $80\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cahors*. As we approach Agen, we see to the right a fine aqueduct, carrying the canal across the railway (see p. 72).

$84\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Agen* (*Buffet*) — *Hôtel du Poitier-de-Jean & son Amazzone*, Cours Voltaire 47, R. from $21\frac{1}{2}$, R. 1, $46\frac{1}{2}$ S., D. $22\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., *Marie*, Rue Jacquard 5, R. from 2 , $46\frac{1}{2}$ S., D. $22\frac{1}{2}$ fr., *Jasmin*, at the station pens 2 fr., *Quai du Hérault*, Place du Quai des Juillet pens. $21\frac{1}{2}$ fr., *Corrèze*, at the station $46\frac{1}{2}$ S., D. 21 p., pens $21\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Baths* in and near the *Place Jasmin* — *Odéon*, with two seats, per drive $2\frac{1}{2}$ per hr $10\frac{1}{2}$ & 2 fr., with four seats $10\frac{1}{2}$, $21\frac{1}{2}$ & $21\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Place de l'*Hôtel de Ville* — *Baths* *Dalmas*, on the *Gravier*, near the foot-bridge — *Syndicat d'Initiative de Lot-et-Garonne*, Boulevard de la République 48.

Agen, a town with 22,482 inhab., the capital of the department of *Lot-et-Garonne*, and the seat of a bishop, lies on the right bank of the Garonne. The new *Boulevard Président-Carnot*, traversing the town from N. to S., and the *Boulevard de la République*, crossing it at right angles, have much improved the town, which was formerly badly built, especially in the older parts.

As the capital of the *Nitobriges*, Agen was a place of importance under the Gauls, and it afterwards became the chief city of the *Agénais*. The executions of Albigenses and Huguenots form bloody pages in its history. It was the birthplace of the philologist Joseph Scaliger (1540-1609), and of the naturalist Lacépède (1756-1825). It has a large trade in dried plums.

In front of the station is the *Steeple of Ste. Foy*, a modern Gothic tower marking the site of a former church. — A little farther on, to the right, is the *Cathedral of St. Caprais*, with a fine apse and transept of the 11-12th cent., and a nave rebuilt in the 14-16th centuries. The interior is richly decorated with polychrome paintings and frescoes. Among the most noteworthy features are the left arm of the transept and the huge piers which formerly supported a dome, adorned with shafts ending in singular capitals.

The Rue Raspail and the Rue Jacquard lead from this church to the *Market Hall*, in the centre of the town, whence the Boulevard de la République descends to a small square adorned with a bronze *Statue of Jasmin* (Jacques Boé; 1798-1864), author of several poems in the Agenais dialect. The statue, by Vital Dubray, represents the poet, who was a barber by profession and has been styled the 'Last of the Troubadours', in a quaint French costume, and reciting the following verses, which are inscribed on the pedestal: —

'O ma lengo, tout me zou dit, Plantarey uno estelo A toun froun encrumit'.	O ma langue, tout me le dit, Je placerai une étoile. A ton front rembruni.
--	--

In front of the Place Jasmin runs the wide *Cours Voltaire*, which a little farther to the E. skirts the *Promenade du Gravier*, on the bank of the Garonne, here crossed by a *Suspension Bridge* for foot-passengers. Higher up is a *Stone Bridge*, while lower down is a *Canal Bridge* or aqueduct, over which the *Canal Latéral* is carried, and which also serves for foot-passengers. On the same side, to the right, not far from the *Cours Voltaire*, is the *Church of St. Hilaire*, a building of the 15th cent., with a modern façade and a handsome modern tower.

The Rue Londrade, the second in ascending the Boulevard de la République from the Place Jasmin, leads to the *Eglise des Jacobins*, a brick building of the 13th cent., adorned with polychrome paintings and modern stained-glass windows. — Hence we proceed by the Rue du Pont-de-Garonne to the *Hôtel de Ville*, adjoining which is the *Musée*, occupying several 16-17th cent. mansions, of which, however, an interior spiral staircase is the only interesting relic. The musée, which includes some good paintings, antiquities (*Venus of Mas-d'Agenais), and other works of art, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 4 or 5, and to strangers on other days also.

The Rue Montesquieu, which begins at the Market and is joined by the streets which pass the Hôtel de Ville, leads S. to the *Promenade de la Plate-Forme*, in which stand the *Préfecture*, originally the bishop's palace (18th cent.), the modern *Palais de Justice*, and other large buildings. In front of the *Palais de Justice* is a small bronze *War Monument*, by Campagne, and farther on, in the Jardin de Jayan, is a modern *Bust of François de Cortète de Prades* (1586-1667), an Agenais poet. — From the Place du Quatorze-Juillet, in which rises a *Statue of the Republic*, by Fumadelles, the Boulevard Sylvain-Dumon leads back to the station.

From Agen to Périgueux, to Auch, and to Tarbes, see R. 12.

87 M. *Bon-Encontre*, the station for the pilgrimage-resort of that name, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E., and the junction for Auch and Tarbes (p. 86). — Then five small stations. The Garonne is crossed by numerous suspension-bridges, one of the finest of which, near Moissac, is prolonged by a viaduct, carrying the road over the railway.

111 M. *Moissac* (*Hôtel du Nord; du Luxembourg*), a commercial town with 8407 inhab., on the Canal Latéral and the right bank of the *Tarn*, is of very ancient origin, and suffered severely in the wars between the 5th and 17th centuries. Its celebrated abbey, of which the church and cloisters remain, is believed to have been founded before 650, and was suppressed in 1790. Turning to the left at the end of the Avenue de la Gare, we reach the —

Church of St. Pierre. This church, originally consecrated in 1063, was rebuilt in the 15th cent., but retains a magnificent, though somewhat mutilated *Portal of the 12th cent., originally on the W. façade, but removed to the S. side in the 13th century.

The portal consists of a deeply recessed archway forming a kind of porch. The central pier is adorned with lions and statues of the Prophets in high relief, while on the lateral piers are similar statues of Isaiah and St. Peter, and sculptured bands of rats and birds. The inner walls of the porch are also lavishly embellished with groups of statues (the Annunciation and the Visitation on the right; Avarice and Luxury on the left) and bas-reliefs (Infancy of Our Lord, Dives and Lazarus). The tympanum group represents Our Lord surrounded by the Elders of the Apocalypse, with symbols of the Apostles and two Angels. Both statues and reliefs are framed in bands of decorative sculpture, of great beauty and delicacy, and at each side are three attached columns, the capitals of which are adorned with griffins, arabesques, etc.

The chief objects of interest in the interior of the church are the Renaissance screen enclosing the sanctuary, the organ, a Merovingian sarcophagus (below), and wood-carvings of the 13th and 15th centuries.

The **Cloister*, adjoining the church on the left, and entered from the little Place in front of it (custodian), dates from 1100-1108 and is one of the finest in France. Its arches, which are very slightly pointed, rest alternately on single and double columns, the capitals of which are embellished with scenes explained by inscriptions.

Beyond Moissac the railway passes through two short tunnels, after which we see on the right the church of St. Pierre (see above). We then cross the *Tarn* by a tubular bridge, and reach —

116 M. **Castelsarrasin** (*Hôtel de France; de l'Europe*), a town with 7858 inhabitants. The name has nothing to do with the Saracens, but is supposed to be a corruption of 'Castel-sur-Azin' or 'Castrum Cerrucium'. The brick church of *St. Sauveur* (12-15th cent.) is interesting; the tower over the nave is modern. Branch-line to **Beaumont-de-Lomagne** (16 M.). — Beyond (121 M.) *La Villedieu* the line to Cahors and Limoges (p. 94) diverges to the left.

128 M. **Montauban**. — The *Gare du Midi* (Pl. A, 4; buffet) and the *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. E, 1) are 1 M. apart, each lying about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the centre of the town, but they are connected by rail, and the trains which arrive at the latter go on to the former.

Hotels. "DU MIDI (Pl. a; D, 3), Place d'Armes, of the first class, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9 fr., omn. 30 c.; TERMINUS (Pl. d; A, 4), opposite the Gare du Midi, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; C, 3), Place de l'Horloge; DES QUATRE-Saisons (Pl. c; D, 3), Rue Besnier 24. — **Cafés.** *De l'Europe*, Place de la Préfecture; *des Mille-Colonnes*, Rue de la République 30. — **Cabs.** Per drive 60 c., per hr. 1 fr. 20 c., at night 1 fr. and 1 fr. 60 c.; two-horse cabs, 80 c., 1 fr. 80 c., 2 fr., and 3 fr. — **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. D, 3), Rue des Lixes 29.

Montauban, a prosperous town with 30,506 inhab., the capital of the department of *Tarn-et-Garonne*, and the seat of a bishop, occupies a plateau on the right bank of the Tarn, the sides of which are washed by two small affluents of that river.

Montauban was founded in 1144 by Alphonse I, Count of Toulouse, on the site of the Roman station of *Mons Albanus*. It embraced with ardour the doctrines of the Albigenses, partly through hatred of the monks of Le Moustier, which is now its N. E. suburb, and the Inquisition wrought terrible havoc here, without, however, preventing the Reformation from making such progress that the town was one of the chief strongholds of the Huguenots. Louis XIII failed in his attempt to capture the town in 1621, but the struggle could not be continued after the fall of La Rochelle, and the town, submitting to Richelieu in 1629, had its fortifications levelled. Even now it is partly Protestant, and it has a Faculty of Protestant Theology.

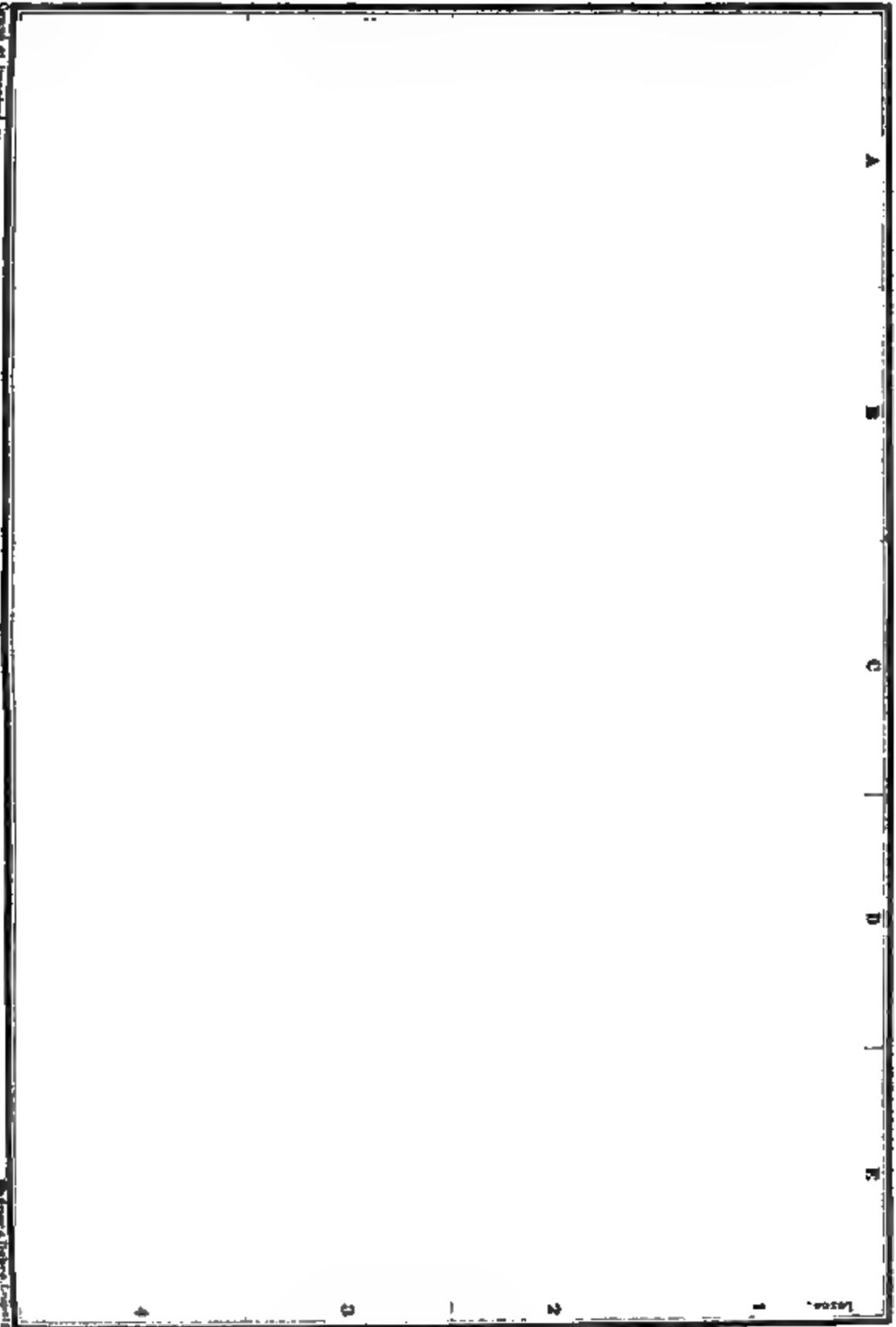
Quitting the Gare du Midi, we traverse the suburb of *Ville-Bourbon* and cross the Tarn by a lofty brick *Bridge* (Pl. B, C, 3), begun in 1291 and fortified in 1335, with pointed arches. The Tarn is even more turbid than the Gers and the Gironde.

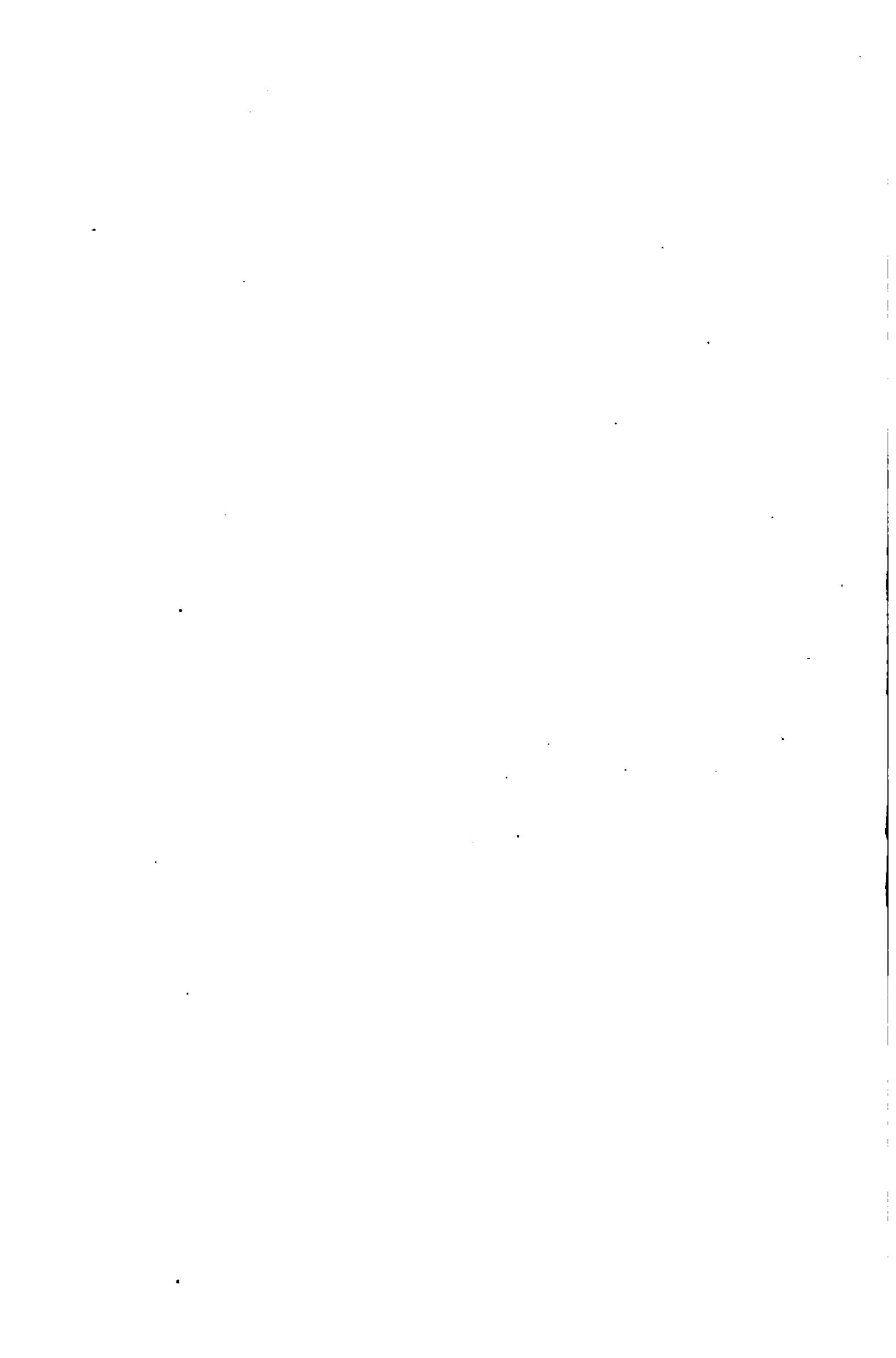
The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3), a brick building on the other side of the bridge, is the old château, begun by the Counts of Toulouse, added to by the Black Prince in the 14th cent., and finished by Bishop P. de Berthier in the 17th century. The **MUSEUM**, on the first floor, is chiefly interesting because it contains the collections as well as some paintings and souvenirs of *Ingres* (1780-1867), who was a native of Montauban. It is open to the public on Sun. from 1 to 4, and to strangers on other days also.

The paintings, besides French works, include specimens of *Rubens* (*365. Young Italian nobleman; R. II) *Van Dyck*, *P. Veronese*, *Jordaens*, *Salv. Rosa*, etc.; also a supposed portrait of *Molière* by *Seb. Bourdon* (No. 15, R. V.).

The **BASEMENT** contains a *Museum of Antiquities and Objects of Art* of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. — The **Public Library** (25,000 vols.) and archives are also deposited in the *Hôtel de Ville*.

Opposite the *Hôtel de Ville* stands the *Exchange* (Pl. C, 3), containing a *Museum of Natural History* (open on Sun., 1 to 4).





We turn to the right and proceed to the *Church of St. Jacques* (Pl. C, 3), a brick building, with an octagonal tower in the Tolosan Gothic style (p. 79). The tile-ornamentation above the main portal is modern. — A little farther to the E., behind St. Jacques, is the quaint **Place Nationale* (Pl. C, 3), bordered by double arcades and with gates at the corners (17th cent.).

From St. Jacques the Rue de la République leads to the S.E., passing the 14th cent. *Maison du Sénéchal* (Pl. 3, C, 3; interesting interior) and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 6; C, 3), to the Place de l'Horloge, with the *Tour de l'Horloge* (Pl. 8; C, 3). — In the Place d'Armes stands the *Cathedral* (Pl. D, 3, 4), a commonplace building of 1739, but containing a fine painting by *Ingres* (in the sacristy), representing the Vow of Louis XIII.

The Allées de Mortarieu, to the right, on this side of the *Préfecture* (Pl. 7; D, 3), in front of a convent, lead to the *Promenade des Carmes*, at the end of which stands the *Monument to Ingres*, by Etex. In clear weather the Pyrenees are visible from this point.

At the beginning of the promenade is the entrance to the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. C, D, 4), which occupies the slope on the right bank of the *Tescou*, an affluent of the *Tarn*, and also part of the left bank in the suburb of *Sapiac*.

From Montauban to *Limoges* (Paris), see R. 13; to *Montpellier* via *Castres*, see R. 15; to *Lézoux* (*Limoges* line), see p. 97.

The railway now returns to the side of the *Canal Latéral*, leaving on the left the line to *Castres*, and traverses a fertile but uninteresting district, passing several small stations. At (155 M.) *Lacourtensourt* we join the Paris line (R. 13; to the left).

159 M. *Toulouse* (Gare Matabiau), see below.

11. Toulouse.

Railway Stations. *Gare Matabiau* (Pl. F, 1; buffet), the central station, on the N. E. side of the town; *Gare St. Cyprien* (Pl. A, 5), to the S.W., about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Pont Neuf, for the line for *Auch*; *Gare Roguet*, in the Avenue de la Patte-d'Oie (Pl. B, 4, 5), for the narrow-gauge lines (see p. 84). — There are no hotel-omnibuses at the stations, but the trains are met by railway-omnibuses and cabs (see p. 76). Tramways, see p. 76.

Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL & HÔT. TIVOLIER RÉUNIS (Pl. a; E, 3), Rue de Metz 31-33 and Rue Boulbonne, of the first class, with modern improvements and restaurant, R. 3-20, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 12, omn. 1 fr. — GRAND-HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE ET DU MIDI RÉUNIS (Pl. b; E, 3), Place Lafayette, R. 3-8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 9-14 fr., well spoken of; *HÔT. CAPOUL & SOUVILLE (Pl. c; E, 3), Place Lafayette, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from $8\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL DES BAINS & DU TEMPS RÉUNIS (Pl. d; E, 3), Place Lafayette 1 and Rue Neuve-St-Aubin 5, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1, déj. or D. $3\frac{1}{4}$, pens. from 9 fr., good; TERMINUS (former Hôt. Chabard), R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. from $8\frac{1}{2}$ fr., BAYARD, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr., good, these two opposite the Gare Matabiau; HÔT. CENTRAL (Pl. e; E, 3), Place St. Pantaléon 1, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. f; D, 3), Rue Gambetta 66, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. DU PROGRÈS, Rue Rivals 10 (Pl. E, 2), R. from 2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$,

D. 3 fr.; Hôt. DU BON-PASTEUR, Rue Pargaminières 85 (Pl. D, 3), R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. DES AMÉRICAINS (Pl. 1; E, 2), Rue d'Austerlitz 5, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Hôt. DE L'OPÉRA, Place du Capitole (Pl. E, 3), R. from 2 fr.; Hôt. DU GRAND-BALCON (Pl. g; D, 3), Rue des Lois and Rue Romiguières, R. from 2, déj. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Hôt. D'ORLÉANS, Rue Bayard 72, similar charges; Hôt. CHAUMOND, Rue Lafayette 19 (Pl. E, 3), R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 fr. — Hôtels Meublés. HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. h; E, 2), Rue Alsace-Lorraine 38, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr., commercial, very fair; Hôt. DES ARCADES (Pl. i; D, E, 3), Place du Capitole; Hôt. BAICHÈRE (Pl. k; E, 4), Rue des Arts 7.

Restaurants. At the hotels; also, *Restaurant *Tivoli* & Grand-Hôtel, see p. 74; *Café Albrighti*, Boul. de Strasbourg and Avenue Lafayette, déj. $3\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Café-Rest. Lafayette*, Place Lafayette, déj. or D. $3\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *Café Sion*, Boul. de Strasbourg and Rue d'Austerlitz, déj. or D. 3 fr.; *Café de la Comédie*, Place Lafayette and Rue d'Austerlitz 2, déj. or D. $2\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *Café de la Paix*, Place du Capitole 7, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; *Rest. Doré*, Place Lafayette 15bis, déj. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Café Bibent*, Place du Capitole, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 fr.; *Buffet* at the Gare Matabiau. — A speciality of Toulouse and other towns in S. France is Pâtés de Foies de Canard aux Truffes (pies of duck's liver with truffles), and they are also famous for their ortolans, mushrooms, and fruits.

Cafés, see above; *Café des Américains*, Avenue Lafayette and Boul. Carnot; *Faget*, Allées Lafayette, near the station; others in the Place Etienne, etc.

Cabs. One horse: per drive within the town 90 c. by day, 1 fr. 70 c. after 12.30 a. m., per hour $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Two horses: per drive 1 fr. 10 c. and 2 fr., per hr. 1 fr. 80 c. and 3 fr. For picking up at a private address 25 c. more. Each package of luggage 20 c.

Tramways (comp. the Plan). From the Place du Capitole (Pl. E, 3) to St. Cyprien (Pl. C, 4), to the Gare Matabiau (Pl. F, 1), to the Minimes (N. suburb; Pl. D, 1). From the Avenue Lafayette (Pl. E, F, 2) to Les Amidonniers (Pl. C, 2), and to St. Michel (Pl. D, 5) by the Boulevards. From the Rue de Metz (Archevêché; Pl. E, 4) to the Gare Matabiau. From the Place Extérieure St. Michel (Bridge; Pl. D, 5) to the Place Intérieure St. Cyprien. Fare 10 c. per section. — *Omnibuses* also ply in the city and suburbs.

Railway Omnibuses. From the Gare Matabiau and the Gare Roguet to the central office (Rue St. Antoine du T 24; omnibuses leave for the station 50 min. before the departure of the train) or to the hotels, 40 c. per pers., 20 c. per trunk; to a private address 50 & 20 c. From the Gare St. Cyprien (office, Rue de Metz 14), 40 & 25, 50 & 25 c. Family omnibuses for 6 pers. and 220 lbs. of luggage, $1\frac{3}{4}$ & 2 fr.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 2), Rue de la Poste 6; Place de la Bourse; Place Dupuy; Rue Bayard 63, etc.

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. E, 3), at the Capitole, for operas and comedies (tickets 50 c. to 5 fr.); *Théâtre des Variétés* (Pl. E, 2), Avenue Lafayette 11, for dramas and operettas (50 c. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); *Théâtre Français* (Pl. E, 3), Place Lafayette (50 c. to 4 fr.); *Théâtre des Nouveautés*, Boul. Carnot 56 (50 c. to 4 fr.). — **CAFÉ-CONCERT.** *Casino*, Rue Dutemps, behind the Théâtre Français. — **BANDS** play in the Allées Lafayette (p. 77) and the *Grand-Rond* (p. 82) on Sun. and Thurs., in summer in the evening, in winter in the afternoon; in the Place du Capitole (p. 78) on Thurs.; and at the *Cours Dillon* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5) on Sunday.

Baths. *Dutemps*, at the Hôtel des Bains (see p. 75), bath 1 fr; *Capoul*, at the Hôtel Capoul (p. 75); *St. Marloire-Laprade*, Rue de la République 15. — **River Baths,** *Noguès*, Quai de Tounis 34 (Pl. D, 4, 5).

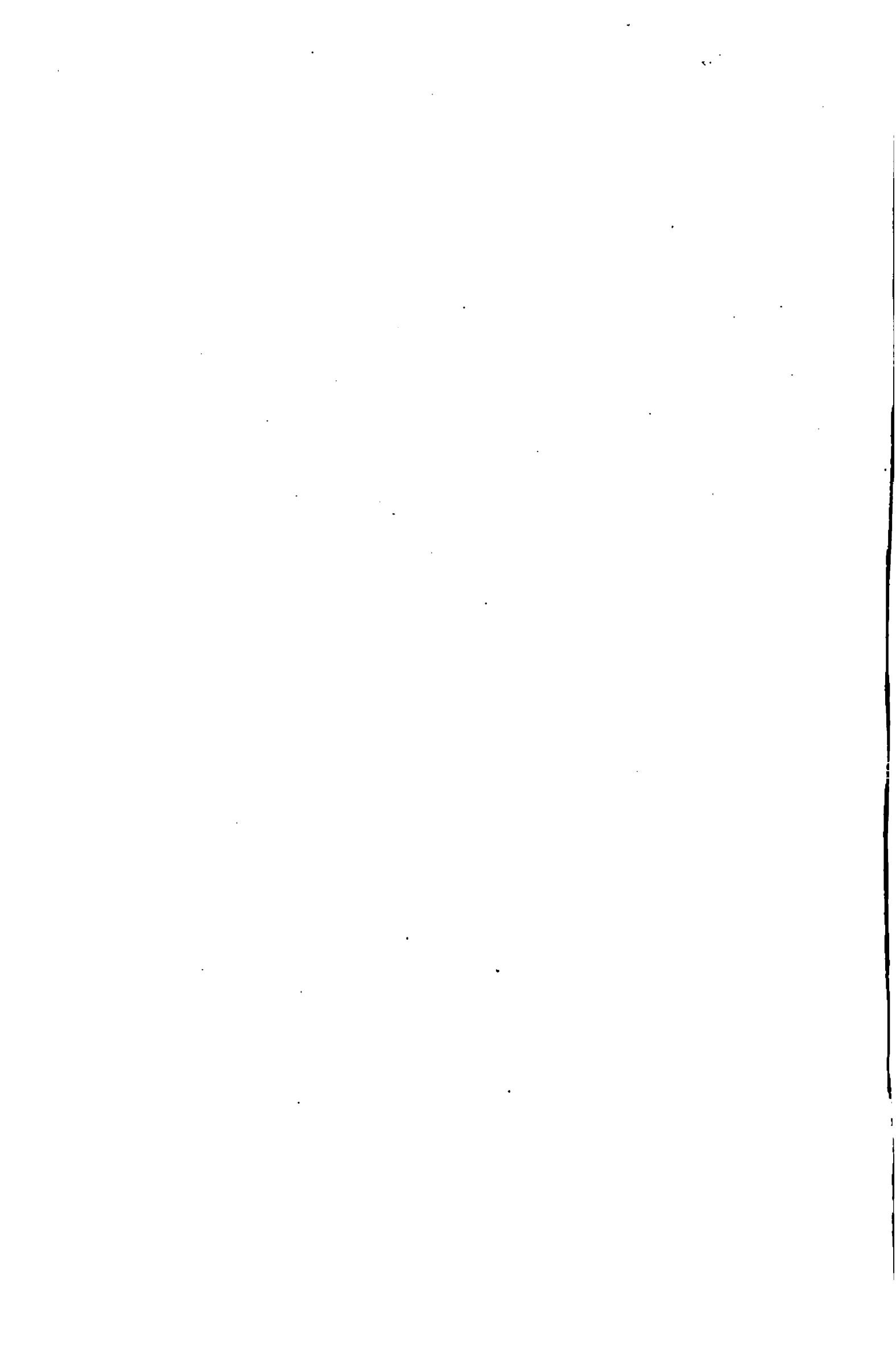
Banks. *Banque de France* (Pl. D, 2), Rue Déville 4; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue Alsace-Lorraine 24 & 27; *Société Générale*, Rue de Metz.

Protestant Church (Pl. D, 3), Rue Déville. — **Synagogue** (Pl. F, 3), Rue Palaprat 2.

British Vice-Consul: *Mr. T. Huggins*. — **SYNDICAT D'INITIATIVE DE TOULOUSE ET DE LA HAUTE-GARONNE**, Rue du Capitole and Allées St. Michel 11.

— — — — —





Toulouse (400 ft.), the ancient capital of *Languedoc*, the present capital of the department of the *Haut-Garonne* the headquarters of the 17th army corps and the seat of an *Archbishopric* and a *University* (see below), is a city with 149,841 inhab., situated in a fertile plain on the right bank of the *Garonne*, at the junction of the *Canal du Midi* with the *Canal Lateral* (pp. 78 and 79). It is a large and wealthy town, enjoying great importance from its position as the centre of Southern France, and from its activity in commerce, literature, and art.

Toulouse, the ancient *Albius*, was an important town some centuries before it was conquered by the Romans. It was the capital of the *Prætorian* and possessed a temple which was celebrated for its immense treasures, partly stored in sacred tanks. Having allied itself with the *Cimbri* to shake off the Roman yoke, it was taken, in B.C. 100, by the consul *Quintus Servilius Cephalus*, who seized the treasures of the temple. Cephalus was, it is true, utterly routed by the *Cimbri* in the following year, but he was succeeded by *Marius*, and Toulouse was reduced to submission. It was converted to Christianity by *St. Saturnin* (martyred in 250), its first bishop. In 419, after the fall of the Roman empire, Toulouse became the capital of the *Vandals* and in 507 it passed into the power of the *Franki*, after *Chlodwig* had conquered Alaric II at Vouillé. Subsequently it recovered its independence, and in 721 it was made a county governed by hereditary princes. Till it was united to France in 1711, under its counts the city enjoyed a long period of prosperity, but the *Albigensian Wars* brought upon it great calamities. Count *Raymond VI*, too tolerant in the eyes of those who had just instituted the *Inquisition*, tried to save the town by a most humiliating submission, but had notwithstanding to see it besieged by *Baldwin de Montfort*, leader of the crusade, to whom his dominions had been adjudged. Raymond successfully defended the town on the first attack, but he was dispossessed of it in 1214, after the battle of *Meret* (p. 122). Toulouse did not however tamely accept the rule of *de Montfort*, and till 1229 its history was little more than a succession of revolts and sieges. On the assassination of *Louis VIII*, King of France, in the statue of *Amaury de Montfort*, son of *Baldwin*, *Raymond VII* had finally to submit, and the *Inquisition* extinguished with the utmost cruelty what was left of heresy. After the 14th cent. the university of Toulouse founded in 1229 became very flourishing, the faculty of law being especially famous. The well-known lawyers *Jacques Cujas* (1520-80) and *Jean de Coras* (1518-1573) lectured there, the classes of the latter being attended by 2000 persons. Learned societies see p. 81. In 1622 a civil war broke out between the *Roman Catholics* and the *Huguenots*, and 8000 of the latter perished, while 300 more were massacred on St. Bartholomew's Day in 1572. Dr. *Yanista*, accused of atheism, was burnt alive here in 1619, and an aged Protestant *Jean Calas*, unjustly accused of murdering his eldest son in order to prevent his becoming a *Roman Catholic*, was broken on the wheel in 1752. The generous exertion of *Voltaire* in behalf of the last named victim is one of the brightest gems in the great author's crown. On April 10th, 1814, the final battle of the Peninsular War took place at Toulouse between *Wellington* and *Nouvel*, some days after Napoleon's abdication — Toulouse was the birthplace of *E. Barbier* (1800-64, 1860), the sculptor *Jacques Cujas* (see above and p. 80) and many others (p. 80).

The *Gare Maritime* or central station (p. 76), which has become too small for the traffic, lies to the N.E. of the town. On quitting it, we cross the *Canal du Midi*, turn to the left, and soon reach the *Allées Lafayette* (PL. F. 2). At the beginning is a marble Statue of *Liquet*, the creator of the *Canal du Midi*, by *Riffaud-Durval*, erected in 1860.

The *Canal du Midi* or *du Languedoc* was made in 1666-81 by Paul Riquet of Béziers entirely at his own expense (17 million francs, which would to-day represent a sum of 34 million francs, or about 1,360,000 £.). It connects the Atlantic and the Mediterranean with the aid of the Garonne. It begins at the Port de l'Embouchure (Pl. A, 1; p. 80), a little below Toulouse, and ends at the Etang de Thau, beyond Agde (p. 107), after a course of 148 M. It is 33 ft. wide at the bottom and 66 ft. at the surface and its depth is 6½ ft. Its highest point is 8 M. to the N.W. of Castelnau-dary (p. 100), and it has 100 locks, 26 on the side of the Garonne, with a fall of 207 ft., and 74 on the other side, with a fall of 425 ft. It is fringed by a double row of trees, those on the side next the Mediterranean being cypresses, as those trees are particularly fitted to mitigate the Mistral, which often blows on this side. The *Canal Lateral* (see p. 70), not finished till 1838, was made in consequence of the obstacles to navigation presented by the Garonne in its upper course. The *Canal du Languedoc* was at one time regarded as a perfect marvel of engineering skill; but lately it has been proposed to replace it by a ship-canal.

On the other side of the canal and the railway stands a huge edifice containing the *Veterinary College* (Pl. F, G, 1), one of the three veterinary colleges which exist in France, the other two being at Alfort (near Paris) and Lyons. Beyond it stands the *Observatory* (Pl. G, 1; not accessible to the public), adjoining which is a brick *Obelisk*, erected in commemoration of the Battle of Toulouse (see p. 77). In clear weather the Pyrenees may be seen from this point.

At the end of the Allées Lafayette we cross the Boulevards, which form a ring round the old town, and reach the Avenue Lafayette and the *Place Lafayette*, an oval Place with a garden embellished with sculptures. Hence the Rue Lafayette leads to the Capitole, crossing the *Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine*, a new street which traverses the town from N. to S.

On the E. of the Place du Capitole, the centre of the town, rises the *Capitole*, or *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. E, 3), a building of the 16-19th cent., almost entirely rebuilt in recent times. The commonplace façade (1753), rising directly from the square 'Place' used as a market, scarcely justifies the classic name. That, however, is due to the magistrates of the town before 1789, who were called 'Capitouls'. In the first court, which has a fine Renaissance doorway, with a statue of Henri IV, Duke Henry II. de Montmorency, Marshal and Governor of Languedoc, was beheaded in 1632. He had shared the revolt of the Duke of Orleans against Richelieu because the title of High Constable was refused to him. The great hall or 'Salle des Illustres', in the interior (apply to the concierge), is embellished with paintings and sculptures by modern French artists, many of them natives of Toulouse.

To the S. of the Capitole is the *Théâtre Municipal du Capitole* (p. 76), and behind the two buildings is the *Donjon*, a square keep of 1525, rebuilt on Viollet-le-Duc's plans in 1880, and now the depository of the archives.

To the N. of the Place du Capitole the Rue du Taur runs past the *Eglise Notre Dame du Taur* (Pl. E, 2; to the right), built on the spot to which St. Saturnin (p. 77), was said to have been dragged by the bull which he had refused to sacrifice to Jupiter. It is a building

of the 14th cent. and possesses a façade with triangular arches and battlements. The interior contains modern paintings by Bern. Bénézet (the Martyrdom of St. Saturnin). Near the end of the street is the *Grand Séminaire* (Pl. D, E, 2), the chapel of which contains remarkable paintings by Despax (1709-73). Almost opposite is the old *Porte de l'Esquille*, by N. Bachelier. The Rue du Taur ends in the Place St. Sernin.

The church of *St. Sernin, or St. *Saturnin* (Pl. D, 2) is the chief monument of Toulouse and one of the finest Romanesque churches in existence. The choir was begun about 1080, and the building was extended westwards in the 12-13th cent., the great W. portal remaining unfinished. A thorough restoration took place under the direction of Viollet-le-Duc (d. 1879). The church is cruciform and has a nave with double aisles. It is 375 ft. long, and 105 ft. wide; the transept is 210 ft. across; and the nave is 70 ft. high. The *Apse is flanked by five semicircular chapels, and each arm of the transept has two similar chapels adjoining its E. side. These chapels group picturesquely with the apse, the choir, and the transept, and above the crossing rises a fine octagonal *Tower, of 1250, with five tiers of triangular arches in the Tolosan style and terminated by a gallery and a spire (1478), 210 ft. above the ground. A fine *Outer Porch* of 1525, erroneously attributed to Bachelier, stands in front of the S. Transept-Porch, called the *Porte Mégeville* and adorned with sculptures of 1135; it is a remnant of the abbey which adjoined the church.

The INTERIOR is of large dimensions for a Romanesque church, but the general effect is somewhat marred by the strengthening of the central pillars supporting the tower. In a chapel of the N. transept is a singular Byzantine figure of Christ, on a colossal scale (12th cent.). The 16th cent. stalls also deserve attention; on the first to the right is a pig in a pulpit, intended to represent Calvin preaching. On a pillar to the right of the entrance to the ambulatory is the 'Crucifix of St. Dominic' (1213). Behind the choir are some bas-reliefs of the 12th cent. and a Holy Family erroneously attributed to Correggio. Farther on is a votive offering of 1528, representing the church as it then was, surrounded by defensive works. The organ is a fine modern instrument. — Under the choir is a crypt (adm. 50 c.) containing relics of many saints, including the reliquaries of St. Saturnin (12th. cent.) and St. Sylve; two magnificent copes and other objects of the 13th cent., etc. — The carillon of St. Sernin plays the 'Ave Maria de Lourdes' every hour, and parts of the same composition every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Opposite the façade of St. Sernin is the former *Collège St. Raymond* (15th cent.), restored in 1875 by Viollet-le-Duc, and converted into a *Museum of Industrial Art and Antiquities* (adm. as to the Musée des Beaux-Arts, p. 82).

On the groundfloor are collections of foreign art and ethnography and objects of the 17-18th cent., etc. On the 1st floor are Greek, Egyptian, Roman, and Gallic antiquities; a collection of coins (5000 in number); mediæval and Renaissance objects; furniture, arms, medals, seals enamels, ivories, etc.

Returning to the Place du Capitole we follow the Rue Romiguières towards the W., to the right of which, in the Rue Déville, are the

remains of the *Eglise des Cordeliers*, a building of the 14th cent., burned down in 1871.

To the left begins the Rue Lakanal, in which stands the *Lycée*. The **Church of the Jacobins* (Pl. D, 3), which is enclosed within the buildings of the *Lycée*, is a tasteful Gothic building of 1260-92, with a very high nave (92 ft.). It is chiefly noticeable for its brick tower (144 ft.) of 1304, which, however, has no spire. This is a typical Tolosan tower, with triangular arcades. Near the church are the *Cloistered Court* (1310), with the *Chapelle St. Antonin* (1347), and the *Salle Capitulaire*, now a class-room. — The *Lycée* (Pl. D, 3) occupies the large building at the end of the street, originally the house of Bernuy, the Spanish merchant who guaranteed the ransom of Francis I. (2,000,000 fr.) after his capture at the battle of Pavia (1525). It has fine details in the Renaissance style. In the same building, on the side next the Rue Gambetta, is the *Town Library*, containing 70,000 vols. (open daily, except Mon. morning and holidays, 9-11 and 1-5; closed Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th).

The Rue Gambetta, to the right, leads towards the Garonne. — **La Daurade** (Pl. D, 3), on the quay, a church rebuilt between 1773 and 1790, stands on the site of an ancient Gallo-Roman building covered with mosaics on a gold ground, to which it owes its name 'dorée', Lat. *deaurata*). The present edifice, which is partly shut in by houses, is usually entered by a passage at Rue Peyrolières 29 or from the Quay (No. 1). The choir is decorated with scenes from the life of the Virgin, painted by Roques the Elder. Clémence Isaure (p. 81) is said to be buried under the high-altar. The flowers destined for the successful candidates in the Jeux-Floraux (p. 81) are blessed here on 3rd May.

At No. 5 on the Quay is the new *School of Art and Industrial Science*, with a fine façade. — A little higher up the Garonne is crossed by the *Pont-Neuf* (Pl. D, 4), a fine stone bridge of seven arches, begun in 1543 by Nic. Bachelier and completed in 1614 by Souffron. The roadway was lowered in 1867.

On the *Garonne* within the town are two extensive mills, each having 34 mill-stones. Below the Pont St. Michel, at the end of the Ile de Tounis, is the *Moulin du Château*, so called because it belonged to a château now replaced by the Palais de Justice (p. 82). It is mentioned as early as 1182. The other, the *Moulin du Bazacle*, founded in the 9th cent., is below the Pont St. Pierre. Its weir dates in part from 1719. Farther down are several other industrial establishments, which make use of the mill-lead. — Close at hand, on the right bank, is a *Tobacco Manufactory* (1500 hands). — From the N. side of the river, near the last-named mill, issues the small *Canal de Brienne*, which unites with the *Canal du Midi* and the *Canal Latéral* at their junction, at the *Port de l'Embouchure*, at the W. end of the Faubourg St. Pierre.

The vast pile of buildings to the right, on the other side of the *Pont-Neuf*, i.e. the Faubourg St. Cyprien, is the *Hôtel-Dieu St. Jacques* (Pl. D, 4), a hospital founded in the 12th cent., but repeatedly rebuilt. — Farther down is the *Hospice St. Joseph de la Grave* (PL C, 3), with a dome-covered chapel (1755-1827). — On

the left, near the Hôtel-Dieu, stands the old *Château d'Eau*, whose tower, 90 ft. in height, together with the new one near it, supplies the town with water from the Garonne, purified by underground filters in the meadow between the Garonne and the Cours Dillon (Pl. D, 4-5).

To the E. of the Pont-Neuf is the Place du Pont whence the *Rue de Metz* (Pl. D, E, 4) runs across the town in the direction of St. Etienne (p. 82), intersecting the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine. On the left, as we enter it, at the end of a short cross-street, is the *Hôtel d'Assézat et de Clémence Isaure* (Pl. D, 3, 4), a handsome building of 1555, the finest parts of which are the court, perhaps by Bachelier, and the staircase with its tower. The mansion was presented to the town in 1895 to serve as the seat of the Académie des Jeux-Floraux and of the learned societies of the city, which formerly met at the Capitole. In the court is a statue of Clémence Isaure.

The *Académie des Jeux-Floraux*, perhaps the oldest literary institution in Europe, was founded in 1323-27, under the name of the 'Collège du Gay Scavoir', and observed the custom of distributing flowers of gold and silver to its laureates. According to the legend Clémence Isaure, a noble dame of Toulouse, left a legacy at the end of the 15th cent., which enabled it to increase the number of these flowers, and the Flower Fête is held every year with great solemnity on May 3rd. The flowers distributed are nine in number: the amaranth of gold, the violet, marigold, primrose, eglantine, and lily of silver, all for poetry; the violet or eglantine and immortelle or jasmine of gold, for prose compositions, and the carnation of silver, a 'consolation prize'. The Academy consists of 40 'Mainteneurs' and an indefinite number of 'Maitres-ès-jeux'. The former are so called because it is supposed to be their duty to 'maintain' the Provençal language and literature.

The *Hôtel d'Assézat* is also the seat of an *Academy of Science, Inscriptions, and Belles-Lettres*, founded in 1640, and of an *Academy of Legislation*, dating from 1851.

To the S. of the Place du Pont we follow the Rue des Couteliers, which leads to La Dalbade (Pl. D, E, 4) or the church of *Notre-Dame-la-Blanche* (Dealbata), rebuilt in 1503-42. It has a fine square tower, with a spire of 1882 (275 ft.), and an elegant portal (1537), by Nic. Bachelier, with a modern tympanum in enamelled terracotta, representing the Coronation of the Virgin, by Virebent (1874), after Fra Angelico. The interior, consisting of a nave without aisles, is distinguished by its bold proportions.

A little farther on to the left is the *Hôtel St. Jean* (No. 32; 16-17th cent.), the seat of the *Institut Catholique*. To the right, in the Rue de la Dalbade (No. 25), is the *Maison de Pierre*, a fine mansion of the 16th cent., with a façade (1612) by Souffron and a courtyard (1537) by N. Bachelier the Younger; and on the left is the *Hôtel Fézins* (No. 22; 1550). — The Rue St. Jean, to the left, leads to the Place des Carmes, where we see on the opposite side, at the beginning of the Rue du Vieux-Raisin, another fine Renaissance building, the *Hôtel Lasbordes* or *de Fleyres*, completed in 1573; close by, in the Rue d'Aussargues, is the *Hôtel de Loubens* with a curious 15th cent. staircase.

The Rue du Vieux-Raisin descends to the small triangular *Place du Salin* (Pl. E, 5), where the autos-da-fé of the Inquisition took place.

A little lower down is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. E, 5), the old *Palais du Parlement*, containing three richly decorated rooms. — To the N. rises a statue of *Cujas* (1520-90), the celebrated jurist (see p. 77), a native of Toulouse, in bronze by Valois (1837).

To the S. of the *Palais* is the *Allée St. Michel*, near the end of which, on the right, is the ornamental entrance of the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. F, 5), one of the finest promenades in Toulouse. Adjoining the entrance is a *Museum of Natural History* (open on Sun. and Thurs., 1-6 in summer, 1-4 in winter).

Nearly opposite the entrance to the *Jardin des Plantes* is the *Jardin Royal* (Pl. F, 5), in which are a marble statue by L. Laporte-Blairsy (*Morpheus awaking*), and a bronze by A. Fabre (*Shepherd playing with a panther*). Adjoining is another promenade, the *Grand-Rond* or *Boulingrin* (*bowling-green*), the focus of five avenues. This also is embellished with statues by Falguier, Mercié, Barthélémy, etc. Band, see p. 76.

We proceed to the left, then via the Rue Ninau, to the —

Cathedral of St. Etienne (Pl. F, 4). This church consists of three distinct and somewhat inharmonious parts. The W. *Front*, flanked on the left by a huge square tower, and now much mutilated, dates from 1444. It has taken the place of an earlier façade, the rose-window of which (1230) has been retained, though its position is no longer central with regard to the main doorway. The *Nave*, which is the oldest part, is a wide and rather low structure of the first half of the 13th cent., without aisles. It has been clumsily joined on to the *Choir*, which was taken in hand in 1272 on a larger scale and with a different axis. The work went on till the 16th century. The choir is a handsome and imposing structure with aisles, though it was partly spoiled when restored in 1609-12. It is surrounded with seventeen chapels and is adorned with stained-glass windows of the 15-17th centuries. The metal screens (1771) and the stalls are noteworthy. Above the high-altar is a Stoning of St. Stephen in marble and stucco, by Gervais Drouet (1670).

The Rue St. Etienne, in front of the Cathedral, takes us back to the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, with the museum on the right.

The **Musée des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. E, 3) occupies an old Augustine convent, erected in 1309-41 and considerably modified in the 16-17th cent., of which some interesting features remain, and a new and massive brick building, designed by *Viollet-le-Duc*. Founded in 1792, this collection is particularly rich in antiquities and pictures. It is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from noon till 5 in summer and till 4 in winter, and to strangers on other days also.

GROUND FLOOR. The *Grande Galerie*, which we enter first, contains antique sculptures, *Busts, altars, sarcophagi, inscriptions, etc. — To the

left to the "Large Chapel" a pictureque structure of the 14th cent. the roofline broken by a double gablet, recall the French style. It contains fragments Chiarissi sarcophagi, and inscriptions the 13 statues of apostles and saints said to be by those from the Chapelle de l'Assomption at the Convent of S. Francesco (Lucca). Should be noticed - Adjoining is the "Small Chapel" in the Renaissance style (15th), containing some fine bas-reliefs and other works of art of the period. Above is a gallery containing the famous Collection of paintings and drawings.

The former Chapel at the end of the Small Cloister contains quattro sculptures and paintings by Andrea Mantegna. Mohamed II, emperor Constantine, Queen Berengaria and Diomedes the last work of the artist who did not live to bear the ovation it deserved. Also works by Taddeo Zuccari (1540-1607). Portrait of the Capuchin monk p. 70. Portrait (ca. 1530-1570) "Descent from the Cross" (attributed to Michelangelo) (p. 107) and "Pope Urban II. Adorned Person Christ in the City of Christ" (attributed to Bartolomeo Bandini) (p. 170) (Attributed to Bandini) (p. 170). Chapel of the house of Borgia the "Pietà" (Attributed to Bandini) etc. (also made by Bandini) (1500-1505) and "Madonna" (p. 180), also known as "Taddeo" - in a separate, later addition Chapel parallel to the second gallery of the choir vestments, is the continuation of the cloister of Antiquity.

Peter Pauper The staircase containing nine sculptures, designed from the Large Capital near the Great Gallery, has entered. The two results meet the street outside the chief entrance of the

Blacksmith; 16. *Guardi*, Ceremony of the Bucentoro at Venice; 39. *Tempesta*, Cavalry skirmish; *32. *Procaccini*, Betrothal of St. Catharine; 9. *P. da Cortona*, Moses trampling on the crown of Pharaoh; 21. *Van Dyck*, Christ and angels; 6. *Van Bloemen*, Circe; 35. *Rosselli*, Triumph of Judith; 20. *Van Dyck*, Miracle performed at Toulouse by St. Anthony of Padua (at his command an ass kneels before the Holy Sacrament, rather than eat the oats that are offered to it, although it has been three days without food), a copy of the original at Lille; 37. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. before Cambrai; 5. *Van Bloemen*, Riding-school; 22. *Van Dyck*, Achilles detected by Ulysses; 19. *De Crayer*, Job; 41. *Poorter*, Lucretia; 18. *C. van Haarlem*, The golden age; 35. *De Lairesse*, Crucifixion; 49. *Van Swanenburch*, Italian scene; *Ph. de Champaigne*, 17. Crucifixion, 16. Louis XIII. conferring the collar of the Order of the St. Esprit (1634); 191, 189, 192. *Unknown Artists*, Portraits; *Ph. de Champaigne*, 15. Annunciation, 13. The Virgin and the Souls in Purgatory; 100. *Lesueur*, Manoah's sacrifice; 163. *Le Valentin*, Judith; 108. *Mignard*, Ecce Homo; *Stella*, 158. Christ and St. Peter, 159. Holy Family; 125. *Poussin*, John the Baptist; 176. *A. Vouet*, Deliverance of St. Peter; 82. *Lafosse*, Venus and Vulcan; 169. *Vignon*, St. Cecilia; 76. *Jouvenet*, Descent from the Cross; 178. *Unknown Artist*, Head; 84. *Lagrenée*, Caritas Romana; 87-89. *De Largillière*, Portraits (87. himself); 81. *Lafosse*, Presentation in the Temple; 143. *Rigaud*, Portrait; *168. *Mme. Le Brun*, Baronne de Crussol; *Gros*, 65. Cupid, 67, 68. Portraits of the artist (aged 20) and his wife; 162. *De Troy*, Acquisition of the Golden Fleece; 134. *Regnier*, Carthusian monastery in Auvergne.

ROOM II. 71. *Henné*, Mary Magdalene; 7. *Besson*, Grétry as a child; 96. *Alb. Laurens*, Christ and the Holy Women; 32. *Corot*, The morning-star; 97. *A. Laurens*, Hymn to Ceres; 41. *D. Pouget*, Moors in blossom; 61. *Gide*, Monastery; *54. *Flemish School* (16th cent.), Life of John the Baptist; 55, 58. *German School* (?), Descent from the Cross; 54. *Italian School*, SS. Leonard and James; 56. *Flemish School*, The Evangelists; 13. *Italian School*, Madonna; 57. *Flemish School*, St. Peter; *Italian School*, 47. Crucifixion, 45. Madonna and Child with two saints.

On issuing from the Musée, we turn to the right along the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine in order to regain, on the left, the Place du Capitole, or, on the right, the Place Lafayette.

From Toulouse to Bordeaux, see R. 10; to Limoges (Paris), see R. 13; to Bayonne (Pau), see R. 18; to Bagnères-de-Luchon, see R. 25; to St. Gérons, see R. 26; to Ax, see R. 27; to Lyons via Le Puy and Aurillac, see R. 37; to Céte (Nîmes; Lyons), see R. 14.

FROM TOULOUSE TO AUCH, 55 M., railway in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.). The trains start from the Gare Matabiau (p. 75) and make a circuit of 6 M. (in 20-25 min.) to the Gare St. Cyprien (p. 75). The line passes through a picturesque and diversified country, crossing several valleys. — 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Toulouse-Matabiau) Pibrac, birthplace of Germaine Cousin, a young shepherdess (1579-1601), who was canonized in 1867, and whose tomb has become an object of pilgrimage. — 26 M. L'Isle-Jourdain (Hôt. Daubriac), a town with 4122 inhab., beyond which we cross the Save. — Near (39 M.) Gimont-Cahuzac we cross the Gimone. Gimont (2734 inhab.) has an interesting Gothic church, of brick, visible on an eminence to the left. — Simorre (Hôt. de France), 15 M. to the S. of Gimont, possesses a curious fortified brick church (1301) with 15th cent. stalls and 16th cent. stained glass. — 44 M. Aubiet, beyond which the line crosses the Arrats. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Marsan, with a fine château. — 55 M. Auch (p. 86).

FROM TOULOUSE TO BOULOGNE-SUR-GESSE, 61 M., narrow-gauge railway in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.), starting from the Gare Roguet (p. 75) and passing various unimportant stations. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Lombez (hotels) has an interesting cathedral of the 14th century. — From (61 M.) Boulogne-sur-Gesse a diligence plies to (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Gaudens (p. 132).

Narrow-gauge railways run from the Gare Roguet to Cadours (30 M.) and to St-Sulpice-sur-Lèze (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

12. From Périgueux to Tarbes.

106 M. RAILWAY in $7\frac{1}{4}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (fares 25 fr 70, 28 fr 78, 16 fr 90 c.) — From Paris to Tarbes via Limoges, 246 M., in $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (fares 50 fr 60, 50 fr 60, 30 fr 50 c.); via Bordeaux, 318 M., see p. 41 and p. 42 — From Limoges to Tarbes, 247 M., in $10\frac{1}{4}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (fares 44 fr 60, 50 fr 26, 19 fr 80 c.).

Périgueux, see p. 40. The train passes near the ruins (left) of the Château Barrière (p. 41); to the right is the Tour Véziane (p. 42). Beyond (7 M.) Niversac (p. 267), the junction for Brive, our line ascends. — 21 M. Moissens-Miremont.

About 3 M. to the E. of the station is the Grotte of Miremont or Grotte de Granville, the galleries of which measure altogether about 8 M. in length. The 'Grande Branch' is about 1100 yds. long, and contains remarkable stalactites and stalagmites, fossil shells, etc. The guide, whose attendance is necessary, lives close by. The entrance is narrow and the ground almost everywhere slippery; the atmosphere cold and damp. To see the whole would take eight hours, but curiosity may be satisfied in two. The most interesting points bear more or less appropriate names.

Beyond Miremont we cross two viaducts, pass through a short tunnel, and cross the Vézère. — 26 M. Las Eyzies, a picturesquely placed village, surrounded and overhung by magnificent rocks. These rocks contain a large number of Grottoes, where remarkable discoveries of bones of extinct animals, human skeletons, and implements of flint and reindeer horn have been made.

The line again crosses the Vézère. Beyond (30 M.) Le Bugue, a commercial town with 2872 inhab., we cross for the last time the tortuous Vézère, which joins the Dordogne a little farther on. On the left is the old Château de Perdigat; to the right the village of Lémeill, once a fortified town. We now enter the beautiful valley of the Dordogne and cross that river.

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. La Buissière (Buffet), the junction of the line from Bordeaux via Libourne and Bergerac to Auriac (see p. 53).

About 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. (diligence twice daily, 1 fr.) is Cadouin (Lieu d'Or), which once possessed a celebrated abbey. The only remains are the church (12th cent.), with a fine painting of the 15th cent., and the magnificent "Cloisters" (end of the 15th cent.), in the late-Gothic style.

Beyond (40 M.) Siorac we quit the Dordogne valley, which diverges to the left, and skirt slopes planted with vines.

49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Belvès (Hôt. Sully-Delfaud, de France), a small town of 1909 inhabitants. The country now becomes very hilly, the line crosses five viaducts and passes through a tunnel 1640 yds. long. 50 M. Le Got, with a large export of mushrooms (cèpes) gathered in the neighbourhood. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Villefranche-du-Périgord, a small town 2 M. to the E., on a hill rising from the Lémance, which we cross repeatedly farther on. 58 M. Sauveterre-la-Lémance, with a ruined castle of the 13th century. — 60 M. St. Front, with a partly fortified Romanesque church. Then three bridges with a short tunnel between the first two. — 64 M. Cusorn.

67 M. Monsempron-Libos (Buffet). Monsempron, on a height to the right, has an interesting Gothic and Romanesque church.

From Monsempron-Libos to Outeix, see p. 70; to Gipuzcoa, see p. 88.

The Agen line skirts the Lot for some distance, passing (71 M.) *Trentels-Ladignac*. — Bridge over the Lot, and two short tunnels.

77½ M. *Penne* (hotel), on a hill 1¼ M. to the N. of the station, with the scanty remains of a famous mediæval castle. At some distance, to the left, are the ruins of *Castel Gaillard*.

From Penne to *Villeneuve-sur-Lot* and *Tonneins*, see p. 70.

We now traverse a pretty valley and a tunnel 1350 yds. long. To the left is the lofty tower of *Hautefage* (15th cent.). 88 M. *La-roque-Timbaut*, with remains of fortifications. Beyond (90½ M.) *Pont-du-Casse* we cross the *Canal Latéral à la Garonne* (p. 70) and join the Bordeaux line.

94 M. *Agen (Buffet)*, see p. 71. To *Bordeaux* and to *Toulouse*, see R. 10.

We here quit the Orléans Railway and proceed by the Chemin de Fer du Midi (Toulouse line) as far as (97½ M.) *Bon-Encontre* (p. 73), beyond which we cross the Garonne by a fine viaduct and ascend the valley of the *Gers*, passing several small stations.

116½ M. *Lectoure* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, R. 1½, D. 3, pens. 7 fr.), an ancient town of 4495 inhab., on a steep and almost completely isolated hill. The *Church of St. Gervais & St. Protais*, formerly a cathedral, to the right, at the end of the Rue Nationale, is a massive building of the 13th and 16th cent., with a tower of 1488. The fine pendentives of the apsidal chapels are noteworthy. At the end of the Promenade du Bastion (fine view of the Pyrenees) behind the church is a *Statue of Marshal Lannes* (1769-1809), Duke of Montebello, who was born at Lectoure of obscure parents. The Rue de Fontélie, which descends to the right of the old episcopal palace, near the church, leads to the *Fontaine Hondélie* or *Font-Elie*, which dates from the Roman period, when it is said to have been consecrated to a Gallic goddess; it was partly rebuilt in the middle ages.

We now cross the *Gers* and reach (123 M.) *Fleurance*, a small town on its left bank. Beyond (126½ M.) *Montestruc* the *Gers* is again crossed. 130 M. *Ste. Christie*. Beyond (133 M.) *Rambert-Preignan*, the line to *Toulouse* diverges to the left.

138 M. *Auch*. — *Hotels*. *HÔTEL DE FRANCE*, to the left of the *Hôtel de Ville*, R. from 2, B. ¾, D. 3 fr.; *GEORGES*, Place Villaret-Joyeuse, pens. 7 fr.; *DE LA PAIX*, behind the *Palais de Justice*. — *Cabs*, per drive 90 c., at night 2 fr. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Rue St. Antoine.

Auch, the ancient capital of *Gascony*, and now the chief town of the department of the *Gers*, with 13,939 inhab., is situated on a steep hill rising from the river *Gers*. It was the capital of the *Ausci*, and was very flourishing under the Romans. Since the 9th cent. it has been the seat of archbishops, who formerly styled themselves the Primates of *Novempopulania*.

The town is entered by the Rue Blazy to the left of the station and the Avenue d'Alsace, which leads to a bridge over the turbid and

yellowish Gers. The Rue de Lorraine, beyond the bridge, ascends to a small Place (right), with a *Statue of Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse* (1750-1812), by H. Nelli (1884). Turning to the left into the Rue Gambetta, we soon reach the Place Jean-David, with a marble *Statue of General Espagne* (1769-1809), who fell at Essling, and farther on the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville and the *Cours d'Etigny*, a promenade adorned with a *Statue of Mégret d'Etigny*, a governor and benefactor of the district in the 18th century. In the *Hôtel de Ville* is a small *Musée* of paintings, antiquities, etc. (adm. Thurs. & Sun., 2-4). At the other end of the Cours is the modern *Palais de Justice*.

The *CATHEDRAL OF ST. MARY, in the Place de la République, rebuilt in 1489-1662, is one of the finest churches in the South of France. It is in the form of a Latin cross with a transept in the debased Gothic style; the classical portico is surmounted by two square towers of the composite order.

The INTERIOR is more imposing than the exterior, which on the whole is somewhat heavy and cold. The *Choir* (closed) contains 118 beautifully carved *Stalls, masterpieces of their period (1520-51). The rood-loft between the nave and choir has given place to a pretentious modern *Choir Organ*, with panels on its sides adorned with paintings on a gold ground. The reredos at the *High Altar* is a huge and tasteless marble erection of about 1609. The chapels of the *Ambulatory* contain rich stained glass of the Renaissance, representing Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Sibyls. Some of the sculptures in the chapels are also noteworthy. Behind the choir are several bas-reliefs of the Renaissance.

Near the cathedral stands the *Archbishops' Palace* (18th cent.), with a *Tower* of the 14th century. A handsome flight of 232 steps descends hence to the left bank of the Gers, by which we may regain the bridge and the station.

From Auch to Toulouse, see p. 84.

155 M. Mirande (*Hôtel Pierre-Beustes*, R. 2, D. 3, omn. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.), a small town (3867 inhab.) with the remains of fortifications, was built on a regular plan after 1285. It contains an interesting church of the 15th cent., with a belfry above the street.

We cross the *Osse*. — 151 M. Laas; 165 M. Miélan.

171 M. Villecomtal. We cross the *Arros*. The Pyrenees, which have already been in sight for some time, are now, in clear weather, very distinctly seen during the descent into the valley of the *Adour*.

173 M. Rabastens-de-Bigorre (*Hôt. Trouette*), a small town to the left, at the siege of which Blaise de Montluc, the famous and terrible opponent of the Calvinists, received a frightful wound in the face, which obliged him to wear a mask for the rest of his life (1570-77). In revenge he ordered a general massacre, from which only four persons, two of them Catholics, escaped.

The train now crosses the *Adour* and turns to the S. 178 M. Vicen-Bigorre (*Hôt. de la France; de la Poste*), a town with 3796 inhab., the junction of a line to Morcenx (p. 62); 179 M. Pujo; 180 M. Andrest,

186 M. Tarbes (see p. 129).

13. From Limoges (Paris) to Toulouse.

$194\frac{1}{2}$ or 216 M. RAILWAY in $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 35 fr. 60, 24 fr. 5, 15 fr. 70 c.). — From Paris to Toulouse via Brive and Cahors, 445 M., in $11\frac{3}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 80 fr. 40, 54 fr. 30, 35 fr. 40 c.).

I. From Limoges to Brive.

a. Via Uzerche.

$61\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.). The trains start from the Gare des Bénédictins.

Limoges, see p. 36. — The line passes below the town by a tunnel 1085 yds. in length, crosses the *Vienne*, and ascends the valley of the *Briance*, to the S. E. Fine view of Limoges to the right. Then a viaduct and a tunnel. To the left a modern château.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Solignac-le-Vigen*. The small town of *Solignac* (Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right, was formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th cent., rebuilt in the 18th, and now a porcelain manufactory. The interesting Romanesque *Church* of the 12th cent. has a dome-vaulted nave. Near *Le Vigen*, on an eminence on the left bank of the *Briance*, is the *Castle of Chalusset*, the ancient residence of the Viscounts of Limoges, which was built in the 12th and 13th cent. and dismantled in 1593. Its triple walls were about 65 ft. in height. Two towers and other parts of the stronghold are still standing. This castle is seen from the railway, to the right, beyond the next viaduct and tunnel.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pierre-Buffière* (Hôt. du Nord, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; de la Providence), with porcelain-manufactures, was the birthplace of the surgeon Dupuytren (1777-1835). — The train then enters the valley of the *Blanzou* and crosses the *Briance*. — Beyond (20 M.) *Magnan-Vicq* the *Petite-Briance* is crossed by a long and lofty viaduct. — $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Germain-les-Belles*; the little town lies 1 M. to the left. 26 M. *La Porcherie*. We now enter the basin of the *Dordogne* and descend towards the valley of the *Vézère*.

$36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Uzerche* (Hôt. *Pommarel*), a town of 3126 inhab., is picturesquely situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the station, on a steep hill washed by the *Vézère*. It contains an interesting Romanesque *Church* and several castellated mansions of the 12-16th centuries. Uzerche claims to be the *Uxellodunum* of antiquity (comp. p. 94). — Line to *Tulle*, see p. 256.

The railway next traverses the *Gorges de la Vézère*, crosses three bridges (the third spanning the *Vézère*), and threads a tunnel. — About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of ($41\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Végeois* (2835 inhab.) is the Carthusian monastery of *Glandier* (restored 1869-79). We enter a wooded rocky gorge in which there are eight tunnels. Between ($46\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Estivaux* and (51 M.) *Allassac* there are four tunnels and a bridge. We then quit the *Vézère*.

54 M. *Donzenac* (Hôt. du *Périgord*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with 2948

inhab., picturesquely situated to the left, has an interesting *Church* (12-14th cent.) and several quaint houses.

$56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ussac*. We cross the *Corrèze* and join the following railway, then that from *Périgueux* (p. 257). — $61\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brive*, see]below.

b. Via St. Yrieix.

$61\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares as on p. 88).

Limoges, see p. 36. — This line diverges to the left from the railway to *Périgueux* at ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neson* (p. 39).

26 M. *St. Yrieix* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs; du Faisan*), a town of 8363 inhab., where the first French quarries of kaolin or porcelain clay were discovered in 1765, possesses a church of the 12-13th cent., known as 'Le Moûtier' (minster), with three choirs. Tramway to *Périgueux*, see p. 42; railway to *Saillat-Chassenon*, p. 39.

31 M. *Coussac-Bonneval*, with a château of the 15-16th cent., to the left; 34 M. *St. Julien-le-Vendonnois*. — $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pompadour* (1380 ft.; *Hôt. Vitaud*), with a château presented by Louis XV., with the title of Marquise, to his mistress, Antoinette Poisson (1721-64), contains an important *National Stud Farm*. — Then, after three viaducts, the line descends, crossing several affluents of the *Vézère*, to ($48\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vignols-St-Solve* (777 ft.). At (56 M.) *Le Burg* (370 ft.) we join the line from *Thiviers* (p. 39). Beyond (58 M.) *Varetz* we cross the *Vézère* and its tributary the *Corrèze*.

$61\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brive* (465 ft.; *Buffet*, good; *Hôtel de Bordeaux; de Toulouse; de France*, unpretending), an ancient town with 19,496 inhab., where Gundebald was proclaimed King of Aquitania in 585, was the birthplace of Cardinal Dubois (1656-1723) and Marshal Brune (1763-1815). The chief local trade is in truffles. In the middle of the town stands the Romanesque and Gothic church of *St. Martin* (11-12th cent.), recently restored. The little *Musée*, in the Rue du Docteur-Massénat, is open on Thurs. and Sun. (1-4 p.m.).

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the town are four *Grotto Chapels* (pilgrimage-resort), beside a Franciscan monastery founded in 1226 by St. Anthony of Padua. — The *Grottos of Lamouroux*, 3 M. farther on, about 50 in number, were formerly inhabited.

From *Brive* to *Tulle*, *Clermont-Ferrand*, etc., see R. 36 b, II; to *Thiviers* see p. 39; to *Périgueux* (*Bordeaux*), see p. 257.

FROM BRIVE TO AURILLAC, 64 M., railway in 3- $3\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 60 7 fr. 75, 5 fr. 5 c.). — From *Brive* to (17 M.) *St. Denis-près-Martel*, see p. 94. Beyond *St. Denis* the route ascends the valley of the *Dordogne* and then the interesting *Valley of the Cère*. — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vayrac*. Beyond (24 M.) *Puybrun* we cross the *Dordogne*. On the right appears the château of *Castelnau* (see below). — $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bretenoux* (*Hôt. de la Gare*), a village, at one time fortified, on the left bank of the *Cère*. The **Château of Castelnau* (12-15th cent.) is a picturesque ruin on a steep rock, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W., commanding a fine view (adm. on Tues., Thurs., & Sat.). The village *Church*, dating from the 15th cent., contains stalls and an altar-piece of that period. — From *Bretenoux* station diligences ply to *St. Céré* and to *Beaulieu*. *St. Céré* (*Hotel Orliac; Marquet; Marcillac*), a small town, 6 M. to the S.E., dominated by the ruined *Tours de St. Laurent* (12th and 14th cent.), was the birthplace of *Marshal Canrobert* (1809-95). — *Beaulieu* (*Hôt. de Bordeaux*), a little town on the right bank of the *Dordogne*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to

the N. of Bretenoux, has a fine Romanesque *Church of the 11-13th centuries. Thence an interesting expedition may be made into the desolate upper valley of the Dordogne, which winds at the bottom of a deep ravine between wooded rocky heights.

The valley of the Cère, here more than 1300 ft. above the sea-level, now becomes highly picturesque. — 30 M. *Port-de-Gagnac*; 33½ M. *Laval-de-Cère*. Then six tunnels and a bridge over the Cère. — Beyond (39 M.) *Lamativie* the valley becomes a wooded rocky gorge, 980 ft. deep, in which the railway passes through 17 tunnels in rapid succession. Views to the left. — 51 M. *La Roquebrou* (*Hôtel de l'Etoile* or *Rieu*), a small shoemaking town on the right bank, has a ruined castle and a Gothic church. A narrow-gauge line is to be constructed hence to *Argentat* (p. 258). The valley now expands. The line recrosses to the right bank by means of a viaduct 80 ft. in height, and gradually quits the river. 52 M. *Miécaze* is the junction for the line from Aurillac to Montluçon via Eygurande (p. 255). In the distance, to the left, appear the mountains of Auvergne. Then the view opens on the right. A viaduct, 110 ft. in height, is crossed. 55 M. *Viescamp-sous-Jallès*; 59 M. *Ytrac*.

64 M. *Aurillac*, see p. 263.

II. From Brive to Toulouse.

a. Via Cahors and Montauban.

133 M. RAILWAY in 3½-7 hrs. (fares 24 fr. 20, 16 fr. 35, 10 fr. 70 c.).

On quitting Brive the line to Cahors ascends towards the *Causse de Martel* ('causse', see p. 267), between the Corrèze and the Dordogne. Several tunnels (the first 1150 yds. long) and viaducts are traversed. — 4½ M. *Noailles* (655 ft.), to the left, has given its name to a well-known noble family. Fine view to the left. Before and after (8 M.) *Chasteaux* tunnels are traversed. The railway soon quits the basin of the Corrèze, and descends rapidly towards the Dordogne. Tunnels and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. The last viaduct is also used by the railway to St. Denis-près-Martel, which joins ours on the left. Fine view of the valley of the Dordogne.

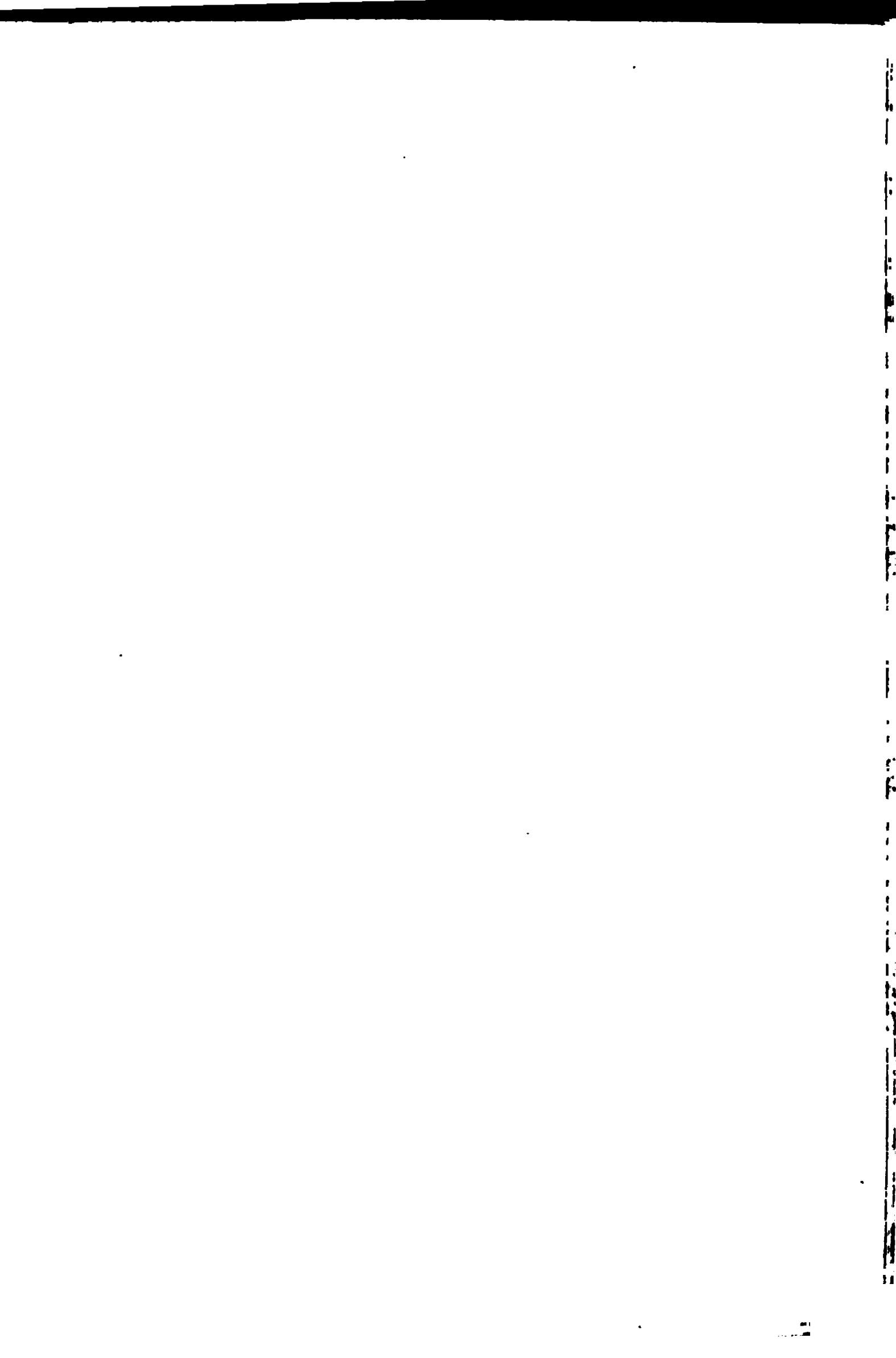
23 M. *Souillac* (410 ft.; *Lion-d'Or*; *Hébrard*), a manufacturing town with tanneries and 3154 inhab., lies ¾ M. to the left of the railway. Near the end of the main street is an ancient ruined church, and behind it a handsome *Parish Church*, formerly belonging to an abbey. The building is in the Romanesque-Byzantine style of the 12th cent., with domes and transept, and has semicircular apses. In the interior, beside the main portal, is a fine bas-relief, and there are some paintings on the vaults of the choir and transept.

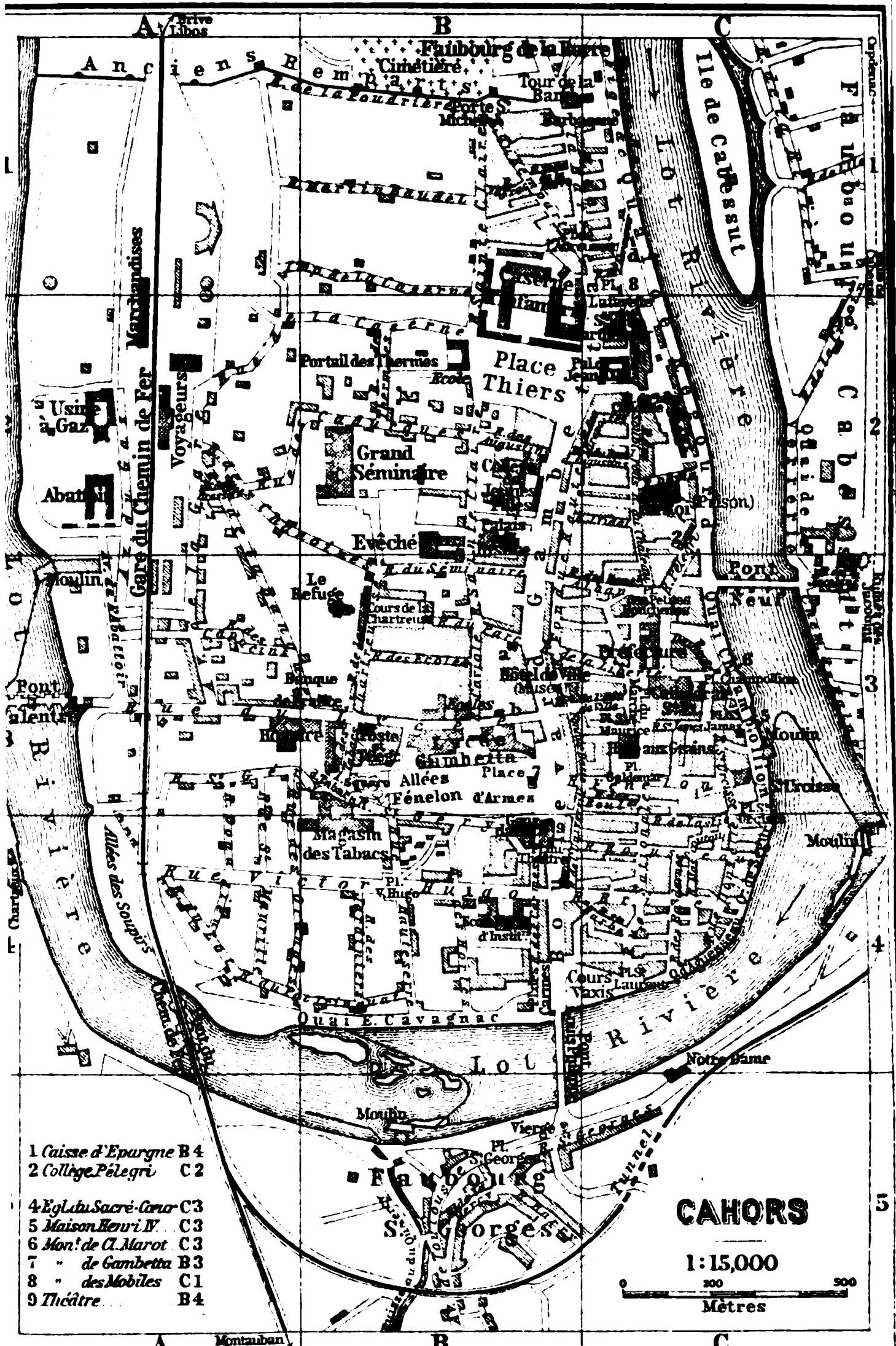
About 6 M. to the S.E. are the interesting *Grottoes of Lacave*, made accessible in 1906. — To Bordeaux and to *St. Denis-près-Martel* (*Aurillac*), see p. 54.

Two curved viaducts and a tunnel follow; view to the left. — At (25½ M.) *Cazoulès* (330 ft.) the line to Bordeaux diverges (p. 54), and soon afterwards we cross the *Dordogne* and begin to re-ascend.

— 30 M. *Lamothe-Fénelon* (472 ft.) recalls the famous Périgord family, better known under the single name Fénelon. — Tunnel, 700 yds. long. — 33½ M. *Nozac* (570 ft.).

36½ M. *Gourdon* (690 ft.; *Hôtel de l'Ecu-de-France*; post-office, Avenue Gambetta), with 4351 inhab., is situated to the right,





CAHORS

1:15,000

200

Vietnam

Metres

6

2

Wad

on a hill commanding a fine view. The town is dominated by the *Church of St. Pierre* (14-15th cent.), with two W. towers. The *Church of the Cordeliers* dates from 1287; and the *Chapelle du Majou* from the 16th century. Remains of fortifications, an ancient gate, etc., may be seen. — Branch to Sarlat, see p. 54.

We begin to descend but beyond (41 M.) *St. Clair* (555 ft.) we re-ascend. The *Tunnel de Marot* (1130 yds. long) is traversed before (44 M.) *Dégagnac* (740 ft.) and two other tunnels immediately beyond. — At (47 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Thédirac-Peyrilles* the railway reaches its highest point (1570 ft.), before passing from the basin of the Dordogne into that of the *Lot*, an affluent of the Garonne. The *Tunnel de Roques* (1 M. long), the longest on the line, is followed by a deep cutting with massive retaining-walls. — Beyond (52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Denis-Catus* (685 ft.) are a tunnel and viaduct. — 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Espère*. Farther on, to the right, is the fine 13th cent. *Château de Mercuès* (p. 71). A final tunnel now admits us to the valley of the *Lot*, which flows on the right. On that side also is the Monsempron-Libos railway (p. 71). We now cross some old fortifications and enter —

62 M. *Cahors* (390 ft.; buffet). Continuation of the railway to Toulouse, see p. 93.

Cahors. — Hotels. HÔT. DES AMBASSADEURS (Pl. a; B, 3), Boul. Gambetta, R. 2, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; LION-D'OR (Pl. c; B, 4), Boul. Gambetta, 111, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; B, 8), Rue du Lycée, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, omn. 1/2 fr., good. — Cafés in the Boul. Gambetta. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Rue du Lycée.

Cahors (390 ft.), a town of 14,018 inhab. and formerly more important, is picturesquely situated on a peninsula on the right bank of the *Lot*, its E. side being adorned with ruins and ancient monuments, which lend it much interest. It is the chief town of the department of the *Lot* and the seat of a bishop.

Cahors was the old capital of the country of the *Carduci* and afterwards of *Quercy*. It was plundered by the Saracens and Normans, occupied for a time by the English, and taken by Henri IV, when King of Navarre. Until 1751 it possessed a university founded by Pope John XXII. (Jacques d'Euse, 1244-1334), who was a native of the town. Clément Marot (1495-1544) and Léon Gambetta (1838-1882) also were born here.

The station is in the new Quartier des Hortes ('Hortus', garden), where some Roman remains have been found, including a theatre finally destroyed in 1851. We follow the Avenue de la Gare to the right, and then the Rue du Lycée, which leads to the left to the town.

The *Pont Valentré (Pl. A, 3), to the right of this point, at the beginning of the Rue du Lycée, is a remarkable monument of the 14th cent., with three towers, the two at the ends being machicolated. By means of gates, a barbican on the left bank, etc., it was converted into a strong fortification. It was restored in the 19th century.

On the opposite bank are steep rocks. Beneath a rock about 300 paces to the left, behind a mill, is the Fontaine des Chartreux, a limpid spring, from which was derived the Roman name of the town, *Divona* ('holy fountain'). The water, when abundant, flows through three basins

connected by cascades, and is finally conducted into the Lot. This spring supplies Cahors with drinking-water; near the bridge is the reservoir.

On the right in the Rue du Lycée, beyond the house (No. 9) in which Gambetta was born (1838), stands the LYCÉE GAMBETTA (Pl. B, 3), formerly a convent of the Cordeliers (Franciscans) and a Jesuits' college. The building, which has an elegant brick tower (17th cent.), also contains the *Municipal Library* (18,000 vols.).

The *Boulevard Gambetta*, a little farther on, marks the W. limit of the old town, as the Lot, parallel with it, marks the E. limit. Facing us, at the beginning of the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (which leads to the Cathedral, see below), is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3), containing a small *Musée* of art, archæology, and natural history (open on Sun. and holidays from 2 to 4, and to strangers on other days also).

Descending the Boul. Gambetta, we pass, on the right, the ***Monument of Gambetta** (Pl. 7; B, 3), a large work by Falguière, with a bronze statue of the dictator. Behind are the *Allées Fénelon*, leading to the *Square Gambetta*, with a *Fountain* adorned with a statue of Neptune. — The boulevard ends at the *Pont Louis-Philippe* (Pl. B, 4, 5), built below a Roman bridge, the last remains of which lingered until 1868. On the opposite bank, in the suburb of St. Georges, is a *Statue of the Virgin*, by Pradier.

The old town is poorly built, but contains some picturesque corners and quaint old *Houses*; e. g. in the *Quartier des Badernes* (Pl. C, 4), near the *Pont Louis-Philippe*. — At the E. end of the Rue Fénelon is the *Church of St. Urcisse* (Pl. C, 3), of the 12-13th centuries. — On the Quai Champollion is a 15th cent. house, with Renaissance windows, known as the *Maison Henri IV* (Pl. 5; C, 3).

The **Cathedral of St. Etienne** (Pl. C, 3), close by, belongs, like those of Périgueux and Angoulême, to the Romanesque-Byzantine period, and has two domes. Built at the end of the 11th cent., it was consecrated in 1119 but has been much altered, the choir having been in great part rebuilt in 1285-93 and some of the chapels added in the 14-15th centuries. The N. *Portal*, on the left, unfortunately much dilapidated, is the most interesting part of the exterior; the tympanum contains fine sculptures. The most notable features of the interior, to which we descend by fifteen steps, are the paintings of the choir and of the chapel on the right, and some restored paintings of the 14th century. On the right or S. side of the nave are remains of Gothic *Cloisters* of the 15th century.

The building to the N. of the cathedral-portal is the old bishops' palace, now the *Préfecture*. The street between the two descends to the quay, passing a small square with the *Monument of Clément Marot* (Pl. 6; C, 3), in the Renaissance style, erected in 1892. The bust of the poet is by Turcan; the bas-relief by Puëch. The adjacent *Pont-Neuf* (Pl. C, 3), of the 13th cent., was so called in contrast to the old Roman bridge (see above).

In the suburb of Cabessut, on the opposite bank, is the fine ruined Gothic choir of a church (Pl. C, 8; 14th cent.) which belonged to a Dominican or Jacobin convent, destroyed in 1580 by the Huguenot troops of Henri of Navarre.

On the right bank, above the Pont Neuf, are the curious remains of the *Collège Pélegri* (Pl. 2; C, 2), dating from the 14th cent., with an octagonal tower. Not far from this spot rises the square tower of the former *Château du Roi* (Pl. C, 2; also 14th cent.), now used as a prison; farther off is the Tour de la Barre (see below).

The Rue Pélegri, or the quaint but dirty lane called Rue du Four-Ste-Catherine, beside the Collège, leads hence to the Rue du Château, which, like the following streets, contains some interesting old houses. At the end are the *Church of St. Barthélemy* (Pl. C, 2) and, on the left, the remains of the *Palace of John XXII.*, of the 14th cent., with a large square tower. In the Place Lafayette (Pl. C, 1, 2), behind the church, is a *War Monument* for 1870-71, with sculptures by C. A. Calmon.

The Rue de la Barre leads hence to the *Barbacane*, a guard-house (15th cent.), beside the lofty *TOUR DE LA BARRE* or *Tour des Pendus* (Pl. B, C, 1), which rises on a sharp-pointed rock near the Lot, and is open on the side next the town. Since the 13th cent. Cahors has possessed *Ramparts*, shutting off the peninsula, and still intact but for the opening made for the railway. Near the Barbacane is the handsome *Porte St. Michel* (Pl. B, 1), now serving as the entrance to the cemetery. The massive tower a little farther on is used as a powder-magazine.

The Rue Ste. Claire, on this side of the cemetery, leads back to the Place Thiers, skirting the barrack-wall. In an enclosure on the right is a *Gateway* of Roman baths, known as the *Porte de Diane*.

Following the Boul. Gambetta to the *Hôtel de Ville*, we pass the new *College for Girls* and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 2). The Rue du Séminaire, a little beyond the Palais, and the Rue des Cadurques, on this side of the Collège, lead direct to the station, passing the *Grand Séminaire*.

Railway from Cahors to *Tonneins* (Bordeaux), see p. 70; to *Capdenac*, see p. 96.

CONTINUATION OF THE RAILWAY TO MONTAUBAN AND TOULOUSE.—
Beyond Cahors the line passes near the Pont Valentré (p. 91), on the right, crosses the Lot, and leaves the line to Capdenac on the left. We traverse a long curved viaduct. — 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sept-Ponts*. Rock-cuttings; lofty viaduct; tunnel. — 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montpezat* (hotel), an ancient little town, fully 3 M. to the S.W. (diligence, 60 c.), with a 14th cent. church, rich in works of art of the 14-16th centuries. Beyond a tunnel and a large viaduct we reach (84 M.) *Borredon*.

88 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Caussade* (*Hôtel Larroque*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 fr.), to the left, a town of 4508 inhab., one of the fortresses of the Huguenots. Fine 14th cent. spire. — 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Réalville*. We cross the *Aveyron*. —

93 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albias*; 97 M. *Fonneuve*. To the left is the railway to Lexos. We cross the Tarn and join, on the right, the railway to Bordeaux. 101 M. *Montauban* (Gare du Midi; see p. 74). Hence to (133 M.) *Toulouse*, see p. 75.

b. Via Capdenac.

154 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ -7 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (same fares as at p. 90). — The traveller should traverse the part of the line between Brive and Lexos by day.

Beyond Brive (p. 89), where the most interesting and picturesque part of the route begins, the train passes through two tunnels; the second (1550 yards long), the *Montplaisir Tunnel*, is the longest on the Orléans Railway system. — At a distance, first on the left and then on the right, are the ruins of the *Château de Turenne* (see below).

10 M. *Turenne*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of the small and ancient town of that name. This was the capital of the 'vicomté' from which the celebrated Marshal Turenne (1611-75) took his title. The ruins of his *Château* consist of two imposing towers situated on high and precipitous rocks; the older of the two (13th cent.) is round, the other (14th cent.) is square.

13 M. *Quatre-Routes*. Farther on, to the left, is the plateau on which stands the village of *Puy-d'Issolud*, the probable site of the Celtic town of *Uxellodunum*, taken by Cæsar B.C. 50 (see also pp. 88, 96).

17 M. *St. Denis-près-Martel* (390 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôt. Vayssière*, at the station, moderate), a small town on the *Dordogne*.

From St. Denis to *Aurillac*, see pp. 89, 90; to *Bordeaux* via *Le Buisson*, see pp. 54, 53.

We now reach the **Cirque de Montvalent*, part of the picturesque valley of the *Dordogne*. The line crosses the river and ascends the left side of the winding valley, overhung by rocks more than 600 ft. high. The *Buisson* line (p. 54) runs on the other side. Beyond (22 M.) *Montvalent*, we reach the *Causse de Gramat*, the rocky and barren plateau which separates the valley of the *Dordogne* from that of the *Célé*.

The *Causse de Gramat* is one of the most interesting plateaux in France, from the point of view of hydrology. It contains numerous 'gouffres' or natural wells, which collect the rainfall and discharge it by means of subterranean channels, which eventually return to the surface and form the beginnings of rivers. The most important of these wells is the **Gouffre de Padirac* (adm. 5 fr.), 110 ft. in diameter and 250 ft. deep, which lies about 7 M. to the N.E. of the station of Rocamadour (see below; omn. in connection with all the trains in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., return-fare 3 fr.; bargain advisable).

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rocamadour*. The village lies 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W. (omnibus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., to the castle 1 fr.).

Rocamadour (*Hôt. du Lion-d'Or*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 3 fr., well spoken of; *Notre-Dame*, R. 2 fr.; *Grand-Soleil*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. Ste-Marie*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good), romantically situated in a ravine, bounded by rocky walls 400 ft. high, to which the houses cling, is one of the most ancient

pilgrim-resorts in France, especially frequented in mediæval times. Above the houses are the church and chapels, and still higher is an ancient castle. The name is derived from St. Amadour, a hermit who is said to have lived here in the 1st cent., and is identified with Zacchæus, the Publican.

To reach the church and chapels from the lower town we climb two steep flights of stairs, with 143 and 76 steps respectively, the latter passing beneath the *Bishop of Tulle's Palace*.

The *Church*, an early Gothic building, consists of two parts, the parochial church, or St. Sauveur, and the smaller subterranean church, or Chapel of St. Amadour. The former has two aisles without transepts; the walls are entirely covered with paintings, portraits, and inscriptions, commemorating illustrious pilgrims, among them St. Louis, Charles IV., Louis XI., and other kings of France.

The *Chapel of the Virgin* dates only from the 15th cent. and was partly rebuilt in the 19th century. Its internal decoration is very rich. The modern stained-glass windows are by Thévenot. On the altar is a small black image of the Virgin, of wood, ascribed to Zacchæus.

Opposite the entrance of this are some ancient mural paintings and a huge sword fixed to the wall. This sword is said to be an imitation of Roland's famous 'Durandal', which according to tradition was vowed by the Paladin to the Virgin, brought here after his death, and stolen in the 12th century. — The small *Chapel of St. Michael*, in a pure Romanesque style, is the earliest building in Rocamadour.

The *Castle*, which stands much higher up, was built in the middle ages to defend the shrines, and has been partly reconstructed. It now serves as a clergy-house. Fine view from the wall and the old tower.

A variety of interesting excursions may be made from Rocamadour: to the numerous 'gouffres' in the vicinity; to several waterfalls; etc.

33½ M. *Gramat* (Hôt. Calmette or de Bordeaux), with 3023 inhab., lies about 8½ M. from the Gouffre de Padirac (p. 94). — 44 M. *Assier* has an interesting church and the remains of a 16th cent. château. A diligence plies hence to (25½ M.) *Conduché* (p. 96) via (13 M.) *Marcilhac-du-Lot* (inn), a centre for excursions in the picturesque valley of the Célé. — Beyond (48 M.) *Le Pournel* we descend by two tunnels and a viaduct into the valley of the Célé, a tributary of the Lot.

56 M. *Figeac* (*Hôtel des Voyageurs*, R. 2, B. ¾, D. 3 fr.), an old town of 5861 inhab. on the right bank of the Célé, possesses some interesting 13-14th cent. houses. The Avenue Gambetta leads from the station to the principal bridge and to the Rue Gambetta, which ends at the Place Carnot. To the right of the bridge is an *Obelisk* to the memory of *Champollion*, the Egyptologist, a native of the town (1790-1832).

The *Church of St. Sauveur* (11-15th cent.) has a transept with a central tower surmounted by a clumsy dome, and a modern W. tower. Inside are two fine Corinthian capitals supporting holy-water basins, the fonts, in the first chapel on the right, and, on the same side, a large low chapel of the 13th cent., with aisles, and containing some fine bas-reliefs in wood.

In a narrow street on the left, at the beginning of the Rue Gambetta, is the *Prison* (14th cent.), formerly the *Palais de Justice*.

Notre-Dame-du-Puy, in the highest part of the town, beside the college, is a church of the 12-14th cent., also with a modern steeple. There is no transept, but the aisles extend all the way

round. Its chief attraction is a large and magnificent wooden *Altar Screen, of the latter part of the 17th cent., in perfect preservation and enclosing two pictures and two statues.

From Figeac to *Aurillac*, etc., see R. 37.

We now pass through two tunnels, the first 1350 yds. long, into the beautiful valley of the *Lot*. On the right is the line to Cahors (see below). Beyond another tunnel we cross the river.

59 M. Capdenac (*Buffet; Hôtel Raynal*, near the station). The old town (985 inhab.), which lies 2 M. to the W., on a steep eminence on the right bank of the *Lot*, is another claimant to be the Roman Uxellodunum (pp. 88, 94). In any case it was an important place in the middle ages, and it still has remains of fortifications, pointed gateways, a keep, etc. *Omn. to Rocamadour* (p. 94), 75 c.

From Capdenac to *Rodez* and *Béziers*, see R. 16; to *Aurillac*, see R. 37.

FROM CAPDENAC TO CAHORS, 44 M., railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 5. 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 50 c.). This line descends the interesting valley of the *Lot*, at first on the right bank, at the foot of lofty pointed cliffs. Tunnels, cuttings, and bridges are numerous. — 8 M. *Toirac*. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cajarc*, a small town to the right, with a ruined château. — 20 M. *Calvignac*. To the right, farther on, the large *Château de Cénevières* (13th, 15th, and 18th cent.), on a cliff above the *Lot*. — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Cirq-la-Popie* (no hotel), very picturesquely situated on the left bank of the river, with a ruined castle (13th cent.) and a fine 15th cent. church. Numerous tunnels and several small stations are passed. From ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Conduché* a diligence plies to Assier (p. 95). — 42 M. *Cabessut* is an E. suburb of Cahors, on the left bank of the *Lot*. Fine view on the right of Cahors. — 44 M. *Cahors*, see p. 91.

Beyond Capdenac the railway ascends considerably; traversing several small tunnels and viaducts and affording a succession of fine views. Three small stations. We cross the *Aveyron*.

77½ M. Villefranche-de-Rouergue (*Hôtel Moderne; de France; du Grand-Soleil*), a commercial town with 9730 inhab., was a rich and important place in the middle ages, when it distinguished itself in the wars with England. In the 16th cent. it was noted for its devotion to Protestantism. Three times in the 15-17th cent. it was ravaged by the plague, and in 1643 it became the centre of the insurrection of the Croquants, or peasants who revolted against the exactions of the Intendants. The chief sights of the town are the *Church of Notre-Dame* (13-16th cent.), to the right on the way from the station, and an old *Carthusian Convent*, on the left bank, converted into a hospital, with pretty cloisters in the florid Gothic style.

The line next skirts the *Aveyron*, sometimes on one bank, sometimes on the other. At (84 M.) *Monteils* the valley becomes highly picturesque, forming a rocky and wooded gorge in which no less than nine bridges and nine tunnels are passed. Then, to the right, we obtain a magnificent view of Najac and its castle.

88 M. Najac (*Hôt. du Midi*), a small town of 1660 inhab. on a height, with a *Castle, the remains of which are very striking as seen from the valley. Founded in the 12th cent., the castle was rebuilt in the middle of the 13th. It stands on a bold cliff, washed

on three sides by the Aveyron. To inspect the interior, apply at the hotel. The chief part is the keep, which is 100 ft. in height.

— The interesting *Church* of Najac dates from the 13th century.

Recrossing the Aveyron and passing under the town by a tunnel, we obtain another very striking view of the castle on the left. Three more tunnels and three bridges are then traversed. At (94 M.) *Laguépie*, the ruins of a 16th cent. château are seen to the left. The valley expands. — 100 M. *Lexos* (buffet; hotel at the station).

FROM LEXOS TO MONTAUBAN, $41\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). The line follows the rocky and picturesque valley of the Aveyron, crossing the river several times. — 8 M. St. Antonin (*Hôtel Albouy*), an ancient town with 8745 inhab., has a curious **Hôtel de Ville* of the 12th cent. and a handsome modern Gothic *Church*. The Aveyron is here spanned by an old Gothic bridge. — There are ancient châteaux at (16 M.) *Penne*, (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bruniquel*, and (24 M.) *Montricour*. The train quits the Aveyron. $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Négrépelisse*, a small town on the left bank of the Aveyron, devoted to Protestantism in the Religious Wars, was sacked by Louis XIII. in 1622. — 38 M. Montauban (*Gare d'Orléans*). The *Tarn* is crossed. $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. Montauban (*Gare du Midi*), see p. 74.

Our route now ascends the valley of an affluent of the Aveyron. 106 M. *Vindrac*. In the distance to the left is the town of *Cordes*.

FROM VINDRAC to CORDES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence in 1 hr. (25 c.). — *Cordes* appears more and more picturesque as we approach it. Below it, at the foot of the hill, is the village of *Les Cabanes* (*Hôt. Groc*), whence we may ascend direct on foot. By the road, which winds round the N. side of the hill (to the left), the distance is nearly a mile. — *Cordes* (*Hôtel du Nord*, R. 2, déj. or D. $21\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with 1798 inhab., perched on an isolated hill, is an ancient and highly interesting town, the general look of which takes us back to the middle ages. It still retains its ramparts of the 13th cent. and several fine houses of the 13-14th centuries. The street leading from the principal gate (where the omn. stops) to the right passes the *Maisons du Grand-Ecuyer*, *du Grand-Veneur*, *du Grand-Fauconnier*, and other interesting mediæval houses, with Gothic windows. The third, restored and converted into the *Hôtel de Ville*, is specially remarkable for its trefoil and rose windows. The *Church of St. Michael* also dates from the 13-14th cent. but was practically rebuilt in the 15th century. It has a fine nave and is decorated with polychrome painting and modern stained glass. The ramparts command a fine view of the valley of the *Cérou*.

We cross two viaducts and pass through a tunnel 1640 yds. long. Beyond (112 M.) *Donnacac* there is a high viaduct over the *Vère*, affording a pretty view. 115 M. *Cahuzac-sur-Vère*, followed by a tunnel 780 yds. long. On the right bank are two châteaux of the 15-16th cent., and on the left bank is another. — 118 M. *Tessonnières* (buffet). Continuation of the railway to Toulouse, see p. 99.

FROM TESSONNIÈRES TO ALBI, 10 M., railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 30, 85 c.).

This line enters the valley of the *Tarn* and crosses that stream. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marssac*. To the left is the village of *Castelnau-de-Lévis*, dominated by a 13th cent. tower, 160 ft. high. Farther on, also on the left, we see the imposing cathedral of Albi.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albi*. — Stations. The *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. A, 4), on the W., is connected with the *Gare du Midi* (Pl. A, 1), on the N., by a loop-line crossing the river. — Hotels. GR.-HÔT. DE LA POSTE (Pl. a; B, 3), in the

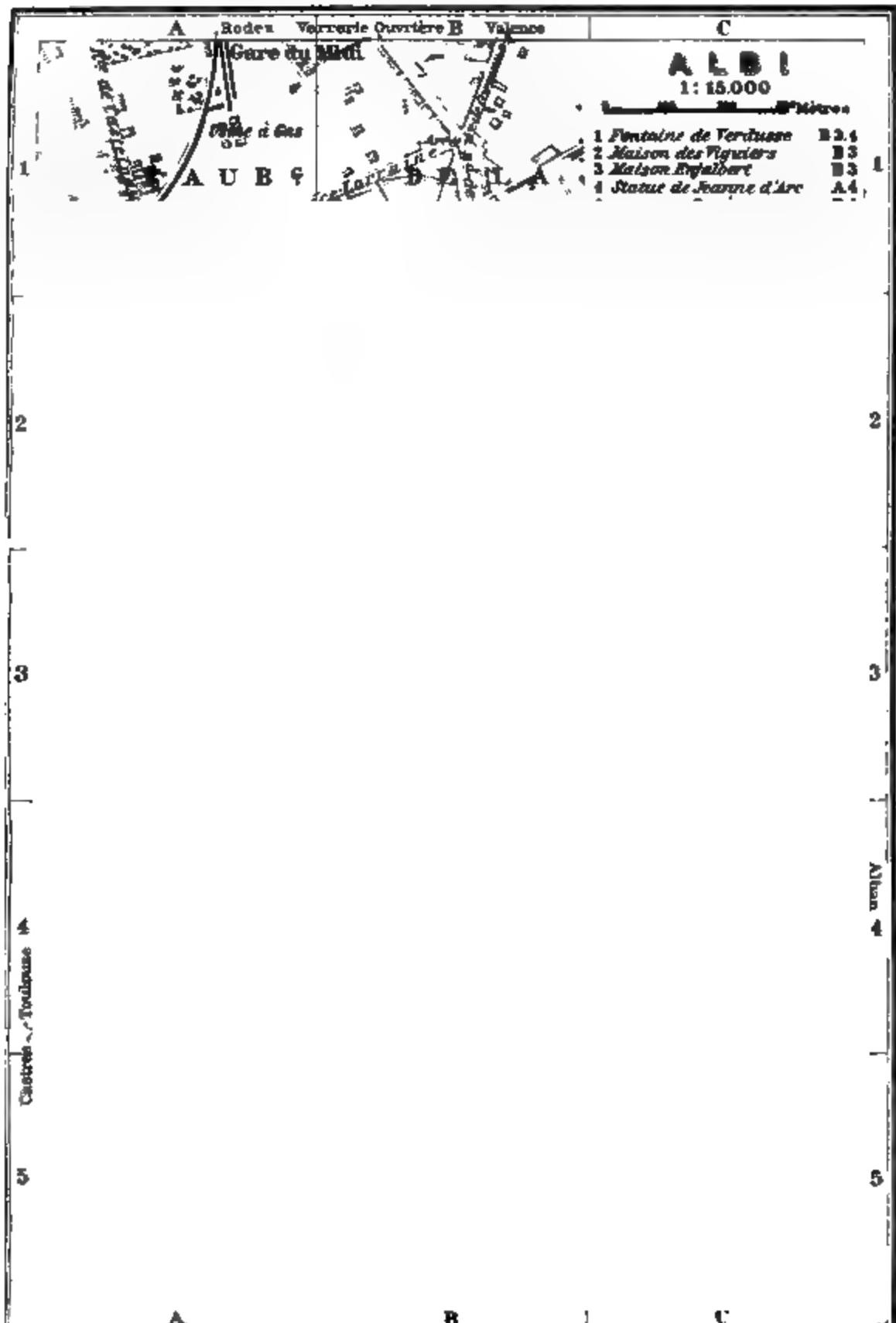
Licen., R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 9-10, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good; GR.-HÔT. DE VIGAN (Pl. b; B. 3). Place du Vigan: HOSTELLERIE DU GR.-ST.-ANTOINE, Rue St. Antoine 15, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6 fr.; DU NORD. Place Ste. Claire, pens. 6, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Cab, 80 c. per drive, 1 fr. 80 c. per hr.; at night 2 and 3 fr. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Place du Vigan.

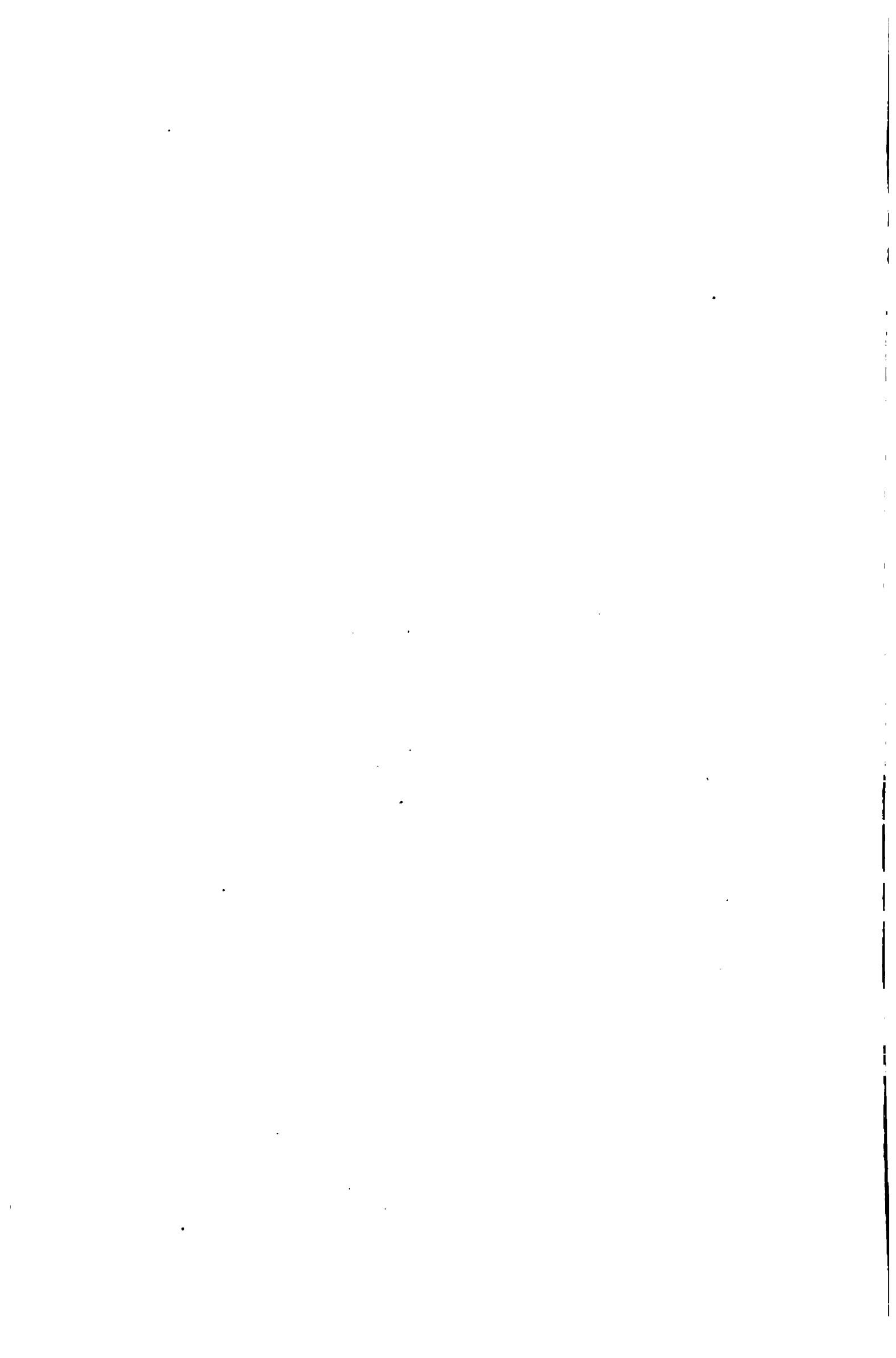
Albi (570 ft.), an ancient town with 22,571 inhab., the capital of the department of the *Tarn*, and the seat of an archbishop (since 1676), lies on the left bank of the *Tarn*, and gave its name to the famous sect of the *Albigenses* and to the war which deluged the South of France with blood from 1209 to 1229.

From the Gare d'Orléans (Pl. A, 4) we enter the town by the Avenue de la Gare and the Avenue Lapérouse, to the left, leaving the Boulevard Carnot and the Parc Rochegude (p. 99) on the right. In the Place Lapérouse stands a bronze *Statue of Laperouse* (Pl. 5; B, 4), the famous but unfortunate navigator (1741-88), who was a native of Albi. — To the left of this Place is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 3), with ancient cloisters.

The ***CATHEDRAL OF ST. CECILIA** (Pl. A, B, 3), built between 1282 and 1512, is one of the finest and most remarkable churches in the S. of France. Its peculiar character is due to the fact that it was constructed with the view of serving as a fortress as well as a church, and to its being entirely of brick, with the exception of the porch. The huge W. tower, which rises in four receding stories and has no external openings in its lower part, still looks like a keep; the three lower stories date from 1365, the fourth from the 15th century. The church has a single nave, without aisles or transept, but in the spaces between its substantial buttresses is a series of 28 lateral chapels in two stages, lighted by very narrow windows. The plain exterior walls are 180 ft. in height. The *S. Porch, which is the principal entrance, is a magnificent structure of the 15th cent., approached by a double flight of steps and forming a kind of canopy with four arches, surmounted by rich open-work carving.

INTERIOR. After the general heaviness of the exterior, the interior of the church affords an agreeable surprise. The ***Rood Screen* (1501) is a marvel of early 16th cent. sculpture, considered to be almost without a rival. Its delicate lace-like forms are all the more remarkable from the fact that the stone of which it is made is hard and brittle. The ornamentation also includes statues under beautiful canopies, graceful pinnacles, etc. The *Ambulatory*, or *Cloister* surrounding the choir, is scarcely inferior in richness and beauty; its exterior is decorated with 72 exquisite statuettes of angels and with statues of prophets and other Bible characters. Above the doors are Constantine and Charlemagne, and inside are the Apostles. Both these splendid works were executed between 1473 and 1502, under the direction of a bishop (Louis I.) of the family of Amboise, who was noted for his love of art and good taste, while it was his nephew and successor (1509-10), who employed Italian artists to paint the scenes from the Bible which adorn the vaulting. The style of these paintings, however, is not quite in keeping with that of the building and the sculptures. The sadly damaged paintings in the second choir, representing the Last Judgment, date from the 14th cent., while some of the chapels contain others of the 15th century. The pulpit, in stucco and marble, was made by Italians in 1776; the organ in 1736. In the chapel of the apse is a fine modern statue of the Virgin.





The Archiepiscopal Palace (Pl. A, B, 3), to the N. of the cathedral, by the river-side, is a vast building of the 14th cent., in the form of a fortified castle with a keep. Higher up are the *Pont Vieux*, or *Old Bridge* (Pl. B, 2), and the *Pont Neuf*, at the end of the Lices (see below).

In the suburb of LA MADELEINE, on the opposite bank of the river, are the *Church of La Madeleine* (Pl. A, 2; paintings), near the Old Bridge, and beyond it, the *Gare du Midi* (Pl. B, 1), for the line to Carmaux and Rodez (p. 112).

The Rue Mariès, behind the choir of the cathedral, passes to the left of the *Church of St. Salvi* (Pl. B, 3), dating mainly from the 15-16th cent., but standing on foundations of an earlier period. It has a tower of 1387 over the N. transept, and a Romanesque cloister (1270) on the S. side, visible from the interior.

Following the same street farther, we reach the *Préfecture* (Pl. B, 3), the façade of which is in the *Lices*, a boulevard descending to the left to the Tarn, passing the *Lycée* (Pl. B, 2), and ascending to the right to the Place du Vigan, the Allées Lapérouse, and the *Theatre* (Pl. B, C, 4).

The *Place du Vigan* (Pl. B, 3) skirted by the Lices, forms the centre of the town. On its W. side diverge the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, with the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3) and the Rue Timbal, with two Renaissance houses (Nos. 14 and 19 bis).

From the *Place du Manège*, at the S. end of the Lices, the Avenue Gambetta leads to the S. W. to the *Parc Rocheugue* (Pl. B, 4, 5), embellished with the curious *Fontaine du Griffon*, with a leaden basin of the 13th cent. and a bronze group of the 17th. In this park is a small *Musée* belonging to the town (adm. on Sun. & Thurs. 2 to 4 or 5 p. m.).

Railway from Albi to *Castres* and *Rodez*, see p. 114. — Another line runs to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Juéry* and is to be continued to *Alban* and *St. Affrique* (p. 266), which are at present served by diligence from Albi. — Narrow-gauge line from Albi to ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Valence d'Albigeois*.

CONTINUATION OF RAILWAY TO TOULOUSE. Beyond Tessonnières we follow the valley of the Tarn for some distance. — 121 M. *Gaillac* (*Hôt. du Commerce; de France*), a town of 7672 inhab., is situated on the right bank. The chief street leads to the *Church of St. Pierre* (13-14th cent.) in the Place Thiers, embellished with an ancient fountain, and to the *Church of St. Michel* (also 13-14th cent.). Gaillac also contains some quaint old houses. — $126\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lisle-sur-Tarn*, another little town to the left, has a 14th cent. church, with a brick belfry in the Tolosan style. The line crosses the *Tarn*. — $131\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rabastens* (*Hôt. Pongis*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $6\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.), a picturesque town with 4593 inhab., on the right bank of the Tarn, possesses a Romanesque and Gothic church decorated with frescoes of the 14-15th centuries. — We now cross the *Agout*.

136 M. *St. Sulpice-du-Tarn* (buffet), with a church showing a façade of the 14th century. For the line to Montauban and Castres, see

p. 108. — Our line quits the valley of the Tarn and runs through a tunnel. Beyond (142 M.) *Gragnague*, the Pyrenees, which in clear weather have already been visible, come prominently into view. 150 M. *Montrabé*. — 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Toulouse (Gare Matabiau)*, see p. 75.

14. From Toulouse to Cette.

136 M. RAILWAY in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 75, 16 fr. 75, 10 fr. 95 c.). To *Carcassonne*, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 40, 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 55 c.). The trains start from the Gare Matabiau (p. 75).

Toulouse, see p. 75. — The line ascends the wide, fertile, and well-cultivated valley of *Lhers*, which is also traversed by the Canal du Midi (p. 78). — The churches of (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villenouvelle* and (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villefranche-de-Lauraguais* exhibit interesting features of the Tolosan style (15th and 14th cent.). — 25 M. *Avignonet*, another small town with a 14th cent. church. Beyond (28 M.) *Ségala* we cross the low watershed and begin the descent to the basin of the Mediterranean. — 31 M. *Mas-Saintes-Puelles*. On the left the Cévennes appear.

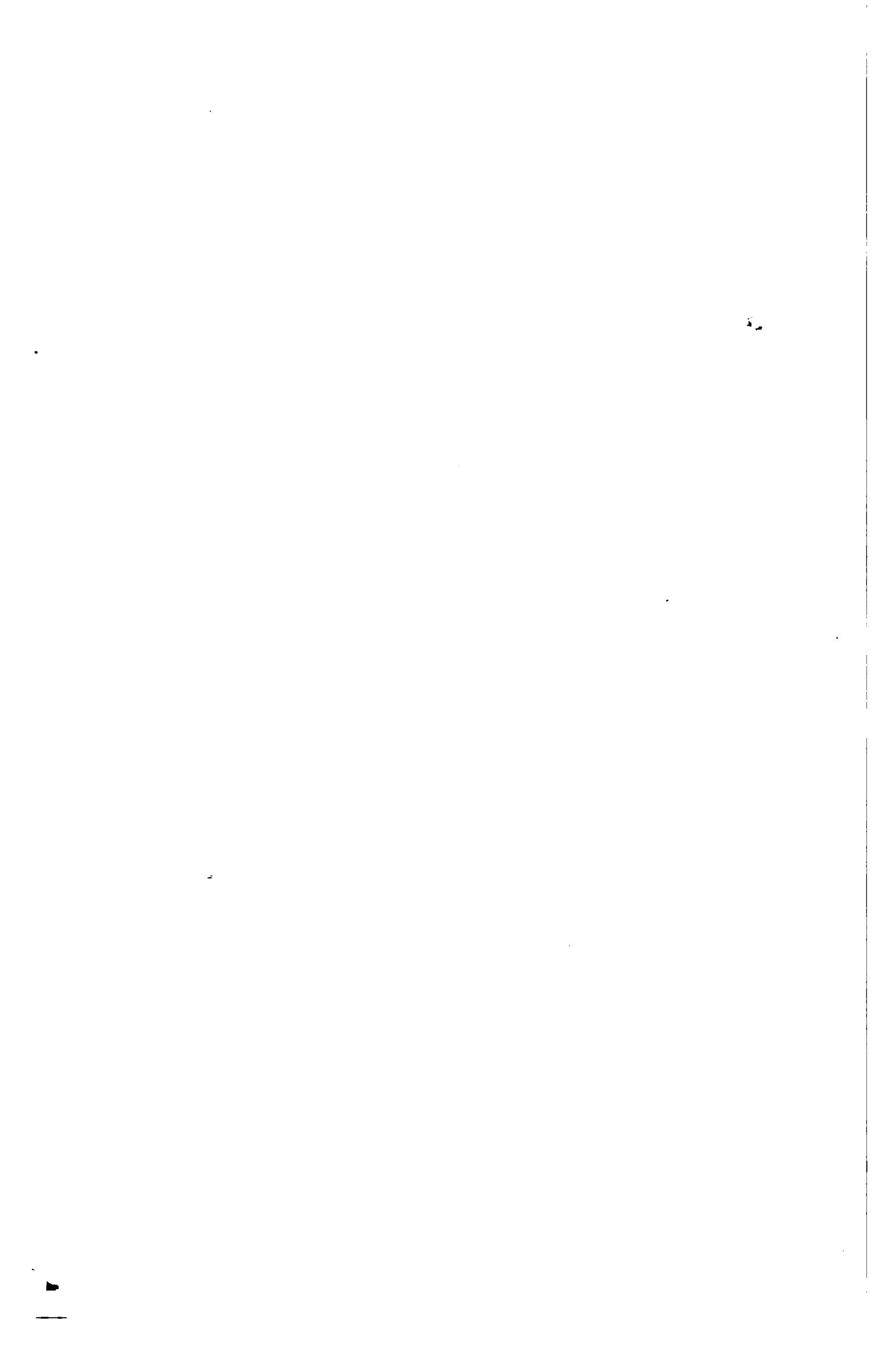
34 M. *Castelnaudary (Buffet: Hôtel de France, D. 3\frac{1}{2} fr.; Notre-Dame)*, a town with 9397 inhab., situated to the left on a hill adjoining the Canal du Midi. It was burned and several times besieged in the Albigensian wars, and was again burned by the Black Prince in 1355. The *Church of St. Michel* is partly of the 14th century.

About 4 M. to the N. E. of Castelnaudary lies the large village of *St. Papoul*, formerly the seat of a bishop and still possessing a fine church, part of which, including the cloisters, is in the Romanesque style.

FROM CASTELNAUDARY TO CASTRES, 34 M., railway in about 11/2 hr. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.). The line skirts the town on the E., with the Montagne Noire (p. 109) to the right. — About 2 M. to the S. E. of (16 M.) *Revel* (Lune; *Notre-Dame*) is the *Bassin de St. Ferréol*, the most important feeder of the Canal du Midi (p. 78). It is formed by a dam about 2800 ft. long, 230 ft. thick, and 100 ft. high. It holds 1400 million gallons of water, and when full has an area of 166 acres. — About 31/2 M. to the E. of Revel (diligence, 60 c.) and 21/2 M. to the N. E. of the basin, lies the small town of *Sorèze*, long famous for its Benedictine abbey, converted into a college in 1882 and acquired by the Dominicans in 1854. *Father Lacordaire* (d. 1861), the famous preacher, is buried here, and a statue (by Girardet) was erected to him in 1888. — 291/2 M. *La Crémade*, where we join the line to Montauban. — 34 M. *Castres*, see p. 108.

The *Cette* line continues to descend through a fertile and well cultivated plain, traversed by the Canal du Midi. — 39 M. *Pexiora*; 43 M. *Bram* (branch to *Belvèze-Aude*, 10 M.); 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pézens*.

56 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Carcassonne*. — *Buffet* (déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Hotel omnibuses 50 c. — Hotels. **GR.-HÔT. BERNARD* (Pl. a; C, 2), Place du Marché and Grande Rue 53, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔT. BONNET* (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue de la Mairie 41, R. 2 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9-12 fr.; *MODERNE ET DU COMMERCE* (Pl. d; C, 2), Rue du Port 14, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE* (Pl. b; C, 1), Boul. Omer Sarraut, R. from 21/2, B. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens from 8 fr.; **CENTRAL* (Pl. e; D, 2), Boul. de la Préfecture 16, B. 2-3, B. 3/4, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *DE LA GARE* — Restaurant. *Jules Auter*, Rue Courtejaire 22 (Pl. C. 2), déj. 4, D. 5 fr. — Cafés. *Grand Café Not*, Place Carnot; *Café "alais*, Boul. de la Préfecture 16; *Café du Musée*, beside the museum;



others, in the Boul. Barbès and near the station; in the Cité, near the church and the citadel. — *Café-Concert de l'Alcazar*, Rue Belfort (Pl. E, 1).

Cabs. With one horse, per drive $\frac{3}{4}$, per hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., at night $1\frac{1}{4}$, 2 fr.; with two horses 1, 2, 1 fr. 60 c., and 3 fr. For the Cité, carriage and pair, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per hr.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 2), Rue de la Préfecture and Rue Barbès. — *Syndicat d'Initiative de l'Aude*, Rue de la Gare 61 (open 8-12 & 2-6 except on holidays).

Carcassonne (75 ft.), the capital of the department of the Aude, and the seat of a bishop, is a town with 30,720 inhab., situated on the river Aude. It consists of the *Ville Basse*, or *Lower Town*, on the left bank, near the railway, and the *Cité*, some way off, on a hill on the other bank, one of the most interesting spots in France.

Carcaso was in existence in the Roman period, but the importance of the town began during the three centuries ending with 725, when it was in the possession of the Visigoths, and reached its climax in the 11-13th cent., when it was ruled by a series of viscounts, the Trencavels. It suffered greatly in the Albigensian war, when it was taken partly by a ruse and partly through treachery. The viscounty was united to France in 1209, like the rest of the territories to which the Montforts had laid claim after the crusade against the Albigenses. Carcassonne made a desperate but unavailing resistance, under the last of the Trencavels, to this absorption, and King Louis the Saint isolated the Cité and founded the Lower Town (1247). This latter was pillaged and burnt by the Black Prince in 1355. In 1560 many of the Huguenot inhabitants of Carcassonne were massacred for having dragged a statue of the Virgin through the mire.

The LOWER TOWN, which is regularly laid out, is encircled by green and shady boulevards. The Gothic *Church of St. Vincent* (Pl. C, 1; 14-16th cent.) has a massive unfinished tower from which Méchain and Delambre calculated the position of the meridian of Paris, which passes only 46 seconds to the W. This church, like many others in the S., is remarkable for the width of its nave. It is lighted by rose-windows above the chapels between the pillars, and contains some fine stained glass.

The PLACE CARNOT (Pl. C, 2) is planted with fine plane-trees and contains a marble *Fountain* of the 18th cent. with a figure of Neptune, by Baratta. — The *Cathedral of St. Michel* (Pl. C, 3), a Gothic church of the 14th cent., seems to have served as a model for St. Vincent's. There is no portal at the W. end, but the wall is adorned with a fine rose-window. The church is entered from the Rue Voltaire by a small doorway on the N. side.

Near the church passes the Boulevard Barbès, in which is a bronze statue, by Falguière, of *Barbès* (1809-70), the revolutionary, with a musket curiously placed between his legs. To the E. is an old gate, known as the *Porte des Jacobins* (Pl. C, D, 3). At its E. extremity the boulevard, here named Allée des Tilleuls, passes the base of an old bastion, and assumes the name of Boulevard du Musée. Farther on, to the right, is the *Square Gambetta* (Pl. D, 2), the handsomest in the town.

Near this point, in the Grande-Rue, is the MUSÉE (Pl. D, 2), open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 12 to 4. It contains chiefly

French and Dutch paintings. Here, too, is the *Town Library*, containing 47,000 volumes.

The ***Cité*, or Old Town of Carcassonne, is on the S. E. side of the town (Pl. E, F, 3, 4). It is reached by crossing the *Pont Neuf* (Pl. E, 2) over the Aude, or the *Pont Vieux* (Pl. E, 3; 13th cent.), a little higher up. Anything more curious or unique in appearance than this town of the middle ages, with its double line of fortifications, furnished with fifty round towers and dominated by a citadel, can hardly be imagined. A good distant view of the finest part of it is obtained from the side of the valley. The fortifications date back to the days of the Visigoths (5th cent.), who built the whole of the N. part on the ruins of Roman fortifications, which are still visible at several points; but they were frequently reconstructed or altered before the 14th cent., and they were also restored in 1850-1879 by Viollet-le-Duc, who considered them the most complete and the most formidable example in Europe of fortifications of the 6th, 12th, and 13th centuries.

The outer line or *enceinte* is more than 1600 yds. in circumference, the inner one 1200 yds., the two being separated by a space known as the '*Lices*'. There are only two entrances, the **Porte de l'Aude*, to the W., beyond the fortress, and the *Porte Narbonnaise*, to the E. To visit the inner *enceinte* the services of one of the custodians must be secured (fee).

The most interesting towers, beginning at the *Porte Narbonnaise*, are the *Tour de Trésau* or *Treasury Tower* (inner line; 13th cent.); *Tour de Notre-Dame* or *de Rigail* (outer line); *Tour de la Porte-Rouge* (outer), one of the best-preserved; *Tour de Justice* (inner); *Tour de l'Inquisition* (inner; 13th cent.); the square *Bishop's Tower* (13th cent.), on both *enceintes*; *Tour du Grand-Burlas* (outer), built by St. Louis; *Tour de St. Nazaire* (inner), with watch-turrets; *Tour de la Vade* (outer), and the *Tours Narbonnaises*.

The *Château* near the *Porte d'Aude*, is a square structure of the 11th cent., enlarged in the 13th, with massive round towers. It is now used as a barrack (no adm.).

Next to its fortifications the chief building of the *Cité* is the church of **St. NAZAIRE* (Pl. F, 4), formerly a cathedral, founded in the 5th cent., but rebuilt in the 11-14th, and restored about 1840. The W. façade, entirely military in style, has a low Romanesque tower on the left and a kind of battlemented belfry on the right. The transepts are flanked with elegant turrets and embellished with a balustrade, which is carried round the E. apse. The portal has disappeared and we enter by a Romanesque doorway on the N. side.

Interior. The nave, in the Romanesque style of the 12th cent., with Gothic side-chapels of the 14th cent., is heavy and massive when contrasted with the transept and the choir, both of which are splendid erections of the 14th cent., with magnificent stained-glass windows. In the chapel to the left of the nave is the monument of Pierre de Roquefort (d. 1321), the bishop who finished the church, with three fine life-size figures in high-relief. In the chapel to the right, a coarse bas-relief represents the siege of Toulouse in 1218. To the left of the choir is an episcopal tomb, with a fine marble statue. In the chapel at the end of the S. transept is the interesting tomb of Bishop Radulph (1266).

A good view of the Pyrenees is obtained from a point outside the fortifications, near the Porte de l'Aude.

From Carcassonne to Quillan (excursions), see R. 28. — Narrow-gauge lines run from Carcassonne to (10½ M.) Lastours, where there are four ruined castles, and to (14 M.) Caunes (see below).

Resuming our journey from Carcassonne, we cross the Canal du Midi and the Aude and follow the valley of the latter, at some distance from the river. 61 M. Trèbes; 64 M. Flouze; 67 M. Capendu. To the right rises the *Montagne d'Alaric* (1950 ft.), on which the Visigoth king is said to have had a castle, with some ruins of the 14th cent. and marble quarries. — From (72 M.) Moux a branch-line runs to Caunes (17½ M.), with marble quarries, and a diligence to Fabrezan (8 M.), see below. — 79 M. Lézignan.

From Lézignan to La Nouvelle, 32 M., narrow-gauge railway, with numerous branches, traversing the Corbières, a small chain of mountains which strikes out from the Pyrenees near the Pech de Bugarach and runs from S.W. to N.E., between the Aude and the Agly (good roads). — 7 M. Fabrezan, a country-town, on the Orbieu, with a castle dating in part from the 12th cent., the tower of which is nearly 100 ft. high. Branch to Lagrasse (7 M.). — 10½ M. Les Palais; branch to Mouthoumet (18½ M.). — 13½ M. Thézan; branch to Narbonne. — 20 M. Ripaud; branch to Tuchan (15½ M.). — 28½ M. Sigean (Hôt. du Midi), with large salt-works. — 32 M. La Nouvelle (p. 188).

Another narrow-gauge line runs from Lézignan to (10 M.) Olonzac.

Beyond Lézignan the train crosses the Orbieu. 84 M. Ville-daigne; 87 M. Marcorignan.

93 M. Narbonne (*Buffet*). — Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. b; D, 3), Boul. Gambetta 22, R. from 3, B. 11½, déj. 3, D. 31½, omn. 1½ fr.; Hôt. DE LA DORADE (Pl. a; B, 3), R. from 3, B. 3¼-11½, déj. 3, D. 31½, pens. from 8½, omn. 1½ fr., good; DE FRANCE (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue de la République 44 and 7; DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. d; C, 1), at the station, R. 21½ fr. — Cafés in the Cours de la République. — Omnibus-Tramway from the station to the town, 15 c. — Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Place du Tribunal.

Narbonne, a town of 28,852 inhab., is situated in a dusty plain, 5 M. from the Mediterranean, with which it is connected by the Canal de la Robine. Though still carrying on a number of industries (distilling, coopering, etc.), it has emphatically seen its best days, and it is a disappointing town to those who bear in mind its former importance. Even the Museum is poor in antiquities.

Narbonne, *Narbo*, was a flourishing town long before its colonization by the Romans in B.C. 118. At that time it was surrounded by lakes which were connected with the Lake of Sigean (p. 188) and so communicated with the sea, thus making the town one of the first ports of the Mediterranean and the rival of Massilia. It gave its name to Gallia Narbonensis, a part of Gaul conquered by the Romans before the time of Cæsar. Martial, in A.D. 95, speaks of it as a beautiful town, and Sidonius Apollinaris (d. 488) praises its theatre, temple, capitol, warm baths, triumphal arches, and other buildings, of which nothing remains but fragments discovered in the walls of the enceinte, which were demolished in 1867. The Visigoths established themselves here in 413 and kept possession of the town till 720, when it was taken by the Saracens after two years' siege. So strongly did the latter fortify it that Charles Martel failed to take it and the troops of Pepin only effected their entrance through treason in 759. In 817, under Charlemagne, the town became

the capital of the duchy of Septimania or Gothia, but it afterwards passed first to the Counts of Auvergne, then to those of Toulouse, with whose dominions it was finally united to France in 1507. The decay of the town dates from the beginning of the 14th cent., when the Jews, who had been established in a quarter of their own by Charlemagne, were expelled, and the port became silted up through the bursting of a dyke, by which the Romans had diverted to it a branch of the Aude. — The honey of Narbonne is considered the best in France.

The best way from the station to the centre of the town is to follow the Boulevard de la Gare (Pl. C, 1, 2; B, 2) to the right, leaving the old town to be visited on the return. The Rue de la République leads to the left from the end of the boulevard, along the Canal de la Robine, to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C, 3).

The *CHURCH OF ST. JUST (Pl. B, C, 3), formerly the *Cathedral* (closed from noon till 3), is a fine but unfinished Gothic edifice dating mainly from 1272-1332. The work was resumed in the 18th cent., and again in the 19th, but has once more been interrupted. The choir, the only ancient part, with towers added in the 15th cent., is a vast pile 131 ft. in height, rivalling the churches of the North in boldness of style, though not in richness of ornamentation. The exterior is crowned with a double range of battlements, and the flying buttresses end in turrets.

INTERIOR. In the ambulatory are some interesting tombs of bishops of the 14th and 16th cent.; in the 3rd chapel on the left, that of a general of the time of Henri IV. The organ-case dates from 1741. The treasury contains MSS., missals, ivory carvings, portable altars, a cross, a chalice, etc. (7-16th cent.). Fine view from the towers. — Adjoining the church are some remains of the *Cloisters* (14-15th cent.).

The chief remains of the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (13-14th cent.), which was fortified in the middle ages, are three towers on the façade, the largest (on the left) dating from 1318, the central tower from 1375, and third, separated from the preceding by the curious *Passage de l'Ancre*, from 1273. The Gothic *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 3), between the two first-named towers, was built by Viollet-le-Duc.

The *MUSEUM, in the same building, chiefly contains paintings and a fine ceramic collection (Sun. and Thurs., 2-4; to strangers at other times also). We enter by the door to the left, at the end of the court, or by skirting the building to the left to the Jardin Public at the back of it. The garden contains sculptures, inscriptions, architectural fragments, and other antiquities found at Narbonne; the rest of the antiquities have been deposited in the old Eglise de Lamourguier (Pl. C, 4; 13-14th cent.), which is shortly to be demolished.

Room I. Gallie and Roman antiquities; fossils from the quarries of Armissan, 5 M. to the E. of Narbonne; six pictures representing aldermen of Narbonne in the 17th cent., etc. — Room II, in the large tower, has a beautiful ceiling, executed in 1684 by Italian artists and representing Genii and Muses; also a Roman mosaic found at Narbonne, and various paintings. — The last gallery (see p. 105), the ancient dining hall of the archbishops, and other rooms are also interesting for their decorations — The remainder of the paintings, including some interesting works hung in Rooms III, VI, and VII.



BÉZIERS

1 : 14.000

0 50 100 200 300 400
Mètres

Tramways

- 1 Hôtel Fabrégat A.B.
- 2 Poste et Télégraphe C.3.
- 3 Statue de Paul Riquet C.4.



Rooms IV & V contain the *Ceramic Collection, which comprises over 600 pieces. Among the most noteworthy are the Mauro-Spanish ware, from Valencia (Cabinet 8); the Italian majolica of Castelli (71, 90), Deruta (72), Gubbio (73), Urbino (115), etc.; the porcelain and glazed ware of China, Japan, Persia, Berlin, Saxony, France, etc.

Rooms VI (*Salle Châber*) and VII (*Galerie Peyre*) contain paintings, for the most part of the Italian, French, Netherlandish, and Spanish Schools of the 16-18th centuries.

Room VIII. Casts from the antique. To the right, by the first window, 529. *Silenus*, an ancient marble statue found in constructing the railway. — The GALERIE BARATHIER, parallel to the large hall, contains furniture, engravings, etc.

The Rue Droite leads from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville towards the station. In the Rue Michelet, to the right, is the church of St. Sébastien (Pl. C, 2), in the florid Gothic style. The chapel to the right contains a fine stone reredos. St. Sebastian (250-88), the well-known martyr, was a native of Narbonne. — Archæologists may visit the church of St. Paul-Serge (Pl. A, 4), a Gothic building of the 13th cent., beyond the Robine to the S.W.

From Narbonne to *Perpignan*, see R. 29. — A branch-line runs from Narbonne to (13 M.) *Bize*, a manufacturing town on the Cesse, with some prehistoric caves; and narrow-gauge lines ply to *Thézan* (p. 103), to *Fleury*, and to *Ouvillan*. — Tramway to *Coursan* (see below), hourly; 60 c.

97 M. *Coursan* (*Maison-Dorée*), a town of 3829 inhab., on the Aude, with an artesian well yielding an aërated and ferruginous thermal water. — We cross the Aude. — Beyond (102½ M.) *Nissan* we thread a tunnel of 550 yards, partly under another tunnel through which the Canal du Midi passes. Reaching Béziers, we cross the *Orb*, which a little lower down is also crossed by a fine aqueduct of the Canal du Midi.

108½ M. *Béziers*. — Railway Stations. *Gare du Midi* or *Gra. de Gare* (Pl. C, D, 5; buffet), to the S.; *Gare du Nord* or *Gare d'Intérêt Local* (Pl. D, 1), to the N.E., for Montpellier and St. Chinian (see pp. 106, 107). — Hotels. HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. e; C, 4), Place de la Citadelle, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr., omn. 30 c.; DES POSTES (Pl. b), DE LA PAIX (Pl. a), DU COMMERCE (Pl. c), R. 2½, déj. 3 fr., D. 3½, commercial, all in the Allées Paul-Riquet (Pl. C, 3); DU MIDI (Pl. d; C 3), Rue Coquille, near the theatre; DE PARIS, DU CHEMIN-DE-FER, at the station, unpretending. — Cafés. Several near the theatre, well fitted up. — Restaurant Central, Allées Paul Riquet 35, déj. 3½ fr. — Cabs. Per drive 1 fr., per hr. 1½ fr.; with two horses 1¼, 2 fr.; at night 1½, 2¼, 2, 3 fr. — Electric Tramways (comp. Plan), 10 c. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 2; C, 3), Ave. de la République. — Baths, Ave. de la République 58; Rue Alexandre-Cabanel 15 & 24.

Béziers, with 52,310 inhab., finely situated on a hill, is a town of very ancient origin, having been colonized by the Romans under the name of *Baeterrae Septimanorum*. Like most of its neighbours it suffered severely in the Albigensian war, and in 1209 about 20-30,000 of its citizens were massacred or burned. *Béziers* produces good red wines and carries on a large trade in brandy.

Quitting the Gare du Midi, foot-passengers ascend across the Jardin des Poètes (Pl. D, 5), embellished with a monumental Fountain, surmounted by a bronze Titan, by Injalbert, to the ALLÉES PAUL-RIQUET (Pl. C, 3, 4), the central and finest part of the town,

forming a shady promenade 650 yds. long. In the first half of it stands a statue (by David d'Angers) of *Paul Riquet* (Pl. 3; C, 4), the constructor of the Canal du Midi (p. 78), who was a native of Béziers. Adjacent is the large *Place de la Citadelle* (band twice or thrice a week), with a tasteful marble fountain. At the end of the avenue rises the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3).

The Rue du Quatre-Septembre, diverging to the left on this side of the theatre, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3; 18th cent.), whence we proceed to the old cathedral of St. NAZAIRE (Pl. A, 4), the principal building of Béziers, at the S. W. end of the town. It dates from the 12-14th cent. and is in the Gothic style peculiar to the district, partly fortified and showing little adornment. The windows of the choir retain their old glass and iron scrollwork. In the W. façade is a fine rose-window and behind is a large square tower. The S. transept is adjoined by Gothic cloisters of the 14th century.

The terrace by the church affords a magnificent view, comprising the valley of the Orb, the Cévennes to the N., the Corbières to the S. W., and the Mediterranean to the S.

The *Hôtel Fabrégat*, Rue Auguste-Fabrébat 6, near St. Nazaire, now accommodates the small *Musée* (Pl. 1; A, B, 4), consisting chiefly of paintings, mostly of the French school (free on Thurs. & Sun. 10-12 & 1-4 or 5; at other times also to strangers; concierge, Rue Bonsi 8).

In the *Amphitheatre (Arènes)* of Béziers, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Allées Paul Riquet via the Avenue Louis-Gallet (Pl. D, 3), open-air lyrical and dramatic performances take place annually in summer. — *Bull Fights* (p. 435) are held here in summer.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Béziers are the interesting *Locks of Fonserannes*, by which the Canal du Midi descends 80 ft. within 330 yds. to reach the level of the Orb. — At the mouth of the Orb, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. E., are the modest sea-baths of *Sérignan*, 3 M. beyond the little town of that name, served by an electric tramway (75 c.) starting from the Place d Espagne (comp. Pl. A, B, 5, 6).

From Béziers to *Neussargues* and to *Rodez*, etc., see RR. 38, 16.

FROM BÉZIERS TO MONTPELLIER VIA PAULHAN, 47 M., railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.). — The direct line is quitted at (11 M.) *Vias* (p. 107), whence we ascend to the N. through the valley of the *Hérault*. — 16 M. *Florensac*, with another station on the local line from Agde to Mèze (see p. 107). — $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pézenas* (*Hôtel de la Paix; du Commerce*), the Roman *Piscennae*, a very ancient town of 7073 inhab., with an important trade in cognac. During the 17th cent. this town was frequently the meeting-place of the Estates of the large and wealthy province, and it still retains several buildings dating from that period of prosperity. Among these are the *Hôtel d'Alfonse* (16th cent.); the *Theatre*, formerly a chapeg and the scene of the meetings of the Estates; several old *Mansions*, *Gates* etc. Here Molière made his début in 1655-56 and composed his 'Précieuses Ridicules'. The town has also another station, on the line from Béziers to Montpellier via Mèze (see below). The *Château de la Grange-des-Prés*, once belonging to the families of Montmorency and Conti, lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. — 29 M. *Paulhan* (buffet), on the line from Castres and Montauban to Montpellier (p. 111). — To *Lodève*, see p. 111.

FROM BÉZIERS TO MONTPELLIER VIA MÈZE, 50 M. This line, starting from the *Gare du Nord* (p. 105), is almost without interest to the tourist. $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pézenas* (see above). — 27 M. *Mèze* (*Hôtel Grand-Galon*), a town of

6107 inhab., on the N. bank of the *Etang de Thau*, with salt-works. Railway to Agde, see below; steamer to Cette, see p. 282. — $38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Balaruc*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Balaruc-les-Bains* (p. 282). From (35 M.) *Poussan* a branch-line runs to *Montbazin-Gigean* (3 M.; p. 111). — 37 M. *Montbazin* (p. 111). — 50 M. *Montpellier* (*Gare de Rabieux*), see p. 276.

FROM BÉZIERS to St. CHINIAN (St. Pons), $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. This line also starts from the *Gare du Nord* (p. 105), and runs via (8 M.) the little town of *Cazouls-lès-Béziers*. — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Chinian (*Hôt. du Grand-Soleil*) is an industrial place of 3181 inhab., in a picturesque situation. A public conveyance plies hence to St. Pons (p. 109).

$112\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Villeneuve-lès-Béziers*, beyond which the *Mediterranean* comes into view on the right. — $119\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vias*, with an interesting church of the 14th century. To Montpellier via Pézenas, see p. 106.

About $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E. is a curious modern *Aqueduct* by which the *Canal du Midi* crosses the *Libron*. It consists of two movable parts, which open and shut for the passage of boats along the canal.

122 M. *Agde* (*Hôtel du Cheval-Blanc*, on the quay), the ancient *Agathè*, founded by the Massilians, a town of 9533 inhab., is situated on the *Hérault* and the *Canal du Midi*, 3 M. from the sea, and has a harbour carrying on a brisk trade with Spain and Italy. Like most of the towns in Southern France, Agde was taken and sacked by the Vandals, the Visigoths, the Saracens, the Franks, and the Crusaders in the Albigensian war. The Calvinists also held possession of it from 1562 to 1577.

We enter the town by a suspension-bridge over the *Hérault*. To the right is the *Cathedral* (12th cent.), with a crenelated roof which gives it the appearance of a castle from a distance. Below are large Romanesque arcades with small windows resembling loop-holes. The tower, which has no spire, is in a similar style. The W. portal has been built up and the choir transferred to the W. end of the church, while the entrance is now in one of the chapels of the original choir at the E. end. — The main street leads in the opposite direction from the church to an *Esplanade*, on which are remains of old fortifications and a *Fountain* with a marble statue of *Agathè*.

To the S.E. of Agde rises the *Pic St. Loup* or *Montagne d'Agde*, an extinct volcano (380 ft.), which furnished the lava of which the town is built, and off the coast is the little *Île de Brescou*, which, like the *Cap d'Agde* and the mouth of the *Hérault*, is fortified.

Local railway from Agde to (16 M.) *Mèze* (p. 106) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., via (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Florensac* (p. 106).

We next cross the canal and the *Hérault* and pass, on the left, the *Etang de Thau*, a salt lagoon 11 M. long and 5-8 M. wide, on the banks of which are large salt-works. The *Canal du Midi* (p. 78) ends here and is prolonged to the sea by the *Canal de Cette*. — Beyond (125 M.) *Les Onglous* the line follows a tongue of land, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, between the *Mediterranean* and the lake. On the opposite bank lies *Mèze* (p. 106). At the N.E. end are the baths of *Balaruc* (p. 282). Finally we cross the *Canal de Cette*, and reach —

136 M. *Cette* (*Buffet*), see p. 282.

15. From Montauban to Montpellier via Castres.

Lamalou-les-Bains. Bédarieux. Paulhan.

— 167½ M. RAILWAY in 8-9¾ hrs. (fares 30 fr. 55, 20 fr. 65, 13 fr. 50 c.). — The route via Toulouse (185 M.; RR. 10,14) takes 5½-7½ hrs. only.

Montauban, see p. 74. The line ascends the valley of the *Tarn*, through an uninteresting plain on the left bank, passing several unimportant stations. — 15½ M. *Villemur*, with 3951 inhab., lies on the right bank of the *Tarn*. — Beyond (25 M.) *Buzet-sur-Tarn* we join the line from Toulouse to Limoges via Capdenac (R. 13, II, b), on the right.

27½ M. *St. Sulpice* (buffet). We cross the *Agout* and ascend the valley of that river, which we cross and recross several times, at Lavaur by a bridge 95 ft. in height. — 32 M. *St. Jean-de-Rives*.

36½ M. *Lavaur* (*Hôt. Bertrand*, R. 2, D. 3, omn. ¼ fr.; *Goulard*), an ancient town with 6535 inhab., on the left bank of the *Agout*, was a stronghold of the Albigenses, sacked by Simon de Montfort in 1211. It was formerly the seat of a bishopric, held in 1685-1687 by Fléchier. The *Cathedral of St. Alain*, a brick edifice of the 13th cent., contains two fine paintings, one of which is a Christ, by Ribera. The *Church of St. François* (14th cent.) has a richly decorated interior. The *Jardin de l'Evêché* is a public promenade with a *Statue of Las Cases* (1766-1842), who shared the exile of Napoleon I. and wrote the 'Mémorial de Ste-Hélène'. The breeding of silk-worms flourishes at Lavaur. — To *Laboutarié*, see p. 114.

41 M. *Fiac*; 46½ M. *Damiatte-St-Paul*. — Beyond (57 M.) *La Crémade* the line to Castelnau-dary (p. 100) diverges to the right.

61½ M. **Castres (Buffet)**. — **Hôtels.** GRAND-HÔTEL, Rue Thiers; HÔT. DU NORD, Rue Sabatier, R. 21½-5, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; HÔT. DE L'EUROPE, Rue Victor-Hugo, R. from 2, D. 3 fr. — *Tramway* to the town, 10 c. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Rue Gambetta. — *Syndicat d'Initiative*, Ave. de Lavaur 28.

Castres, an uninteresting town with 27,308 inhab., on the *Agout* and the *Durenque*, was until 1625 one of the chief strongholds of the Calvinists, but in that year it was forced to submit and was dismantled. It has large manufactures of textile fabrics.

The *Hôtel de Ville* occupies the old bishops' palace, built by Mansart (1666), and incorporates a Romanesque tower dating from an old Benedictine abbey, round which the town sprang up. The old *Jardin de l'Evêché* (17th cent.), behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, is now a public promenade. The *Church of St. Benoît*, the former cathedral, opposite the *Hôtel de Ville*, was reconstructed in 1678-1718. Farther on is the *Place Nationale*, embellished with a fountain.

FROM CASTRES TO VABRE, 16½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 40 c.). From *Vabre* (*Hôt. Blau*) the line is to be continued to *Lacaune* (p. 109) and *Murat-sur-Vèbre*, but in the meantime the trains run back for 1½ M. from *Vabre* and ascend a branch-line via *Luzières*, *Ferrières*, and *St. Agnan* to (9½ M.) *Brassac* (hotel), on the *Agout*.

FROM CASTRES TO FERRIÈRES, 18½ M., by a picturesque road traversing the *Sidobre*, a granite plateau with curious rock-formations. The

road skirts the *Agout* to (51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the little town of *Burlats* (hotels), containing a ruined Church in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, and the *Pavillon d'Adelaide*, the remains of a 12th cent. château. — 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lacrouzette* (inn). We cross the *Agout* by the (15 M.) *Pont de Luzières*. — 16 M. *Thérondelet*. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ferrières* (inn), with a ruined château. Railway, see p. 108.

FROM CASTRES TO LACAUNE, 29 M. by the old road (carr. 25-35 fr.), 33 M. by the new road (diligence thrice daily in 7-8 hrs., 5 fr.; motor-car on application in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 5 fr.). — The old road, which is more interesting but steeper than the other, leads via the *Sidobre* (p. 108) and (15 M.) *Brassac*. The new road runs via the valley of the *Durenque* and (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brassac* (railway, see p. 108). — *Lacaune* (*Hôtel de l'Etablissement; Bastide; Mouton*), picturesquely situated on the *Gijou*, has a *Bath Establishment*, 3/4 M. to the E. (tramway), with thermal and cold mineral springs. — Routes to *St. Pons* via *La Salvetat*, and to *Graissesac* via *St. Gervais-Ville* and *Murat-sur-Vèbre*, see pp. 110-109, 267.

From Castres to *Rodez*, see p. 113; to *Castelnau-d'Avignon*, p. 100.

Beyond Castres our train crosses the *Agout*, crosses and recrosses the *Thoré*, and halts at (64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lostange*.

66 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Labruguière*, a manufacturing town (3133 inhab.), with a ruined castle and a fine Romanesque tower.

73 M. *Mazamet* (*Hôtel Lamothe*), a prosperous town (13,978 inhab.) on the *Arnette*, to the N.W. of the Montagne Noire. The scanty ruins of the *Château d'Hautpoul* occupy an eminence about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town. About 3 M. to the S., on the *Carcassonne* road, is the *Cascade du Linoubre*, 165 ft. in height.

The two chief summits of the Montagne Noire may be ascended hence in 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (with guide): the *Pic de Nore* (3970 ft.), to the S.E., via the valley of the *Arnette*; the *Pic de Montaud* (3850 ft.), to the S.W., by the new *Carcassonne* road.

76 M. *Les Alberts*. — At (79 M.) *St. Amans-Soult* Marshal Soult (1769-1852) was born and died. — 82 M. *Albine*; 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lacabarède*. Then, beyond a short tunnel, (87 M.) *Labastide-Rouairoux*, a cloth-manufacturing town, with 2533 inhabitants.

A tunnel nearly 1/2 M. long takes us from the valley of the *Thoré* to that of the *Salesse*, and from the basin of the Atlantic to that of the Mediterranean. The scenery changes; fig-trees and olives appear. — 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Courniou*.

95 M. *St. Pons* or *St. Pons-de-Thomières* (*Hôtel Pastré; du Nord; Trassy*), a cloth-manufacturing town with 3040 inhab., about 1/2 M. to the left, in a valley at the head of which the *Jaur* rises. We follow a fine avenue of plane-trees to the town. Near the other end of the town is the *Cathedral* (12th cent.; rebuilt in the 18th), which has a fine old portal behind the choir, and, in the interior, handsome choir-stalls and choir-screen.

FROM ST. PONS TO ST. CHINIAN (*Béziers*), 14 M., public conveyance in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fare 2 fr.), four times a day, from the *Café des Arts*, near the church. — The route leads via the deep *Defile of the Nouvre* and down the valley of the *Vernazobres*. — *St. Chinian*, see p. 107.

FROM ST. PONS TO LA SALVETAT, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., public conveyance twice daily in about 3 hrs. (fare 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). — The route leads via the *Col du Saumail* or *du Cabaretou* (3115 ft.) to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Salvetat* (2195 ft.; *Hôtel Calbérac*), with 2999 inhab., on the right bank of the *Agout*, a favourite summer-resort of the inhabitants of the plain of Narbonnais. Here are the mineral springs of *Rieumajou*. The neighbourhood is bracing, abounding in game

and fish, and is a good centre for excursions. — *Lacaune* (p. 109) lies $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of La Salvetat.

A small tunnel is traversed. — $97\frac{1}{2}$ M. Riols has cloth-manufactures. Beyond ($101\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Etienne-d'Albagnan the Jaur is spanned by three bridges. The bare heights to the left are the *Monts de l'Espinouse* (3685 ft.). — 105 M. Olargues, situated on a crag on the right bank. We cross a long and lofty viaduct to ($107\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Mons-la-Trivalle. To the Gorges d'Héric, see p. 111. Beyond another viaduct and two tunnels we enter the valley of the *Orb* and halt at *Colombières* (hotel), where are a double waterfall, a ruined château, and a huge chestnut-tree; the Gorges d'Héric may be visited hence also. To the left rise the lofty cliffs of the Caroux (p. 111). Beyond a tunnel is (113 M.) *Le Poujol*.

114 M. *Lamalou-les-Bains*. — *Hotels*. At *Lamalou-le-Bas*: GRAND-HÔTEL, Ave. Charcot, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 9 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DES BAINS, adjoining the établissement, D. 3, pens. from 8, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — HÔT. DU NORD, Ave. Charcot; DU MIDI, Ave. de la Gare, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr., open all the year; DE LA PAIX; DE FRANCE, pens. $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — At *Lamalou-le-Centre*: GRAND-HÔTEL DU CENTRE. — At *Lamalou-le-Haut*: GR.-HÔT. DES THERMES, R. from 3, D. 3, pens. from 9, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. MODERNE, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-8 fr. — Numerous Villas and Furnished Houses.

Bath Establishments. At *Lamalou-le-Bas*: Bains de piscine $11\frac{1}{4}$ -4 fr., douches $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{3}{4}$, plunge-bath 2, bain de baignoire 3 fr. — At *Lamalou-le-Haut*: Bains de piscine $11\frac{1}{4}$ -2, bain de baignoire 3, douche $11\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — At *Lamalou-le-Centre*: bain de baignoire 2, douche 2 fr. — *Mineral Water*, 10 c. per glass.

Carriages. Landaus 15-25 fr. per day; drives in the environs 10-40 fr. (tarif). — *Tramway Omnibuses* between the station, the three bath-establishments, and La Vernière, 15, 20, 25 c.

Casinos. *Casino Municipal* (June - Sept.), Ave. Charcot; subscription for three weeks 45 fr.; concerts; theatre every evening (1-3 fr.). — *Eden Concert*, Parc de l'Usclade ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.).

Post & Telegraph Office, Ave. de la Poste, near the Place du Marché. *Syndicat d'Initiative*, Ave. Charcot (Dr. Bélugou).

Lamalou-les-Bains, a thermal station amidst the mountain-spurs that unite the Cévennes and the Montagne Noire (p. 109), consists of *Lamalou-le-Bas* or *l'Ancien*, *Lamalou-le-Centre*, and *Lamalou-le-Haut*, all near each other and at about the same elevation (610 ft.). The waters (82-124° Fahr.) are especially efficacious in rheumatic and nervous affections. The visitors are mostly from the S. of France and from Spain. Lamalou is very hot and dusty in summer, like all this part of Southern France.

At the end of the Avenue de la Gare is the *Fontaine Charcot* (1903). — The *ETABLISSEMENT DU BAS*, to the left via the Avenue de l'Usclade, is pleasantly situated round a shady court, open towards the valley. On the hill-slope behind are a pretty Park, with the *Usclade* spring (118° Fahr.), one of the chief mineral springs. — The *ETABLISSEMENT DU CENTRE* has a *Hydropathic Establishment* in connection with it. — The *ETABLISSEMENT DU HAUT*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, is a well-equipped establishment in a pleasant Park, with a small stream and the buvette of the *Petit-Vichy*.

Excursions and Walks. By TRAMWAY (25 c.) to the Park of *La Vernière* (adm. 10 c.), about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.S.E., on the right bank of the Orb.

ON FOOT OR ON DONKEYS. To the N.W., to *Villecelle* ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.), a typical Cevenole village; to *Le Fraisse*, with its legendary chestnut-tree, 3 hrs. there and back; to the N.E. to the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-de-Capimont* (3 hrs.; fine view); to the S.W. to the priory of *St. Pierre-de-Rhèdes*, the foundation of which is attributed to Charlemagne; to the *Caroux*, see below.

BY CARRIAGE. Via *Hérépian* and the valley of the *Mare* to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villemagne*, said to have been endowed by Charlemagne (10 fr. there and back). The church dates from the 12th century. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on is the picturesque *Pont du Diable*. To *St. Gervais*, see below. — To the Valley of the *Orb* and the *Gorges d'Héric*, 10 M., an interesting excursion requiring $\frac{1}{2}$ day. The route leads through a highly picturesque part of the valley via *Le Poujol* and (5 M.) *Colombières* (p. 110). The imposing rocky amphitheatre of the *Gorges d'Héric* lies to the left of the road, a little before the ($6\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Pont de Tarassac*, a suspension-bridge over the *Orb*, commanding a beautiful view. This excursion may also be made by taking the train to *Mons-la-Trivalle* (p. 110), about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the *Pont de Tarassac*. — To ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.; 20 fr.) *St. Gervais* (*Hôtel Soulié*), a little town with 1680 inhab., picturesquely situated on a tributary of the *Mare*, via the plateau of *Taussac*, returning by the valley of the *Mare* via *Villemagne* ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.; see above). — From *St. Gervais* to *Graissesac* and to *Lacaune*, see pp. 109, 267.

ASCENT OF MONT CAROUX ($8\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.). We drive to (11 M.) *Douch* (there and back 25 fr.), $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.W. of the plateau; or walk via *Villecelle*, *Le Fraisse* (see above), *Le Logis-Neuf* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Lamalou*), and *Douch* (about 1 hr. from the top). *Mont Caroux* (3585 ft.; guide 6 fr.; from the inn 2 fr.), though not very lofty, commands an admirable view, embracing the plain of Bas-Languedoc, part of the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, *Mont Ventoux*, and the beginning of the Alps.

Beyond *Lamalou* the railway continues to ascend the valley of the *Orb*. — 116 M. *Hérépian*. To *Villemagne*, see above. We cross the *Orb*, and join the main line from *Neussargues* to *Béziers* (R. 38). — 118 M. *Bédarieux* (*Buffet*), see p. 266.

The Montpellier line follows that to *Béziers* as far as (124 M.) *Faugères* (p. 267), the next station, where it turns to the E. It then passes through three tunnels. — 131 M. *Gabian*, a large village with a ruined château; then three other small stations.

141 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Paulhan* (*Buffet*). Railway to *Béziers*, see p. 106.

FROM PAULHAN TO LODÈVE, 18 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 45 c.). This line is a continuation of the line from *Béziers* through the valley of the *Hérault*. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Clermont-l'Hérault* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), an industrial town (5280 inhab.) with tanneries and manufactures of woollen cloth, mainly for the army. It contains a church of the 13-14th cent. and a ruined castle. About 5 M. to the S.W. is the small village of *Mourèze*, in a curious amphitheatre of dolomite rocks recalling *Montpellier-le-Vieux* (p. 272). A carriage (4-8 pers., 20-30 fr.) may be ordered 12 hrs. in advance, through the station-master, for a visit to this 'cirque'. — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rabieux*, junction of a line to *Montpellier* (p. 281). — 18 M. *Lodève* (*Hôtel du Nord*; *du Commerce*), the *Luteva* of the ancients, a finely situated town of 8200 inhabitants, was governed in the middle ages by viscounts, and then by bishops, who up to 1789 had the right of coining money. It is now a manufacturing town, specially engaged in making military cloth. The former *Cathedral of St. Fulcrand* dates from the 13th and 16th centuries.

We cross the *Hérault*. — Beyond (146 M.) *St. Pargoire* is a tunnel, and beyond (150 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villeveyrac* another.

155 M. *Montbazin-Gigean*, connected by rail with *Cette* (8 M.)

via *Balaruc* (p. 107), has another station on the line from *Béziers* via *Mèze* (p. 107). — 159 M. *Cournonterral*; 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fabrègues*. 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montpellier* (*Buffet*), see p. 276.

16. From Capdenac to Rodez and Béziers.

RAILWAY to *Rodez*, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). — From *Rodez* to *Béziers*, 120 M., in 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 65, 14 fr. 80. 10 fr. 15 c.). — From *Paris* to *Béziers* via *Rodez*, 533 M., see R. 13 and below; via *Clermont-Ferrand* and *Neussargues*, 500 M., see R. 38.

Capdenac, see p. 96. This line, parts of which are interesting, ascends the valley of the *Lot*, commanding a series of pleasant views. Two tunnels. — 5 M. *St. Martin-de-Bouillac*. To the left, beyond another tunnel, are the ruins of the château of *La Roque-Bouillac*. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Panchot*. We now quit the valley of the *Lot* by a tunnel and reach (10 M.) *Viviez*, a small industrial town with coal-mines and zinc works.

A branch-line runs from *Viviez* to (13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Decazeville* (*Hôtel des Houillères*; *de France*), a town of 11,536 inhab., the centre of the coal-fields of the *Aveyron*, which occupy an area of 30 sq. M. and rank third among the coal-fields of France. Here and at *Firmi*, 3 M. farther on, are spots where the coal crops out on the surface of the ground and forms beds more than 160 ft. thick. With these important mines are connected smelting-works, blast-furnaces, foundries, and forges. The town owes its name to the *Duc Decazes* (1780-1860), a minister of Louis XVIII, and the chief promoter of these works.

The line now ascends considerably. 12 M. *Aubin* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a town of 9973 inhab., with coal and iron mines and iron-works. — 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cransac* (hotel; 6715 inhab.), with mineral springs.

About 5 M. to the S. is the handsome *Château de Bournazel* (15-16th cent.). In the *Collines du Montet* and *des Fontaines*, to the N., are coal-mines that have been on fire for centuries; smoke and sometimes flames are seen issuing from them.

We now traverse a busy district. — 27 M. *Marcillac*.

About 15 M. to the N.W. lies *Conques* (*Hôtel Ste. Foy*), with an interesting Romanesque abbey-church (11th cent.), possessing many fine reliquaries and other treasures, some dating from the 10th century.

At (30 M.) *Nuces* we reach a high plateau, commanding a fine and extensive view. We then cross a viaduct 115 ft. high and reach (32 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vanc* and (35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Salles-la-Source* (*Hôt. Ponthet*), a large and picturesque village with fine cascades and grottoes.

41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rodez*. — Hotels. *Hôt. de France*, Place de la Cité 7, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., omn. 30 c.; *BINEY*, Boulevard Gambetta, R. 2, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Buffet*, at the station. — *Electric Tramway* from the station to the *Palais de Justice*, 20 c. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Place d'Armes. — *Syndicat d'Initiative*.

Rodez, a town of 16,105 inhab., the ancient capital of the *Ruteni* and later of the *Rouergue*, is the chief town of the department of the *Aveyron* and the seat of a bishop. It stands on an eminence, the base of which is washed by the *Aveyron*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station.

In the suburb below the town proper stands the fine new *Church*

of the *Sacré-Coeur* or *St. Cyrice*. The Rue St. Cyrice ascends to the left to the boulevards surrounding the old town, which command fine views. We turn to the right on reaching the boulevards and pass between the Grand Séminaire and a small garden, in which a bronze statue (by Puëch) was erected in 1889 to *Monteil* (1769-1850), the historian, a native of Rodez. The seminary-garden stretches from the left side of the boulevard to the ancient rampart. Farther on is the *Bishops' Palace* (17th cent.), which still retains a massive mediæval tower and a wall with Romanesque arcades. The Boulevard d'Estourmel ends in the Place d'Armes, in front of the cathedral, with a bronze *Statue of Samson*, by Gayrard of Rodez.

The CATHEDRAL or *Notre-Dame* of Rodez is an imposing fabric built between 1277 and 1535. As is the case with most of the churches of Southern France, the exterior is bare and severe in aspect. The W. front, flanked by two massive towers, is without a portal, but has a grand Flamboyant rose-window and a gallery in the same style, and is surmounted by a Renaissance pediment. The *Tower (1510-26), beyond the N. entrance, is square below but above consists of three octagonal stages remarkable for the richness of their decoration and flanked by four turrets with statues of the Evangelists. On the platform is a statue of the Virgin. The interesting side-portals, in the Gothic style, are much dilapidated.

Among the chief points of interest in the interior are the *Gallery*, in the Renaissance style, extending into the aisles; the *Rood Loft*, in the same style, now in the S. transept, but formerly at the entrance to the choir; the fine Gothic *Stalls*; the *Organ Case* in the N. transept; on the same side, a *Sarcophagus* of the 5th or 6th cent., and a *Virgin* of the 14th cent. in the first chapel on the N. side of the choir; the *Tombs* of the bishops, from the middle ages down to the present day; an *Altar* with a fresco of the 6th cent. in the apsidal chapel; an *Alto-relief* of the Agony in the Garden, and a *Holy Sepulchre*, in the Renaissance style, in two chapels to the right of the nave, one of which is enclosed by a fine screen in the Flamboyant style.

The Rue Frayssinous, on the N. of the cathedral, and the following street lead to the Place de la Cité, in which is a bronze *Statue of Mgr. Affre* (1793-1848), Archbishop of Paris, who was born in the district. — The Rue Neuve, to the right, connects the Place de la Cité with the Place du Bourg, before reaching which we pass, on the right, an old *House* with a corner-tower adorned with an Annunciation. Farther on, to the right, at the corner of the Rue d'Armagnac is the *Hôtel d'Armagnac*, a Renaissance edifice, also bearing an Annunciation and numerous medallions. — A little farther down, as we come from the Place, is the *Church of St. Amans*, with a Romanesque nave, restored in the 18th century. The Rue d'Armagnac and the following street join the boulevards near the *Palais de Justice*, in which is a small *Musée* (open on Sun., 1-3 p. m.). Thence we return to the cathedral via the Boulevards Gally and Gambetta (to the right).

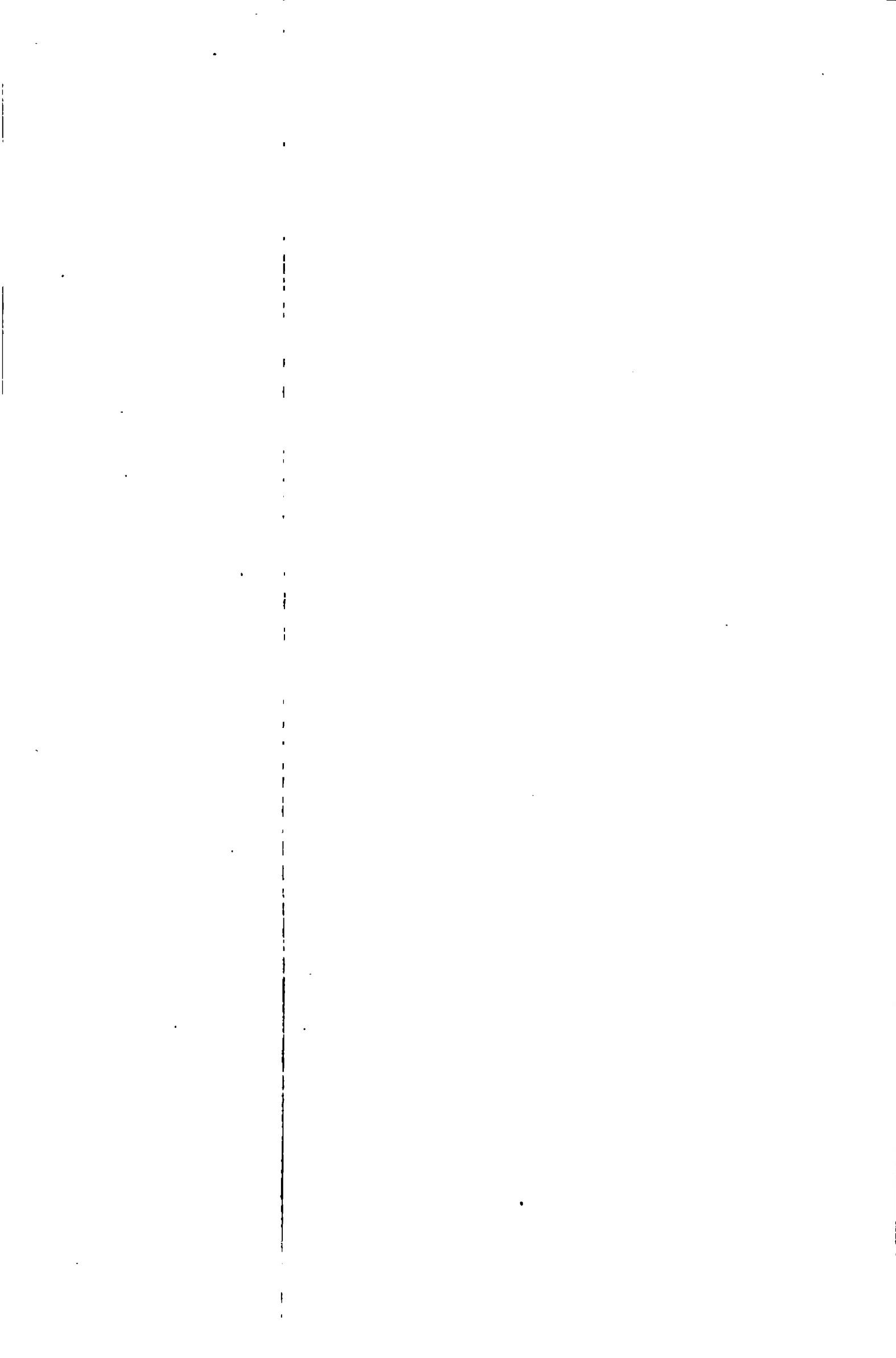
FROM RODEZ TO CASTRES (*Castelnau-d'Orbieu*) via ALBI, 80 M., railway in 3-3½ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 65, 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 40 c.) The line rapidly ascends

viâ (3 M.) *Paraire* and (7 M.) *Lnc-Primaube*, commanding fine views to the left, and beyond (18½ M.) *Carcenac-Peyralès* again descends viâ (23 M.) *Nauclelle* (view to the right) to the 'halte' of *St. Martial*. We traverse a tunnel and cross the *Viaur* by the **Viaduc de Tanus*, built by Bodin in 1896-1902 on the cantilever system, 500 yds. in length and 377 ft. in height. The central span of 720 ft. is the widest in France (comp. pp. 264, 247), though far excelled by the Highway and Railway Bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec (1800 ft.), the Forth Bridge (two spans, 1710 and 1700 ft.), and the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge (1596 ft.). — 29 M. *Tanus*. — 41 M. *Carmaux* (*Mader*; *Alary*), with 10,956 inhab., has coal-mines and glass-works. The hospital-chapel at *Monestiés*, 41½ M. to the N.W. (diligence), contains an Entombment of 1490, restored in 1887. — Two tunnels. At *Lescure*, 11¼ M. from (47 M.) *La Drèche*, is a priory-church of the 11th cent., with a remarkable portal. — 50½ M. *Albi*, *Gare du Midi*. We cross the Tarn. 51 M. *Albi*, *Gare d'Orléans* (see p. 97). We enter the valley of the *Seux*. 59½ M. *Mousquette*. — 63½ M. *Laboutarié*, 3 M. from *Réal-mont* (tramway), an ancient fortress with a 16th cent. church. From *Laboutarié* a narrow-gauge line runs to *Lavaur* (p. 108; 21 M.), viâ (8 M.) *Graulhet* (*Lion-d'Or*), an industrial town with 7900 inhab., on the *Dadou*. — We cross the *Dadou*. 71½ M. *Lautrec*, a decayed town (2538 inhab.) on a hill, with a 15th cent. church and remains of fortifications. — 80 M. *Castres*; see p. 108.

FROM RODEZ TO ESPALION, 21 M., diligence twice daily in 3½ hrs. (fare 3 fr.), passing near (10 M.) *Borouls*. As it approaches Espalion the road, descending in windings, affords fine views of the Valley of the *Lot*, with its châteaux (see below), and of the Monts d'Aubrac (p. 264). — 21 M. *Espalion* (*Hôtel David*), a picturesque old town with 4149 inhab. and an ancient château, is situated in the deep valley of the *Lot*, above which rise the picturesque ruined châteaux of *Calmont-d'Olt* and *Roquelaure*. The *Hôtel de Ville* occupies an old church of the 15th century. The curious *Chapelle de Perse* (11th cent.), in the cemetery, and the 13th cent. bridge should be noticed. — The diligence goes on to (15 M.) *Laguiole* (p. 284). — Another diligence from Espalion follows a highly picturesque route to (17 M. in 2 hrs.) *Entraygues* (p. 283), to which a diligence plies direct from Rodez viâ *Villecomtal* (30 M. in 5 hrs.; fare 5 fr.). In the opposite direction an attractive road runs from Espalion to (10½ M.) *St. Geniez d'Olt* (p. 265) viâ the ravine of the *Lot* till beyond (21½ M.) *St. Côme*, and thence viâ (3 M.) *Lassouts* and (3 M.) *Ste. Eulalie*.

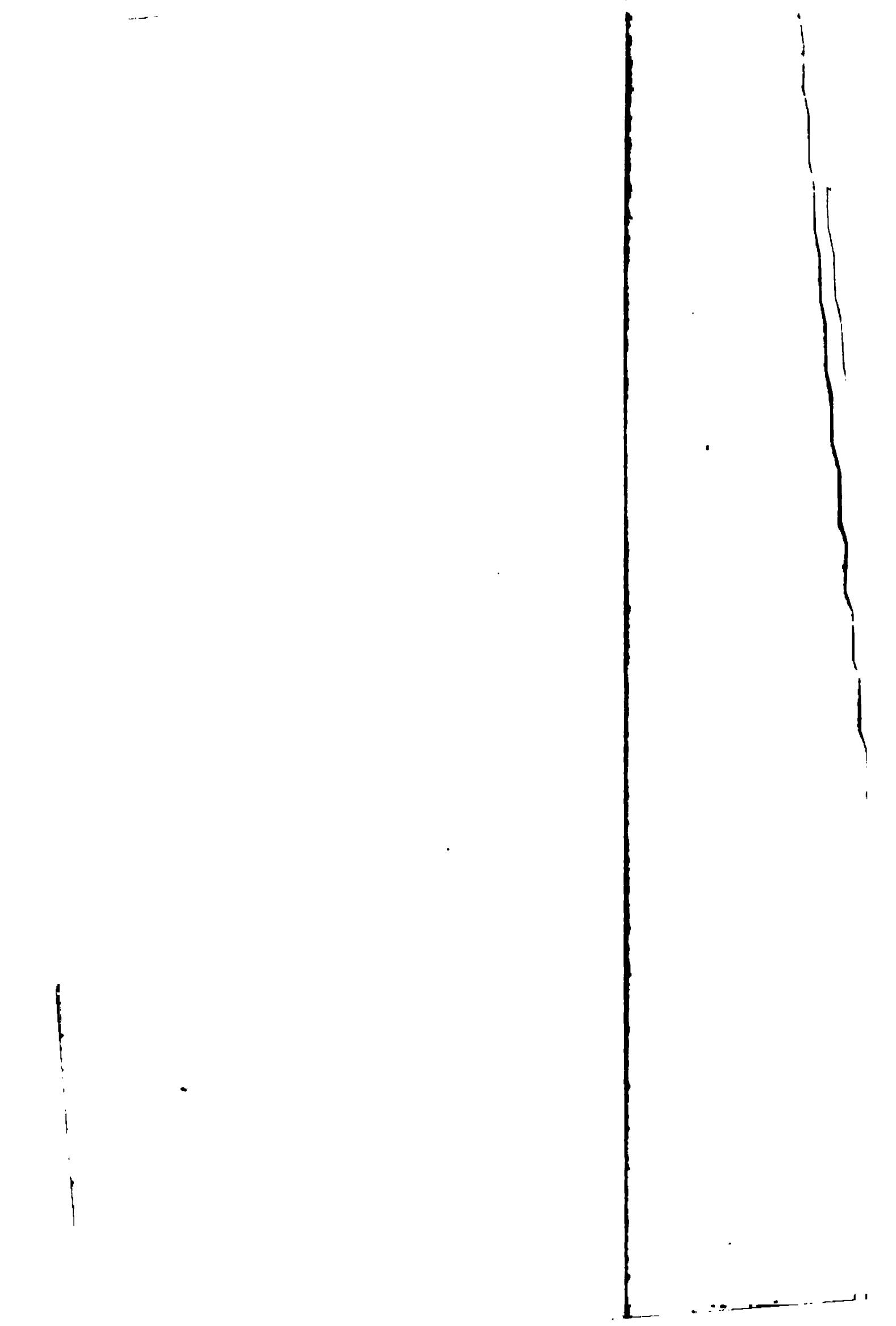
The line now ascends the valley of the *Aveyron*, crossing the river several times and traversing a partly wooded district, with coal-mines. — 52 M. *Bertholène*, beyond the station, to the left, dominated by a ruin. — 59½ M. *Lugans*, with a château, to the left.

At (69 M.) *Sévérac-le-Château* (p. 265) we join the direct line from Clermont-Ferrand (Paris) to *Béziers*, see R. 38.



SE

■ , Toulouse , ■ , Toulouse , ■ , Toulouse , ■ ,



II. THE PYRENEES.

17. From Bayonne to San Sebastián	117
From St. Jean-de-Luz to the Rhune. 118. — From Irun to Fuenterrabia. The Peña de Aya, 119.	
18. From Bayonne to Toulouse	120
I. From Bayonne to Pau	120
From Puydo to St. Palais and to Mauléon, 121.	
II. From Pau to Lourdes	126
Pic de Jer. Lac de Lourdes, 129.	
III. From Lourdes to Toulouse	129
From Lannemezan to Arreau. Vallée d'Aure. From Arreau to Aragnouet. Grotto of Gargas, 131. — Encausse, 132.	
19. From Pau to Oloron. Vallée d'Aspe	133
St. Christau, 133. — Lescun. Pic d'Anie, 134. — From Urdos to Gabas. From Le Somport to Gabas, 135.	
20. Eaux - Bonnes, Eaux - Chaudes, and their Environs	135
I. From Pau to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes	135
II. Eaux-Bonnes	136
Excursions. To Eaux-Chaudes. Pic de Ger. Pic de Goupey, 138. — Lac d'Anglas and Lac d'Uzious. Grand Pic de Gabizos. From Eaux-Bonnes to Argelès (Cauterets), 139.	
III. Eaux-Chaudes	139
Excursions. Grotto of Eaux-Chaudes. Gabas and Bious - Artigues. Pic de Biscarrou. Pic du Midi d'Ossau, 140. — Lac d'Artouste. Pic d'Arriel. Pic Palas. Pic de Balaïtous. Baths of Panticosa, 141.	
21. Cauterets and its Environs	142
I. From Lourdes to Cauterets	142
St. Savin, 142. — Beaucens, 143.	
II. Excursions from Cauterets	146
To the Col de Riou, 146. — Pic de Viscos. To the Monné. To the Cabaliros. Lac Bleu, 147. — Lac de Gaube. Péguère, 148. — Valley of Marcadaou. To Gavarnie by the Refuge d'Ossoue, 149. — Pic de Chabarrou. Vignemale, 150. — Pic d'Araillé and Pic de Labassa. Valley of Lutour. Pic d'Aridden, 151. — To Luz-St-Sauveur. To Gèdre, 152.	
22. Luz, St. Sauveur, and their Environs	152
I. From Lourdes to Luz and St. Sauveur (Barèges)	152
II. Excursions from St. Sauveur	154
Pic de Viscos. Pic de Bergons. Pic de Néré, 154. — Cirque de Gavarnie, 154, 155. — Port de Gavarnie. Echelle des Sarradets. Brèche de Tuquerouye. Brèche de Roland and Col du Taillon. Pic du Marboré, 156. — Mont Perdu and the Cylindre. Vignemale. Piméné. Cirque de Troumouse, 157.	

23. Barèges and its Environs	158
I. From Lourdes to Barèges	158
II. Excursions from Barèges	160
Pic de Néré. Pic du Midi de Bigorre, 160. — Lac Bleu.	
Pic d'Ayré. To the Refuge Packe. Pic de Néouvielle, 161. — To Bagnères-de-Bigorre viâ the Col du Tourmalet, 161, 162.	
24. Bagnères-de-Bigorre and its Environs	162
I. From Tarbes to Bagnères-de-Bigorre	162
II. Excursions from Bagnères	164
To the Monné, 164 — Pic de Montaigu. Lac Bleu.	
Lac de Peyralade. Pic du Midi de Bigorre. Pène de Lhéris, 165. — To Arreau viâ the Col d'Aspin, 166.	
25. Bagnères-de-Luchon and its Environs	166
I. From Montréjeau (Tarbes) to Bagnères-de-Luchon	166
St.Bertrand-de-Comminges, 166. — Cascade de Juzet and Cascade de Montauban. Castelvieil, 170.	
II. Excursions from Luchon	170
Lac d'Oô, 170. — Port d'Oô. Portillon d'Oô, 171. — Pic de Céciré. Pic de Monségu. The Monné. Pic d'Antenac, 172. — Superbagnères. Vallée du Lys and Rue d'Enfer, 173. — Lac Vert. Pic de Bacanère and Pic de Burat. Poujastou, 174. — Port de Vénasque and Port de la Piquade, 175. — Col de la Glère. Pic de l'Entécade, 176. — Pic de Néhou (Monts-Maudits), 177. — Pic Posets, 178.	
26. From Boussens (Toulouse or Tarbes) to Aulus viâ St. Giron	178
From St. Giron to Foix; to Sentein. From Pont de Kercabanae to Tarascon. From Soueix to Couflens, 179. — Excursions from Aulus, 180.	
27. From Toulouse to Foix, Tarascon, Ussat, and Ax .	180
From Pamiers to Limoux, 181. — From Foix to Quillan. From Tarascon to Viadessos. Montcalm and Pic d'Estax, 182. — Grotto of Lombrive, 183. — Excursions from Ax. Pic Saquet. Pic St. Barthélemy. To Quillan. Puy de Carlitte. To Bourg-Madame, 184. — To Andorra, 185.	
28. From Carcassonne to Perpignan viâ Quillan. Upper Valley of the Aude. Valley of the Rebenty	185
Rennes-les-Bains. Forêt des Fanges. From Quillan to Axat by road, 186. — From Axat to Ax; to Carcanières-Escouloubre, 186, 187.	
29. The Eastern Pyrenées	187
I. From Narbonne to Perpignan	187
From Perpignan to Canet, 190. — From Perpignan to Port-Bou (Barcelona), 190, 191.	
II. From Perpignan to Villefranche-de-Conflent and Puycerda	191
From Prades to the Baths of Molitg, 191. — Canigou.	
From Villefranche to Le Vernet, 192. — Plaïs.	
Font-Romeu. Puigmal. Llivia, 193. — From Bourg-Madame to Les Escaldes. Puy de Carlitte, 194.	

III. From Perpignan to Amélie-les-Bains and La Preste	194
Col du Perthus. Figueras, 194. — Excursions from Amélie-les-Bains, 195. — Col d'Ares. Col Pragon. Pie de Costabonne, 196.	

17. From Bayonne to San Sebastián.

$33\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{2}$ (by the Sud-Express, see p. xv)-3 hrs.; fares about 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 45, 2 fr. 80 c.; to *Hendaye*, on the frontier, $21\frac{1}{2}$ M.; thence to *San Sebastián*, 12 M. No through-tickets; travellers must book to Irun, where carriages are changed (see p. 119), and rebook thence to *San Sebastián* (2 p. 5, 1 p. 55, 95 c.; return-tickets from Irun are valid only for the day on which they are issued). Arrangements, however, are soon to be put in force for running the French trains through to *San Sebastián* and the Spanish trains to Bayonne. Restaurant-car between Dax and Irun, by the second morning-express (B. 1 fr. 50, déj. 3 fr. 50, D. 4 fr.). — The customs-examination at Irun is usually severe. — French money is accepted at *San Sebastián*, the *franc* and *centime* corresponding to the Spanish *peseta* and *centimo*, but as the former is worth more than the latter, it is advisable to obtain a supply of Spanish money at Bayonne or at the station of *Hendaye* or Irun ('cambio de monedas'). — For details of this route beyond *Hendaye*, see *Baedeker's Spain and Portugal*.

Bayonne, see p. 64. — This route is highly attractive. The train traverses a short tunnel, crosses first the *Adour* by a bridge commanding a fine view, and then beyond a second tunnel, the *Nive*. — 6 M. *Biarritz*, Station de la Négresse, nearly 2 M. from the town (p. 66). To the right, a little farther on, we have a view of the *Lac de Mouriscot* and the sea; and beyond another short tunnel we reach (9 M.) *Bidart* and approach the coast, enjoying a fine view of the sea. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Guéthary* (Hôt. de la Plage, R. from 2 fr. 30 c., D. 3 fr.; Juzan), a small bathing-place, beyond which the mountains dominated by the *Rhune* (p. 118) appear to the left.

14 M. *St. Jean-de-Luz*. — **Hotels.** *D'ANGLETERRE ET DE LA PLAGE, on the beach, first-class, R. 3-10, B. 1, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9-16 fr.; GOLF-HÔTEL BEAU-RIVAGE, Boulevard Thiers, opened in 1907, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 8 fr.; DE L'OcéAN, Rue des Bains, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 fr.; DE LA POSTE, Rue Gambetta 85, R. 2, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 7 fr.; DE PARIS, at the station, R. from 2, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; DU COMMERCE, near the church, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 7 fr. — **PENSION.** Chalet des Pyrénées (English), well spoken of, 7 fr. — **Furnished Apartments** may also be obtained (apply at the Agence Clotaire). — **Post and Telegraph Office**, Rue Tourasse, near the Place Louis-Quatorze. — **Sea-Baths.** Bathing-box 25, dress 20, towel 5 c. — **Casino.** Subscription for a week, 1 pers. 6, 2 pers. 10, 3 pers. 15 fr.; for a fortnight, 10, 15, 20 fr.; for a month, 15, 20, 25 fr.; for the season, 30, 40, 50 fr.

English Church (Ch. of the Nativity): Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Hubbard, M. A., Mendi Bista.

St. Jean-de-Luz, a quiet little seaport and bathing-resort, with 4309 Basque inhab., is situated on a bay at the mouth of the *Nivelle*.

From the 14th to the middle of the 17th century, the town enjoyed considerable prosperity, with at one time a population of 12,000, one fourth of whom were engaged in the whale-fishery of the Bay of Biscay and in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. But with the disappear-

ance of the whale from the bay, the loss of Newfoundland by France, and the encroachments of the sea which impaired the safety of the port, the place rapidly declined. Vigorous attempts have been made to protect the entrance of the bay by breakwaters, but so terrible is the sea on this iron-bound coast that in a storm of 1822 it completely annihilated a breakwater 150 yds. long, 16 yds. wide at its base, and 11 yds. high. Since 1863 still more considerable works have been carried out at the headland of *Socoa*, and so far they have successfully resisted the sea. — In 1660 the town witnessed the marriage of Louis XIV. to the Infanta Maria Theresa.

The town itself is of little interest to strangers. Near the harbour, to the right as we arrive, is the Place Louis-Quatorze, with the *Maison Louis-Quatorze* (Café Suisse), in which the king lodged on the occasion of his marriage. The somewhat peculiar edifice, with its two square corbelled towers, dates from the 16th century. Farther on, to the left, is the *Maison de l'Infante*, a large mansion of the 17th cent., with square towers at the corners, and a double tier of arcades on the façade. It contains two paintings by Gérôme, illustrating the marriage (no adm.). — On the left side of the Grande Rue or Rue Gambetta is the 13th cent. *Church of St. John*. Like all Basque churches it has galleries in the nave for the men, the area being reserved for the women. In the apse is a large gilded reredos, in the Spanish fashion, adorned with twenty statues.

The Rue Garat, passing the E. end of the church, leads direct to the *Bay* with the *Casino* and the *Bathing Place*. The bay is almost circular in shape, partly enclosed by a breakwater and piers; it is bounded on the right by high cliffs, and on the left by the little harbour of *Socoa* with its dykes. The beach slopes rapidly and is covered with shingle. The coast-promenade goes on to the *Pointe Ste. Barbe* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; view).

Ciboure, a quaint Basque suburb, may be reached by following the Route d'Espagne across the harbour, between the *Maison Louis-Quatorze* and the station. Skirting the harbour hence to the right we may proceed to the main breakwater of *Socoa*.

FROM ST. JEAN-DE-LUZ TO THE RHUNE, an interesting excursion of 4 hrs., via *Ascain*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E., in the valley of the *Nivelle*. The somewhat fatiguing ascent takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. and may be made on horseback. A guide is advisable, as the path is not easily made out. Beyond the village we ascend to the right for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., by the N. slope of the mountain; then turning to the right we reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more) a chalet; in another hour we turn to the left beyond a second chalet, and zigzag to the top. La Rhune, or *Larrune* (2850 ft.), the first mountain of any importance at the W. end of the Pyrenees, on the frontier of Spain, affords a splendid *View, extending over the valleys on the N. W. to the Atlantic and from W. to E. over a succession of mountains beginning with the *Peña de Aya* (Fr., *Haya*) and ending in the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre* (p. 160), about 90 M. in a straight line. The Rhune, on which there are still remains of fortifications, was the object of desperate encounters in 1813, at the close of the Peninsular War. General Clauzel had to abandon it when his position was turned on the E. by the Spaniards and threatened on the W. by Wellington.

The line next crosses the *Nivelle*, passes ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Urrugne* and runs through a tunnel, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, into the valley of the *Bidassoa*,

which affords a magnificent view. To the left, on Spanish territory, is the Peña de Aya, with its three peaks (see below); to the right the mountain of Jaizquivel rising above a handsome modern château, the beach of Hendaye, the wide but sandy bed of the river, and the picturesque Fuenterrabia (see below).

22 M. Hendaye (*Buffet; Hôtel de France et d'Angleterre*, R. from 3, pens. from 9 fr.; *Imatz et du Commerce*, R. or D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel de la Gare*), Span. Endaya, the last station on French soil, a large but uninteresting village, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left, below the station. The liqueur manufactured here is celebrated. The Sea Baths (*Hôtel de la Plage*; Casino) are situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, at the mouth of the Bidassoa. The beach is excellent, and the city of Paris has a sanatorium here.

For a visit to *Fuenterrabia* (see below) it is preferable and more picturesque to cross the Bidassoa by boat than to take the tramway from Irun. Boatmen are in waiting at the station and at the hotels; the fare is 1 fr., there and back, for each person. — The *Bidassoa* is here about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. at its mouth a little way off, near *Cap du Figuier* (Span. *Cabo de Higuér*) which is in Spain. The navigation is, however, impeded by sand-banks. This river forms for 8 or 9 M. the boundary between France and Spain. Higher up, on the other side of the railway-bridge, is the uninteresting *Ile des Faisans* or *de la Conférence*, on which various interviews between sovereigns and ambassadors of France and Spain have taken place, and the Treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659.

Shortly after leaving Hendaye we cross the Bidassoa by a bridge the centre of which marks the frontier of Spain.

23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Irun (*Buffet*; hotels: *Fonda Istueta*; *de la Gare*), is a comparatively modern Spanish town with 9912 inhab., $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of the station (tramway 10 c.; luggage, 10 c. per package). The church of *Nuestra Señora del Juncal*, an unadorned Renaissance edifice of the 16th cent., contains an over-decorated reredos and several tombs. — Luggage is examined here. Spanish (i. e. Greenwich) time is 10 min. behind French time. Carriages are changed at Irun, as the gauge of the Spanish lines is nearly one third wider than that of the French lines. Travellers coming from Spain change at Hendaye.

FROM IRUN TO FUENTERRABIA, 3 M., tramway in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fare 25 c.). — Fuenterrabia (*Hôt. Palais-Miramar*, on the beach), in French *Fontarabie*, a little frontier-town, though often a victim in the wars between France and Spain, still preserves its quaint mediæval character. The principal Church, Gothic in style, has had its exterior modernized, while within it is decorated with that lavish luxuriance which is characteristic of Spanish churches. The *Castillo*, known as the *Palace of Charles V.* (adm. 25 c.), dates in its oldest part from the 12th century. It has a picturesque courtyard, and the terrace commands a beautiful view (25 c.). A characteristic festival is celebrated on Sept. 8th, in memory of the raising of the siege in 1638. — The *Jaizquivel* (2230 ft.; fine view), which rises above the town, may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

The *Peña de Aya* (2675 ft.; celebrated view), in Fr. *Haya* or *Trois Couronnes* (from its three peaks), may be easily ascended in 3-4 hrs. from Irun. Riding is practicable as far the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pradera de Laisangu*, an upland pasture.

We next cross a tributary of the Bidassoa, and traverse a tunnel 530 yds. long, beyond which we enter a picturesque hilly

region. 29 M. *Lezo-Rentería*. Beyond a bridge and another short tunnel we catch a fine view of the Bay of Pasajes, to the right.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pasajes**, a picturesquely-situated little fishing-village, at the mouth of the Oyarzun, is divided into *San Juan*, on the right bank, and *San Pedro* and *Ancho*, on the left, the last containing the railway-station and large warehouses for wine.

34 M. **San Sebastián**. — A tedious 'octroi' examination takes place at the station. — **Hotels** (all relatively expensive). *HÔT. DU PALAIS (Pl. b; F, 3), Avenida de la Libertad 19, pens. 15-20 fr.; *CONTINENTAL (Pl. a; F, 3), Paseo de la Concha, pens. from 16 fr.; *INGLÉS & DE LONDRES (Pl. c; F, 3), Paseo de la Concha. — FONDA EZCURRA (Pl. d; G, 2), Spanish, well spoken of; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. e; G, 2); CENTRAL, Calle Mayor 1; BERDEJO (Pl. f; G, 3), commercial. — **Restaurants**. Club Cantábrico, déj. 6, D. 8 fr.; Casino (Pl. F, 2), déj. 5, D. 7 fr. (both incl. wine); Bourdette; Urbana. — **Cafés**. Novelty; De la Marina; Europa.

Cabs per drive 2, per hr. 3 fr.; outside the town 5 fr. for the first hour, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. each addit. hour.

San Sebastián, with 37,800 inhab., on the Bay of Biscay, is the most fashionable seaside resort in Spain, and one of the most beautifully situated watering-places in Europe. The OLD TOWN, almost wholly rebuilt since its destruction by fire by the British under Graham in 1813, lies at the base of the *Monte Urgull* (380 ft.), once an island, between the mouth of the *Urumea* and the **Concha*, a noble bay, the shore of which is excellently adapted for bathing.

— The *Plaza de la Constitución* (Pl. F, 2) is surrounded by arcaded houses with balconies, all the windows of which are numbered in view of the festivals celebrated in the square. The *Church of San Vicente* (Pl. F, 1) is an interesting Gothic edifice of 1507. — The focus of the NEW TOWN is the *Plaza de Guipúzcoa* (Pl. F, 2), with the stately *Palacio de la Diputación*. In the Avenida (No. 40) is the American *International School for Girls*; and at its W. end is the *Casino* (Pl. F, 2). — Near the W. end of the Concha is the *Palacio Real* (Pl. C, 4) or *Villa Miramar*, built in 1889-93 for the royal family. — Bull-fights (p. 435) are held in summer in the *Plaza de Toros* (Pl. H, 1, 2), in the suburb of Grós. On these occasions it is difficult to obtain accommodation in *San Sebastián*. — For farther details, see *Baedeker's Spain and Portugal*.

18. From Bayonne to Toulouse.

200 M. RAILWAY in 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 36 fr. 25, 24 fr. 50, 15 fr. 85 c.).

I. From Bayonne to Pau.

66 M. RAILWAY in 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 8 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.).

Bayonne, see p. 64. — This route is on the whole less interesting than might have been expected; it passes at too great a distance from the Pyrenees on the one side, and on the other stretch fertile but monotonous plains, covered with fields of maize. Quitting Bayonne, the line crosses the *Adour*, then, beyond two tunnels,

ascends the valley of that river, passing several small stations. At (15 M.) *Guiche*, with a ruined castle (13th cent.; on the right), the *Bidouze* is crossed. Beyond (16 M.) *Sames*, the valley of the *Adour* is exchanged for that of its tributary, the *Gave de Pau*, which is crossed shortly before (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Orthevielle*. — 21 M. *Peyrehorade* (Hôt. *Bancon*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.) is a town of 2597 inhab. with the ruins of a 15th cent. castle. To the right is the *Pic d'Anie* (p. 134).

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Puyôo* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de la Gare*) is the junction for a branch-line to *Dax* (p. 63). On the left bank of the river is (3/4 M.; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Salies*, see below) the village of *Bellocq*, overlooked by the ruins of a château.

From *Puyôo* to *St. Palais*, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). — The line crosses the *Gave de Pau* and passes through a tunnel 735 yds. in length. — 5 M. *Salies-de-Béarn* (*Grand-Hôtel du Parc*, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de France et d'Angleterre*, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. du Château*; *Gr.-Hôt. Bellevue*; *Gr.-Hôt. de la Paix*; *Gr.-Hôt. de Paris*), a town of 5994 inhab., owes its name to its salt springs, which have been utilised from a very early date and are among the richest in salt known. The springs are cold, and are used both for drinking and bathing all the year round. — The line now crosses the *Gave d'Oloron* and ascends its valley. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Autevielle* is the junction for *Mauléon* (see below). — From (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Palais* (*Hôt. de la Paix*; *des Voyageurs*) a diligence (fare 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) plies once daily viâ (10 M.) *Larceveau* to (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Jean-Pied-de-Port* (p. 68).

From *Puyôo* to *MAULÉON*, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.). As far as (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Autevielle*, see above. — 15 M. *Sauveterre-de-Béarn* (*Rospide*; *Laborde de Thyoneville*), a small town with considerable remains of a château of the 12-13th cent., a church in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, and a ruined bridge with a tower of defence (14th cent.), affording a splendid view of the Pyrenees. To *Oloron*, see below. — 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mauléon* (*Hôt. Bidegain*; *Saubidet*), an uninteresting little town on the *Saison*. To *Oloron*, see below.

From *Puyôo* to *OLORON*. a. To *Mauléon* (see above), and thence narrow-gauge railway (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) viâ (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tardets-Sorholus* (735 ft.; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a characteristic Basque village. From *Tardets* the *Pic d'Orhy* (8816 ft.), affording a splendid view, may be ascended viâ (10 M.) *Larrau* in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. b. To *Sauveterre* (see above), and thence by narrow-gauge railway (25 M. in 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs.) in the valley of the *Gave d'Oloron*, viâ (11 M.) *Navarrenx* (*Hôt. de France*). — *Oloron*, see p. 133.

Beyond (36 M.) *Baigts* the valley becomes picturesque. Then, to the right, the old bridge of *Orthez*, and, to the left, —

41 M. *Orthez* (*Grand-Hôtel*), a finely situated town of 6365 inhab. on the right bank of the *Gave de Pau*.

Orthez succeeded *Morlaàs* as capital of *Béarn* in 1194, and until 1460 it was the residence of the viscounts. Afterwards it became a focus of Protestantism, under the protection of *Jeanne d'Albret* (p. 128), who founded a Calvinistic college here, in which *Theodore Beza* was a teacher. One fourth of the inhabitants are to this day Protestants. Marshal Soult was defeated by Wellington on the neighbouring hills in 1814.

The only lions of *Orthez* are the mediæval *Bridge* across the *Gave*, with a tower at its centre, and the *Tour de Moncade*, a remnant of the château of the viscounts of *Béarn*. There is a fine view of the Pyrenees from the higher parts of the town.

61 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lescar*, though now it has only 1554 inhab., was a town of importance in the 16th cent., and long the seat of a bishop.

The cathedral dates from the 12th and 16th cent., the castle partly from the 14th. Lescar perhaps occupies the site of the ancient *Beneharnum*, which gave name to the old province of *Béarn*.

66 M. Pau (Buffet, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), to the left.

Pau. — **Hotels.** Those of the first class are palatial establishments, admirably situated, and provide every comfort, at a corresponding tariff. *GR.-HÔT. GASSION (Pl. a; D, 4), Boul. des Pyrénées, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from $12\frac{1}{2}$, omn. 1 fr. (the Hôt. d'Angleterre at Cauterets is a dépendance of this house); *HÔT. DE FRANCE (Pl. b; D, 4), Place Royale 2, R. from 7 (in summer 4), B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 17 (in summer 14), omn. 1 fr.; *GRAND-HÔT. DU PALAIS ET BEAU-SÉJOUR (Pl. c; E, 4), Boul. des Pyrénées 1, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-15, omn. 1 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE LA PAIX (Pl. d; D, 4), Place Royale 9, facing E., with restaurant, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. e; D, 2), Rue O'Quin 4, DE LONDRES, Ave. Gaston-Phœbus (Pl. C, 2), R. 4-6, B. 1, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9-14 fr., these two far from the centre of the town. The above are specially for families passing the winter at Pau. — HÔT. DE LA POSTE (Pl. f; D, 3), Place de Gramont, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 9-11, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., well spoken of; DU COMMERCE (Pl. g; D, 4), Rue de la Préfecture 9, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from $8\frac{1}{2}$, omn. 1 fr.; DE L'EUROPE ET DE LA DORADE (Pl. h; D, 4), same street 3; HENRI-QUATRE (Pl. i; E, 3), Place de la Nouvelle-Halle, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; DES PYRÉNÉES (Pl. j; D, 4), Place de la Nouvelle-Halle 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; CENTRAL (Pl. k; D, 3), Place de la Nouvelle-Halle 20, with restaurant, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 9 fr.; DE LA POMME-D'OR (Pl. l; E, 3), Rue de la Nouvelle-Halle 11, unpretending but good, R. from 1, déj. or D. 2 fr. — **Pensions.** *Hattersley* (from 7 fr.), Rue de Bordeaux 17, corner of Avenue Gaston-Phœbus (Pl. C, 2); *Colbert*, Rue Manescau (Pl. C, D, 2, 3; 8-12 fr.); *Maison Labarrère*, Boul. d'Alsace-Lorraine.

Apartments and Furnished Villas in great number in the town and suburbs from 400 to 10,000 fr. for the season, which lasts from Oct. 1st to April 30th. In hiring houses an inventory should be demanded (see p. 504). — **House Agents.** *Bourdila*, Rue St. Louis 3; *Cazaudehore*, Place de Gramont 10; *Aubert*, Rue Adoue 6; *Sarradet*, Rue Taylor 12; *Ayrton & Evans*, Rue Latapie 19; *Barrère*, Place de la Nouvelle-Halle 8.

Cafés: *Grand-Café*, Place Royale 5; *Central*, Place de la Nouvelle Halle; *du Commerce*, Rue de la Préfecture; *du Théâtre*, Place Royale.

Cabs. (Night tariff after 10 o'clock)	With one horse		With two horses	
	Day	Night	Day	Night
Drive within the octroi-limits	1 fr. —	1 fr. 25	1 fr. 25	1 fr. 50
, of 3 kil. (2 M.) beyond the octroi	1 . 25	1 . 75	1 . 75	2 . —
Per hour within radius of 3 kil.	1 . 75	2 . —	2 . —	2 . 50
, , , , 3-8 kil. (2-5 M.) on the plain	2 . —	2 . 50	2 . 50	3 . —
Ditto among the hills.			3 . —	3 . 50

Luggage. 1 trunk 25 c.; more, 50-75 c.

Tramways. 1. From the *Croix du Prince* (Pl. B, 5) to the *Boul. Guillemin* (comp. Pl. G, 2); 2. From the *Halle* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Route de Bordeaux* (comp. Pl. C, 1); 3. From the *Station* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Halle* (Pl. D, 3); fares per section (terminus, the *Halle*) 10-15 c., with correspondance, 15-20 c.

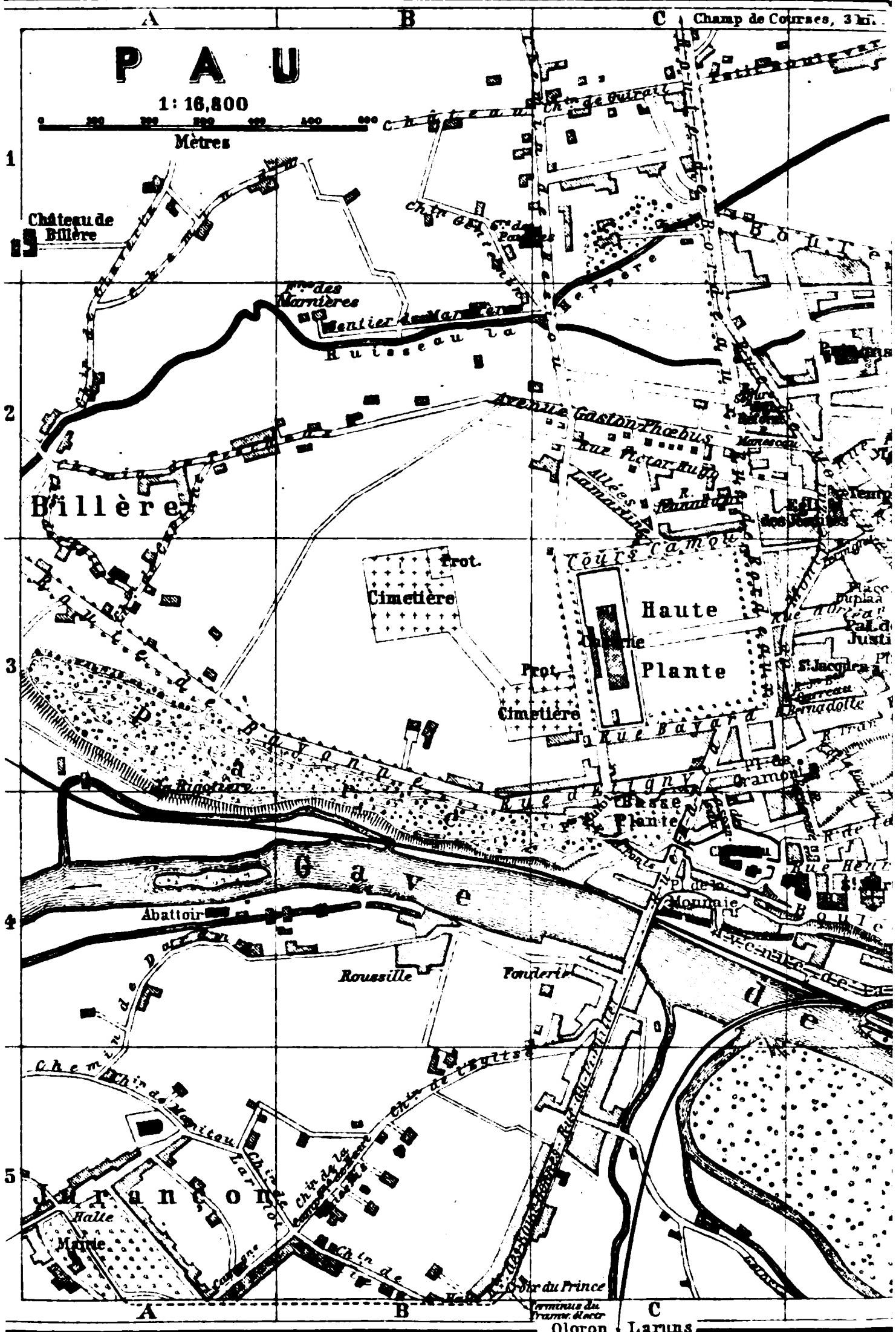
Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Cours Bosquet and Rue Gambetta.

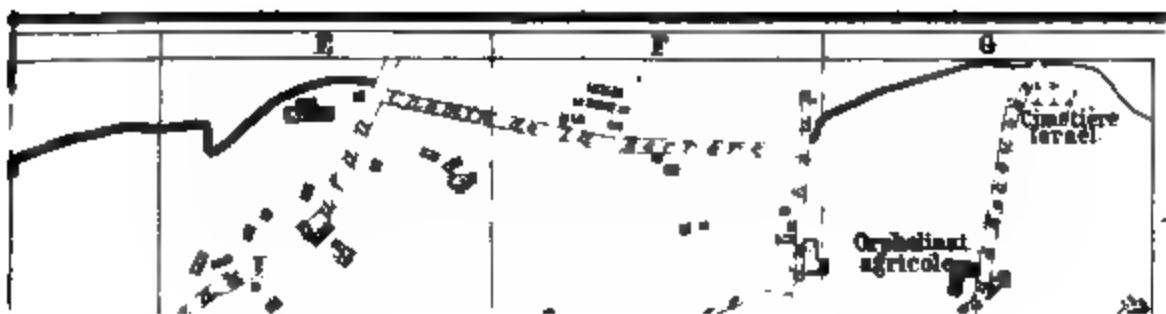
Casino. *Palais d'Hiver* (Pl. E, F, 4), at the *Parc Beaumont* (p. 128), with restaurant, theatre, card-rooms, reading-room, palm-house, etc. (adm. 1 fr. in winter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. in summer). — **Clubs.** *Cercle Anglais*, Place Royale, Hôtel de France; *de l'Union*, Place Royale; *National*, Rue de la Préfecture.

P A U

1 : 16,800

Mètres





4

5

4

5

Baths. *Grand Etablissement Hydrothérapique*, Rue d'Orléans, 13 and 15; *Bains Romains*, Rue Alexandre-Taylor 10.

Reading Rooms. *Lafon*, Rue Henri-Quatre 3 (Sleeping Car Co's. agent); *Lescudé*, Rue de la Préfecture 17; *Ribaut*, Rue St. Louis 6.

Syndicat d'Initiative (de Pau, du Béarn, et des Pyrénées), Rue Adoue 4 (10-12 & 2-4 on week-days).

Amusements. *Horse Races*, in winter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. — *Tennis Court* (Pl. F, 3), in the Parc Beaumont (p. 126). — *Vélodrome* (cycling-track; Pl. E, 4) and other sports, in the Parc de la Gare. — *Cricket*, *Lawn Tennis*, *Polo*, and *Golf*, in the Plaine de Billère (Pl. A, 3; see p. 125); apply at the Cercle Anglais. — *Fox Hunting*, organized by the British community.

British Vice-Consul: *Mr. H. T. H. Hewelson*.

English Church Services. *St. Andrew's Church*, Rue O'Quin (Pl. D, 2); chaplain, *Rev. R. Acland-Troyte, M. A.* — *Christ Church* (Pl. D, 3), Rue Serviez; chaplain, *Rev. L. H. Nicoll, M. A.* — *Holy Trinity Church* (Pl. D, 2), Rue de l'Edit-de-Nantes; chaplain, *Rev. T. R. C. Campbell, M. A.* — *Scottish Church*, Avenue du Grand-Hôtel (services Oct.-June); ministers, *Rev. G. Brown, B. A.* and *Rev. A. S. A. Bishop*.

Pau (670 ft.), a town of 34,268 inhab., and the old capital of *Béarn*, is now the chief town of the department of the *Basses-Pyrénées*. It occupies a splendid site on the right bank of the *Gave de Pau*, and enjoys a delicious climate which renders it preëminent as a winter-resort (Oct.-April), high in favour with the English.

The mean temperature is 43° Fahr. in winter and 56° Fahr. for the whole year, i. e., lower than the means of *Hyères*, *Cannes*, *Menton*, and *Nice*, to all of which, however, Pau is superior in its freedom from chronic winds, especially the E. (except in summer), and in the equability of its temperature. Life at Pau is much quieter than at *Nice*, and its calm atmosphere and surroundings are no less beneficial to invalids. Pau is specially suited for those suffering from nervous affections, though it is also frequented by consumptives.

Pau sprang up round a castle of the viscounts of *Béarn*, dating originally from about the 10th cent. and rebuilt in the 14th by *Gaston Phœbus*. It did not become a capital, however, until 1460 (see p. 121), but it attained great importance when its 'seigneur' *François Phœbus* was made King of *Navarre* in 1479, and still more, when, in 1527, his third successor *Henri d'Albret* espoused *Margaret of Valois*, sister of *Francis I. of France*. This charming and witty princess gathered round her a brilliant court in which the Calvinists were well received. The successors of *Henri* and *Margaret* were *Antoine de Bourbon* and *Jeanne d'Albret*, under whom and their son, afterwards *Henri IV of France*, the zenith of prosperity was reached. *Jeanne d'Albret* was no ordinary woman; she had 'l'âme entière aux choses viriles' and sang a *Béarnaise* song while giving birth to her son, in order, as his father said, that he might be 'ni pleureur ni rechigné'. *Antoine* on his part carried off the infant to rub his lips with a clove of garlic, and to give him a taste of the local *Jurançon* wine. *Jeanne* had become a Calvinist, as was her son up to the time of his accession to the throne of France (1592); and *Béarn* had its share of suffering during the Religious Wars. Still, under the protection of *Henri IV* and during the regency of his sister *Catherine*, the Calvinistic worship was maintained, but *Louis XIII* put an end to the claims of the states of *Béarn* by personally interfering and annexing the country to the crown in 1620. Besides *Henri IV*, Pau counts among its natives *Marshal Gassion* (1609-47) and *Bernadotte* (1764-1844), who became King of Sweden.

The railway-station (Pl. D, 4) is at the foot of the plateau on which the town is built. Carriages have to make a long détour, but foot-passengers ascend by a zigzag path to the —

Place Royale (Pl. D, 4), a spacious square bordered by fine buildings and adorned since 1843 with a marble *Statue of Henri IV*, by Raggi, with bas-reliefs by Etex and a Béarnais inscription. On each side of the square stretches the **BOULEVARD DES PYRÉNÉES**, noted for the superb ***Panorama* which it commands of the valley of the Gave and the Pyrenees.

The plain through which the river winds is dotted with villages and villas, giving it a very animated appearance (the large building in the middle is the stud-farm of Gélos). Behind are eminences covered with vineyards and woods, and the background is formed by the majestic chain of the Pyrenees, visible for a length of about 60 miles. The most conspicuous of the summits (the most distant of which are 50 miles away) is the Pic du Midi d'Ossau (p. 141), in reality two peaks, 9465 ft. and 9155 ft. in height, presenting a bolder and more abrupt appearance than the others in the advanced rank to the right. On the left, near the other end of the chain, rises the conical Pic du Midi de Bigorre (9440 ft.; p. 160), and near the centre is the amphitheatre of the Vignemale, with its glacier (10,820 ft.; p. 150). The names of the peaks are indicated on the railing.

To inspect the town we follow the terrace and the Boulevard des Pyrénées to the W. from the Place Royale, passing behind *St. Martin's Church* (Pl. D, 4), a modern edifice by Bœswillwald in the Gothic style of the 13th century.

The **Castle* (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt, as we have said, in the 14th cent., but considerably altered since, and restored in the 19th cent., rises at the W. end of the town. It is built in the form of an irregular pentagon with six square towers. We enter by a stone bridge which under Louis XV. replaced the drawbridge over a moat now filled by a fine row of trees. To the left is the *Chapel*, built in 1840. The Renaissance *Portico*, farther on, dates from 1859-64. On the left again is the *Tour de Gaston-Phœbus*, or keep, 111-115 ft. high; to the right, the *Tour Neuve*, built under Napoleon III., and the *Tour Montaузet* or *Monte-Oiseau*, so called because there was formerly no staircase, and in case of siege the defenders ascended into it by ladders which they drew up after them. The other towers, at the end, are the *Tour Bilhère*, to the right, and the *Tour Mazères*, to the left, and near the latter the *Tour Louis-Philippe*. — The interesting S. façade of the Cour d'Honneur dates, with its tasteful dormer-windows, from the Renaissance.

The interior of the castle may be visited every day, in summer from 10 to 5, in winter from 11 to 4. A guide accompanies the visitor. The entrance is at the end of the court.

GROUND FLOOR. — *Salle des Gardes*: fine antique vaulting; modern furniture; paintings. — *Salle à Manger des Officiers*: vaulting; two buffets of the period; statues of Henri IV and Sully; Sévres vase. — *Salle à Manger des Souverains*, successively *Salle d'Armes*, *Salle des Etats de Béarn*, and a stable (in 1793): Flemish tapestry (16th cent.) from the Château de Madrid in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris representing hunting-scenes in the reign of Francis I.; Gobelins tapestry at the four corners; good statue of Henri IV, by Francheville (1625); Louis XIV clock. — The *Grand Staircase* is an interesting work of the Renaissance.

FIRST FLOOR. — *Salle d'Attente*: fine Gobelins tapestry; table of Francis I., with slab of Pyrenean marble. — *Salon de Réception*, painfully associated with the massacre of six Roman Catholic nobles of Béarn by

order of Montgomery, the general of Jeanne d'Albret; fine chimney-piece; Flemish tapestry (continuation of the hunting-scenes on the groundfloor); 16th cent. table, and a casket with a medallion of Henri IV (1607); table inlaid with mosaic of porphyry and Swedish agate, presented by Bernadotte; three Sèvres vases. — *Salon de Famille*: Gobelins tapestry (17th cent.); table with slab of Swedish rose-porphyry, another gift of Bernadotte. — *Chambre à Coucher du Souverain*: fine mantelpiece; Flemish tapestry; statue of Henri IV as a child, after Bosio; Gothic arm-chair and chest; fine chest from Jerusalem (14th cent.). — *Boudoir de la Reine*: pictures in Beauvais tapestry (1785); Venetian mirror. — *Chambre à Coucher de la Reine*: antique furniture; magnificent Renaissance cabinet (ash and ebony); François I. and Henri IV in Sèvres biscuit-porcelain.

SECOND FLOOR ON S. SIDE. — *Rooms I.-III.* Gobelins and Flemish tapestry; two chests of Henri II (R. II) and one of Francis I.; cabinet of Louis XIII; bronze fire-dogs of the 16th century (R. III). — *Bedroom of Henri IV*, shown as the one in which he was born, 14th Dec., 1553, and containing his cradle made of a large tortoise-shell (with modern support); Brussels tapestry; antique bed ornamented with 74 medallions and bust-portraits and 12 small figures; crystal chandelier of the time of Francis I.; Gothic chest, upon which is a statuette of Crillon, the friend and comrade of Henri IV; equestrian bas-relief of Henri IV, by G. Pillon. — *Chamber of Jeanne d'Albret*, Gobelins tapestry, bed of 1562, etc. — *Corridor*: four "Panels of Brussels tapestry of the 15th cent., representing the Life of John the Baptist. — The other apartments, not shown, are of little interest to strangers.

We now descend by the arcade near the keep. On this side, lower down, is the ruined Tour de la Monnaie. On the terrace behind the castle is a marble *Statue of Gaston Phœbus*, by Triquety. A bridge leads hence to the *Quinconce de la Basse-Plante*, beyond which extends the *Parc National*, a charming promenade, with some venerable trees, at the W. end of which begins the *Plaine de Billère* (p. 123).

The *Church of St. James* (Pl. D, 3), on the N. of the town, is an attractive modern building (1866-68) in the Gothic style of the 13th century. The adjoining *Palais de Justice* (1847-55) is a heavy building in the classical style. In the Place Duplaà, behind, is a *Statue of General Bourbaki* (1816-97), by Millet de Marcilly (1899).

The Rue Serviez, a little farther to the right, ends in the Place de la Halle, not far from the Place Royale.

The *Musée* (Pl. E, 3), reached via the Rue de la Nouvelle-Halle, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 12 to 4 or 5, but is accessible on other days also.

GROUND FLOOR. Casts from the antique and some modern sculptures and casts. Other modern sculptures in the picture-gallery upstairs. — On the staircase: 148. *Vafflard*, Henri IV at Notre-Dame, on the day of his entry into Paris.

FIRST FLOOR. Paintings. Room I, to the left: 118. *Bassano*, Christ with the reed; *147. *J. F. de Troy*, Mme. de Miramion (d. 1696), foundress of the order of Miramionnes; 122. *Rigaud*, Lute-player; no number, *Zurbaran*, Drunkenness of Noah; 112. *Monginot*, Duet; 89. *Hoet the Elder*, Golden Calf; 171. *Italian School*, Singing to the guitar; 163. *Zurbaran*, Portrait of a mitred abbot; 45. *Deveria*, Marshal Bosquet; no number, *Franck* (?), Crucifixion; 92. *Jordaens*, Author; 115. *Oudry*, Stag-hunt; 15. *Moretto*, Portrait; 93. *Jordaens*, Woman with a ewer; 47. *Deveria*, Portrait of his daughter; 97. *Largillière*, Madame Deshoulières (?); 142. *Teniers the Elder*, Landscape; 42. *Dehodencq*, Bull-fight; *Rubens* (?), 129. *Thetis* demanding arms for

Achilles from Vulcan, 130. Death of Hector; 106. *Maratta*, John the Baptist; 87. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 145. *Van Thulden*, Achilles before King Lycomedes. — Room II: Small pictures and medals; souvenirs of Marshal Bosquet (1810-61). — Room III: Modern pictures, including: 58. *Falguière*, Mary Magdalen; no number, *Fantin-Latour*, Dances; 123. *Roll*, Hawker; 55. *Duez*, St. Francis of Assisi; no number, *E. Carrière*, Mother and child; no number, *E. Degas*, *Handling cotton at New Orleans; 29. *Capdevielle*, Marriage at Laruns; no number, *Deyrolles*, The pardon of Fouesnant; 121. *Ribot*, Good Samaritan; 18. *Bordes*, Attila; no number, *Fantin-Latour*, The poet's dream; 44. *Deveria*, Birth of Henri IV (replica of the original in the Louvre). — Room IV: Modern French paintings. — Room V: Engravings and modern paintings, incl. The furrow, by *Debat-Ponsan*. — Rooms VI & VII: Natural history collection, incl. a fine collection of eggs; mummy; costumes and reliefs from the Pyrenees, etc.

A little to the S.E. of the Musée lies the *Parc Beaumont* (Pl. F, 4), a fine public garden, containing the Renaissance *Palais d'Hiver* (p. 122), built in 1899, and a bronze statue of *Jéliotte*, the minstrel (1713-97), erected in 1901, and other pieces of sculpture.

From Pau to Bordeaux, see pp. 64-62; to Oloron (Vallée d'Aspe), see R. 19; to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes, see R. 20.

II. From Pau to Lourdes.

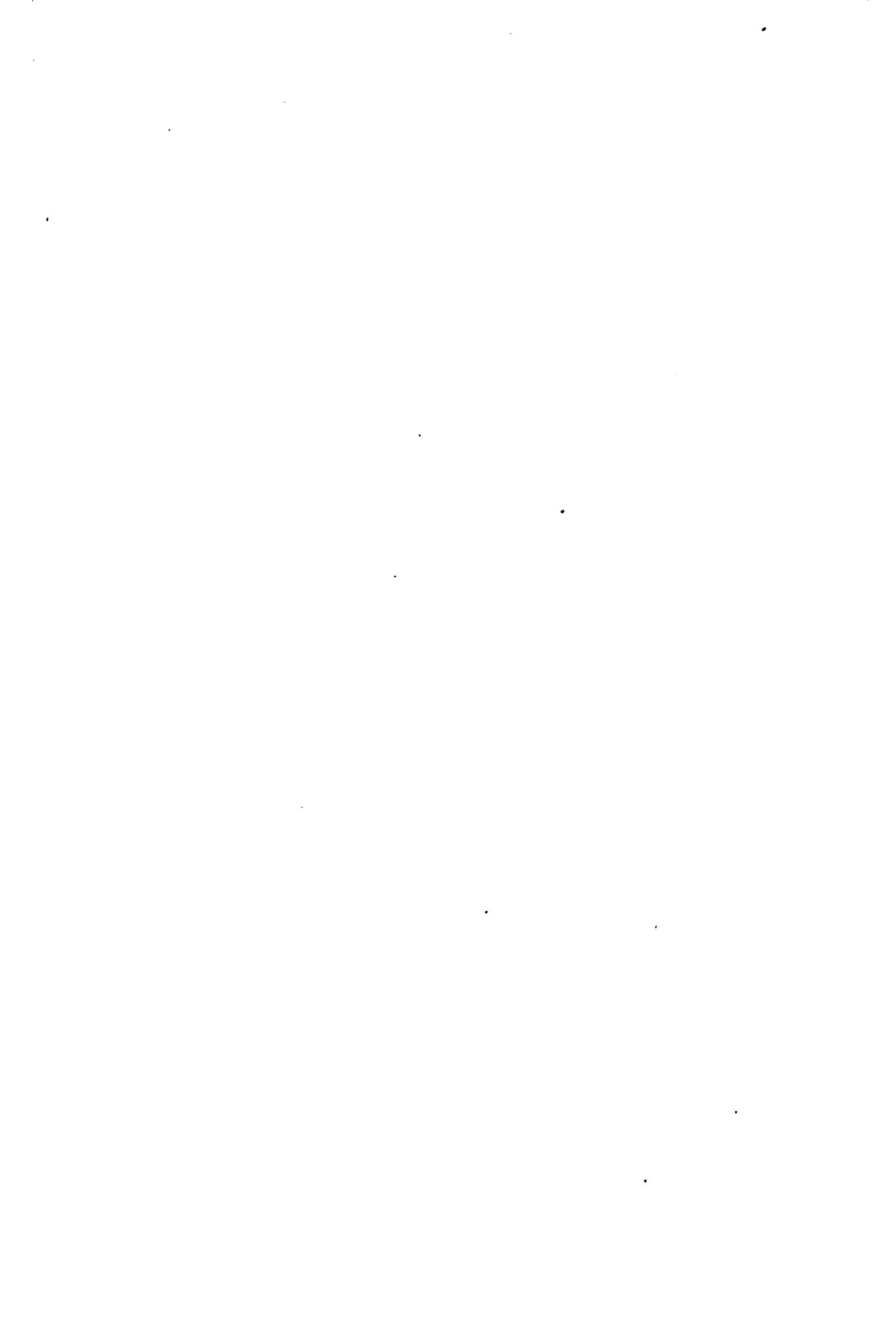
24 M. RAILWAY in 40-65 min. (fares 4 fr. 50, 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.). Best views generally to the right. — Tickets may be obtained at any of the stations, permitting the traveller to break the journey at Lourdes for not more than 24 hours.

Beyond Pau we continue to ascend the valley of the Gave de Pau, on the right bank. — 70 M. (from Bayonne) Assat. — 76½ M. Coarraze-Nay. Coarraze, on the left of the line, is the place where Henri IV was brought up in the simple fashion of the peasants, running about bare-footed and bare-headed. Nay (Hôt. de France; du Commerce), on the left bank of the Gave, is an industrial town with 3670 inhab., producing a large proportion of the bonnets worn by the inhabitants of the Pyrenees, and also Turkish fezes. — 77½ M. Dufau.

80½ M. Montaut-Bétharram. Bétharram (Hôt. de France), ½ M. to the S. of the station, is a resort of pilgrims, dating from the time of the Crusades. It lies on the left bank of the Gave, which is here spanned by a picturesque ivy-clad bridge. On the other side are the church and *Lestelle*, with the hotel. The Church (17th cent.) is remarkable for the richness and bad taste of its decoration. Beside it is a series of Romanesque Chapels (of ancient origin but restored in the 19th cent.), marking the Stations of the Cross, and containing sculptured groups. On the top of the hill are a Mt. Calvary and a Church of the Resurrection.

The Grottes de Bétharram, 13/4 M. to the S., about 2 M. in length, form a remarkable series of caverns in four stories, of which the highest and the lowest, lit by electricity, are shown to visitors (adm. 5 fr., to the Grotte Supérieure alone, 3 fr.).

The route now becomes for some distance very interesting. After passing (83 M.) St. Pé (St. Pierre), a small town to the left, we obtain a striking view to the right of the pilgrimage-churches, the grotto and the town and castle of Lourdes.



— — — — —

90 M. Lourdes. — Hotels (previous arrangement desirable, especially in Aug. and Sept.; omn. 50 c.). In the Rue de la Grotte: GR.-HÔT. D'ANGLE-HERRE (Pl. e, B, 3; No. 158), R. 5, B. 1, déj. 4, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 12-15 fr.; GR.-BÔT. HEINS ET DU BOULEVARD (Pl. f, C, 3; 144-148, six houses), R. from 3, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 12 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE LA GROTTE (Pl. g, D. 3; 86), halfway up the slope, with view, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, DE $4\frac{1}{2}$ (in the restaurant déj. 4, D. 5), pens. from 10 fr., good; GR.-HÔT. DE LA CHAPELLE (Pl. e, C, 3; 150), with lift, R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, déns. 12 fr.; *HÔT. MODERNE (Pl. d; B, 3), almost opposite, R. from 5, B. 1, lij. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 14 fr.; GR.-HÔT. ROYAL (Pl. a, B, 2; 158), with lift, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. $12\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. DE NOTRE-DAME DE LOURDES (Pl. b, B, 3; open April-Oct.), R. from 3, B. 1, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; NOUVEL HÔTEL, Chemin du Paradis 7; GR.-HÔT. DES AMBASSADEURS & DE TOULOUSE RÉUNIS (Pl. k; D, 2), Boul. de la Grotte 66, R. from 5, B. 1, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 12 fr., good; GR.-HÔT. DE LONDRES (Pl. l; D, 2), opposite, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 fr., these two with a view of the church; HÔT. BELGE ET DE MADRID (Pl. n; D, 2), Boul. de la Grotte 60, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; ST. JOSEPH (Pl. o; D, 2), next door; *HENRI-QUATRE, DU PARC, ET DU SACRÉ-CŒUR RÉUNIS (Pl. p; D, 2), Boul. de la Grotte 67, B. 60 c., déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE L'ANGE-GARDIEN (Pl. m; D, 2), Boul. de la Grotte; DES AMÉRICAINS (Pl. i; D, 3, 4), Rue de la Grotte 58; MOURA ET DU COMMERCE (Pl. q; E, 2, 3), near the parish-church, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. 9 fr., very fair; BELLEVUE (Pl. h; D, 3), Rue de la Grotte 58, R. from 2, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; DE L'ERMITAGE (Pl. t; A, 3), Chemin du Calvaire, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; RICHELIEU (Pl. u; B, 3), Rue Sainte-Marie, pens. from 7 fr.; DE LA POSTE, Place Marcadal, R. from 2, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; DE LA PAIX, Rue de la Paix, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; DES PYRÉNÉES (Pl. r; F, 4), DE FRANCE (Pl. s; F, 5), Place du Champ-Commun 1 and 9. — Near the station: TERMINUS TOURING HOTEL, well spoken of; BEAU-SÉJOUR, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 7 fr. — *Buffet*, at the station, with rooms, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good.

Cabs, from the station to town or vice versa, 50 c. each pers. (when not less than 2); per hr. in the town $1\frac{3}{4}$ fr., with two horses $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., landau $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; at night 50 c. extra. Trunk, 30 c. — To the Grottes de Bétharram (p. 126), 3 fr. there and back, motor 5 fr.

Tramways (uniform fare 15 c.) from the station to the Basilica via the Boulevard or the Place Marcadal; from the station to Soum (p. 142; cable-railway up the Pic de Jer, p. 129).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, F, 2, 3), behind the parish-church, to the left. — Syndicat d'Initiative, Place Marcadal 11 (open in summer).

Lourdes is a small town of 8708 inhab., on the right bank of the Gave du Pau, at the point where the river, descending from the valley of Argelès, turns abruptly W. towards the plain. It is built at the foot of a hill on which stands an ancient Castle (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), which formerly commanded the entrance of the valley and was often besieged in the middle ages. This castle (adm. 25 c.) affords a beautiful view of the valley and the Pyrenees. The entrance (Pl. E, 3) is in the town, to the E. A new Church (Pl. F, 3) was begun near there in 1877, but after the death of the curé who undertook the enterprise the work was suspended until 1900. It has been used for services since 1903, though the steeple is not yet completed.

The present importance and celebrity of the town are due to its Pilgrimage, dating only from 1858.

Bernadette Soubirous (who died in a convent in 1879), a peasant-girl, then about 14 years of age, alleged that the Virgin had several times

appeared to her in a grotto and ordered that a shrine should be erected on the spot, to which many would resort for prayer. Lovers of the marvellous and pilgrims soon flocked thither, at first from the neighbourhood, then from all parts of France as well as from abroad, many of them, doubtless, drawn by the reports of the miraculous cures attributed to a spring issuing from the rock of the grotto. Now not a day passes in the season without pilgrims arriving either singly or in large organized parties. With the aid of the clergy, and by the admixture of a little of the political-religious element in the manifestations, the interest is so far kept up that from every quarter special trains are despatched (especially in summer) bringing thousands of passengers, ailing or not, to pay their devotions and to satisfy their curiosity. — The chief pilgrimages take place between the middle of Aug. and the middle of Sept.; in that month in 1903 there arrived in Lourdes 132 trains of 80,000 pilgrims in all. This is a most interesting time to visit Lourdes, especially during the 'national pilgrimage' lasting three days about Aug. 20th, but the tourist will do well to lay his plans to avoid sleeping at Lourdes. The 'Procession du St. Sacrement', in the afternoon, is the most imposing religious ceremony, and the torch-light procession, about 8 p. m., is very pretty in fine weather. — Visitors should beware of pickpockets.

The Boulevard de la Grotte leads from the station to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Grotto, crossing the Gave and a square. A church has been built on the top and another at the foot of the cliff in which it lies; the course of the Gave has been diverted so as to make room for a promenade in front of the grotto; while between the bridge and the churches lies a broad square, adorned with statues of the Virgin and St. Michael, and with a cross which is sometimes illuminated. The left side and the Boul. de la Grotte are occupied by Shops for the sale of mementoes, religious articles, and so forth.

The Grotto (Pl. A, 2), in the rocks beside the river, is a recess about 15 ft. deep and 15 ft. wide, now closed with a railing. On a rock projecting above, to the right, is a statue by Fabisch, representing the Virgin as Bernadette described her, in a white robe with a blue scarf. The walls of the grotto are hung with crutches and other votive offerings. In front are a pulpit and benches. To the left is the *Miraculous Spring*, now confined by a wall garnished with taps, through which the water flows into basins in which the pilgrims bathe. For certain ailments the remarkable coldness of the water renders it dangerous. Inspection permitted from 2 to 3 p. m.

The *Church of the Rosary* (Pl. A, 2; 1885-89) stands in front of the Basilica, built above the grotto. It has the form of a rotunda in the Byzantine style. Two flights of steps and two large inclined planes, in the shape of horseshoes, supported by arcades, give access to the terrace above. Fifteen chapels in the interior of the church radiate from the centre beneath the dome. — The *Basilica* (Pl. A, 2), about 65 ft. higher up, is a richly ornamented building in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., designed by Hipp. Durand. It was consecrated in 1876 in presence of thirty-five archbishops and bishops, presided over by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, and the Papal Nuncio, who crowned the statue of the Virgin (by Raffl). An elegant tower rises on the W. front. The interior, which consists simply of a nave with side-chapels, is hung all over with

gold or gilded hearts, banners, medallions, inscribed tablets, and other votive offerings. A crypt, with double nave, extends beneath the whole length of the church.

On a hill (good view) to the S. of the Basilica stands a *Calvary* (Pl. A, 2, 3). In the neighbourhood of the grotto are buildings for the use of the pilgrims, *Convents*, an *Asylum for the Aged*, an *Orphanage*, etc. The *Hospice de Notre-Dame-des-Douleurs* (Pl. B, 3), or *St. Frai* (after its foundress), receives most of the sick pilgrims on their arrival, and during the great pilgrimages presents a striking spectacle of human suffering.

There are a number of other and larger grottoes in the 'Mt. Calvary'. In the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Spélugue* (now a chapel) articles made of reindeer horn were discovered; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on is the *Grotte du Loup*, of great depth.

The *Pic de Jer* or *Ger* (3115 ft.), to the S. of Lourdes, is ascended by a cable-railway, beginning about $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the railway-station of *Soum* (p. 142; tramway, p. 127), and starting every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (return-fare $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The summit (restaurant), marked by a cross illuminated by electricity at night, commands a magnificent *Panorama.

Excursions are often made to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Lac de Lourdes* (1380 ft.), a moraine lake about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference, with erratic blocks in the vicinity (café-restaurant). The route follows the road to Pau on the right bank of the Gave to the church of *Poueyferré*, where it diverges to the left.

From Lourdes to Cauterets, St. Sauveur, Barèges, etc., see RR. 21, 22, 23.

III. From Lourdes to Toulouse.

110 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{3}{4}$ -6 hrs. (fares 19 fr. 90, 13 fr. 50, 8 fr. 70 c.).

92 M. (from Bayonne) *Adé*. Beyond ($96\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ossun*, a small town on the left, the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre* (p. 160) appears in the distance to the right. — $99\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Juillan*.

$102\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tarbes (Buffet)*. — Hotels. *DE LA PAIX*, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., *DES AMBASSADEURS ET DE LONDRES*, R. 2-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., both Place Maubourguet; *DU COMMERCE ET DE LA POSTE*, Rue Massey 8, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{3}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{4}$, pens. $9\frac{1}{2}$ fr., omn. 30 c.; *DE PARIS ET DE L'EUROPE*, Rue Thiers 21, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; *DE LA GARE*, with restaurant, déj. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *DE STRASBOURG*, unpretending, at the station.

Cabs. With 2 seats, per drive $\frac{3}{4}$, per hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., at night 1 and 2 fr.; with 4 seats, 1, 2, $1\frac{1}{4}$, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; outside the octroi limits 50 c. extra. — Post & Telegraph Office, Place Maubourguet. — Syndicat d'Initiative (daily 8.30-12 & 2-6), Place Maubourguet 16.

Tarbes (995 ft.), with 26,055 inhab., the chief town of the department of the *Hautes-Pyrénées* and the seat of a bishop, is situated in a rich plain on the left bank of the Adour. Its importance dates from the middle ages, when it became the capital of the County of Bigorre. The English occupied it only from 1360 to 1406, but it suffered greatly during the religious wars of the 16th cent., in which it was taken and retaken seven times.

The Avenue Bertrand-Barère, a few yards to the left of the exit from the station, leads direct to the Place Maubourguet; while the Rue Victor-Hugo, straight in front, brings us to the *Cathedral* or *Sède*. The latter is a heavy but unimposing building of the 12-14th cent., the finest feature of which is the octagonal *eupola* (14th cent.) above the transept. Over the high-altar is a huge canopy. On

each side of the nave is a double tier of noteworthy wood-carving, the upper tier adorned with tasteful iron railings.

The Rue Abbé-Torné, to the left of the cathedral, leads to the *Place Maubourguet*, the centre of the town. From the end of this Place the Rue Thiers leads to the right in the direction of the *Stud* (apply to the concierge); we follow the Rue Soult, to the left, to the *Allées Carnot*, a fine promenade with a statue in bronze of the surgeon *Larrey* (1766-1842), a native of the Hautes-Pyrénées. — In the Rue Larrey, on the left before reaching the Allées, are a handsome *Theatre* and a large market.

This street leads to the E. end of the town where are two other large squares, the *Place Marcadieu* or market-place and the *Forail* or place where the fairs are held. In the former is the large *Fountain Duvignau-Bousigues*, of considerable artistic merit, with sculptures (1893-96) representing the local arts and industries and the animals and streams of the Pyrenees. The *Forail* presents a curious sight when the people from the mountains come to sell their commodities, and the Spaniards come to buy mules. Tarbes is the chief mart for the excellent horses of the Pyrenees.

The Rue des Grands-Fossés leads back to the *Place Maubourguet*, passing the *Place de la République*, with the new *Hôtel de Ville* (1906), in front of which is a *Monument for 1792*, erected in 1903.

The most interesting feature in Tarbes is the magnificent **JARDIN MASSEY**, 550 yds. to the N. of the *Place Maubourguet*, and a short distance to the E. of the station. It is planted with exotic trees, and threaded by streamlets, and affords a delightful promenade. Near a small lake here some 15th cent. *Cloisters*, from the abbey of St. Sever-de-Rustan (Hautes-Pyrénées), have been re-erected. The 48 capitals are covered with curious sculptures.

The garden also contains a small **MUSEUM**, in an attractive brick building, with a tower in the Moorish style. It is open on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, from 12 to 4 or 5; on other days for a gratuity. It contains sculptures, antiquities, and natural history collections, besides a picture gallery including examples of the Italian, Dutch, and modern French schools. — Fine view from the *Tower* of the Museum (25 c.).

From Tarbes to *Agen*, etc., see R. 12; to *Morcenx (Bordeaux)*, see p. 62; to *Cauterets*, *St. Sauveur*, *Barèges*, etc., see RR. 21, 22, 23; to *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*, see R. 24; to *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, see R. 25.

Quitting Tarbes, we pass between the *Jardin Massey* and the arsenal. Beyond *Marcadieu* (p. 162) the line to *Bagnères-de-Bigorre* diverges to the right. Beyond two tunnels and four small stations we cross a curved viaduct from which there is a fine view to the right, and ascend a steep gradient. Among the mountains, to the right, the most conspicuous are the *Pic de Montaigu*, the isolated *Pic du Midi de Bigorre*, and the double summit of the *Pic d'Arbizon*.

121 M. *Capvern*, station for the *Baths* of that name, which lie $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. and 3 M. to the S.W. (diligence, 1 fr.).

The Bains de Capvern (*Grand-Hôtel*, pens. from 12, omn. 2 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Séjour*, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Richelieu*; *des Bains*, pens. 7-8 fr.; *des Thermes de France*, pens. 6-7 fr.) — Furnished apartments. — Casino, have two springs, impregnated with sulphate of lime, resembling those of Bagnères-de-Bigorre (p. 162). The nearer and more important spring is that of *Hount-Caoudo*, the other that of *Le Bouridé*. There is a bath-establishment at each. Best time June 15th - Sept. 15th.

125 M. Lannemezan (*Hôt. de France*; *du Grand-Soleil*).

FROM LANNEMEZAN TO ARREAU, 16 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). This line ascends the *Vallée d'Aure*, a valley watered by the *Neste* and abounding in marble quarries of some importance and mineral springs for the most part little known. — The line crosses the *Canal de la Neste*. $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Labarthe-Avezac*, station for *Labarthe-de-Neste* (Lof-ficier; Forgue), with mineral springs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hèches* has quarries of black marble. 11 M. *Sarrancolin* is noted for its red marble veined with grey or yellow. — 16 M. *Arreau* (2280 ft.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre*, R. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Sajous*; *du Midi*), a small town on the *Neste d'Aure* and two of its affluents, is important as a centre for excursions (comp. the Map, p. 170). The finest is that over the *Col d'Aspin* to (7 M.) *Bagnères-de-Bigorre* (comp. p. 168). Another route ('route thermale', pp. 139, 161, 186; brakes, see p. 168) leads to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bagnères-de-Luchon* (p. 187), by a road ascending the valley of the *Neste de Louron* via (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Avajan*, where we cross the river (leaving the old road on the right) and (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Loudervielle*; then ascending in zigzags to the (12 M.) *Port de Peyresourde* (5070 ft.) and re-descending into the *Vallée de Larboust*, where at (16 M.) *Cazeaux-de-Larboust* (p. 170) we join the route from the *Lac d'Oô* to *Bagnères-de-Luchon*.

FROM ARREAU to ARAGNOUET, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., carriage-road (tourist-cars in the season; diligence to St. Lary), ascending the upper part of the *Vallée d'Aure*, from which various mountain-ascents may be made by the robust pedestrian. — 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Oadéac* (2300 ft.; hot.), an ancient village, has two bath-establishments. — 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Anciran* (Bellevue). 3 M. *Guchen* (2455 ft.; inn), whence the *Pic d'Arbizon* (9290 ft.) may be ascended in 5 hrs. (with guide). — From (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vielle-Aure* (*Hôt. Passerieu*) numerous frontier-peaks may be ascended. The best view is obtained from the *Pic de Lustou* (9925 ft.), an excursion which usually requires more than one day (ascent 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide necessary). — 7 M. *St. Lary*. — From (9 M.) *Tramezaïgues* (3180 ft.) a road ascends the *Vallée de Rioumajou* to the (3 hrs.) *Hospice de Rioumajou*, whence two mule-tracks cross the frontier into Spain. The *Pic de Batoa* (9958 ft.; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Tramezaïgues; with guide) commands a still finer view than the *Pic de Lustou*. — 13 M. *Castets* (3610 ft.); then *Fabian* (Chalet-Hôtel Fouga). — 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aragnouet* (3970 ft.), the last village in the valley, from which various ascents may be made.

128 M. *Cantaous-Tuzaguet*; 131 M. *St. Laurent-St-Paul*; 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aventignan* (Grotto of Gargas, see below). We cross the Garonne and reach —

135 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Montréjeau** ('Mont-Royal'; *Buffet*; *Hôt. du Parc*, in the town; *Lecler*, on the slope; small hotels at the station), a town of 2618 inhab., $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, on the edge of a plateau overlooking the Garonne and commanding a fine view. — To *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, see R. 25.

About 5 M. to the S.W. of Montréjeau, beyond the village of (3 M.) *Aventignan* (see above), at which the custodian resides, is the Grotto of Gargas (adm. 1 fr., with illumination 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. and fee), with remarkable stalactites and stalagmites, and an arched roof 55 ft. high. The name is said to be derived from a chieftain who used it as a prison.

The line now follows the valley of the Garonne and skirts the mountains for some time, affording a series of fine views. Beyond 139 M.) *Martres-de-Rivière* it crosses the river.

143 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Gaudens (*Hôt. Ferrière; de France*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.), a town of 7277 inhab., once very prosperous, situated on an eminence and commanding a fine view. The Romanesque *Church*, of the 11-12th cent., has a Gothic portal of the 16th century. The interior is decorated with antique tapestry and modern paintings.

About 6 M. to the S. (omnibus in summer; 1 fr. 25 c.) is the village of **Encausse** (*Hôt. de Paris; de Londres*), the mineral waters of which are used both for drinking and bathing. — Pretty neighbourhood.

Near (150 M.) **Labarthe-Inard** we see on the right the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Montespan* ('Mont-Hispan') of the 13-15th centuries. We cross the Garonne. — 155 M. **St. Martory**, a place probably called, like others which bear the name Martres, after some martyrdom in the days of the Saracens. To the left the old *Château de Montpezat*. Farther on is another bridge over the Garonne, near which is the mouth of an irrigation canal, 40 M. in length, constructed with the object of watering the vast plain which extends lower down the river on the left.

At (159 M.) **Boussens** (*Hôtel Picard*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.) the Garonne becomes navigable. A visit hence, to the S., to the ruins of the *Château de Roquefort* (12-13th cent.), and the fine modern Romanesque church of that village takes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., there and back.

From Boussens to *Aulus*, viâ *St. Girons*, see R. 26.

Near the town of (161 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Martres - Tolosane** (to the left) are the remains of a Roman villa, discovered in 1826.

169 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Julien**. *St-Elix*, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. off, to the N., has a Renaissance château. The scenery becomes less interesting as the line recedes farther and farther from the mountains.

187 M. **Muret** (*Hôtel de France*, Place Lafayette), on the Garonne, with 3911 inhabitants. The *Church* dates from the 14th and 15th cent., but the interior has been altered in the classic style and recently adorned with mural paintings. To the left of the entrance is a cross from Bomarsund, presented by Marshal Niel. In the oblong Allée Niel are bronze statues (by St. Jean and Crauk respectively) of the musician *Dalayrac* (1753-1809) and *Marshal Niel* (1802-69), both natives of Muret.

In the neighbouring plain, to the N., the army of Dom Pedro, King of Aragon, marching to the succour of Toulouse, was in 1213 defeated by Simon de Montfort the Elder, the king with 15-20,000 of his followers being slain.

192 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Portet-St-Simon**, at the confluence of the Garonne and the *Ariège*, is the junction for Foix (R. 27). On the left is the loop-line connecting the line from Auch and the St. Cyprien station at Toulouse (see p. 84). Then, crossing the Garonne for the last time and passing (196 M.) **St. Agne**, we cross the Canal du Midi, and beyond *Pont-des-Demoiselles* and a short tunnel, we reach the *Gare Matabiau* at —

200 M. **Toulouse** (buffet), see p. 75.

19. From Pau to Oloron. Vallée d'Aspe.

From Pau to Oloron, $21\frac{1}{2}$ M., RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.); thence DILIGENCE to (26 M.) Urdos in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fare 4 fr. 20 c.). From Urdos to ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Jaca, carriage-road (Spanish 'courrier' from Canfranc, fare 2 pesetas), and railway thence to (69 M.) Huesca and to (46 M. farther) Saragossa. — Railway from Oloron to Bedous under construction (to be continued to Jaca).

Pau, see p. 122. — This line, which coincides at first with that to Laruns and Eaux-Bonnes (R. 20), crosses the Gave, ascends the valley of the Nez to the S., and then turns to the W. — Beyond (5 M.) Gan (2710 inhab.), on the left, the train mounts a considerable gradient, and traverses successively a short tunnel, four viaducts (the second of which, 100 ft. high, is curved), and two more tunnels, the last being 620 yds. in length. — At ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Buzy (buffet), the branch to Laruns diverges to the left (p. 135).

$21\frac{1}{2}$ M. Oloron-Ste-Marie (892 ft.; *Hôt. de la Poste; Loustatot*), the ancient *Iluro*, is an industrial and commercial town of 9078 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the Gaves d'Ossau and d'Aspe, which together form the Gave d'Oloron. The station is situated in the suburb of *Ste. Marie*, on the left bank of the Gave d'Aspe. The *Church of Ste. Marie* is a Romanesque-Gothic building of the 11-14th cent., with an interesting portal under a porch and a low Gothic W. tower. The carvings (12-13th cent.) in the pediments of the portal, etc., will repay inspection. The *Church of Ste. Croix*, in Oloron itself, dating from the 11th cent., has a gilded wooden altar of the 17th cent. in the Spanish style, and in the apses are paintings by Romain Cazes. The town has fine promenades and the remains of ramparts.

From Oloron to Sauveterre and Mauléon (*Puydo*) see p. 121.

The Vallée d'Aspe, to the S. of Oloron, is traversed by a good carriage-road, one of the best and most frequented of those which cross the Pyrenees. The valley is uninteresting till beyond Asasp, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Oloron, and its finest parts lie between that point and Fort d'Urdos, about 18 M. higher up. In breadth it hardly exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., while in many places it becomes a mere gorge which the Gave has worn in the prevailing limestone. Bears are found in the woods here.

The ROAD TO URDOS follows the left bank of the Gave d'Aspe. At ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Bidos* the road to (10 M.) St. Christau diverges to the left.

An omnibus plies in summer from Oloron to *St. Christau* (1 fr. 50 c.), affording a convenient means of traversing the uninteresting portion of the valley, *St. Christau* being only about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Asasp (see below).

St. Christau (1005 ft.; *Hôt. du Grand-Turc; du Mogol; de la Poste*; furnished chalets and apartments) is a thermal station possessing sulphureous and other waters especially efficacious in diseases of the mouth and throat. *Etablissement de Bains* and *Casino*. — To the S. is *Mont Binet* (4020 ft.; 3 hrs.), an easy ascent; to the E., the *Pic d'Escuret* (4728 ft.; 4 hrs.).

Passing (3 M.) *Gurmengon* and (4 M.) *Arros*, we reach ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of *Asasp*, beyond which on the left bank (bridge) is *Lurbe*. — We now leave on the right the valley of the Lourdios (road to Aramits, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) and soon enter the first gorge of the valley of the Gave.

From ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Escot* a route crosses the *Col de Marieblanque* (3025 ft.) to (3 hrs.) *Bielle*, in the Vallée d'Ossau (p. 136).

Our road now crosses the Gave d'Aspe by the *Pont d'Escot*. To the left, on a rock, is a Latin inscription of doubtful authenticity, stating that the Duumvir L. Valerius Vernus twice repaired this route. Near the bridge are the small *Baths of Escot*, frequented by the natives only. — We cross another bridge.

11 M. *Sarrance* (1190 ft.; inn), with a pilgrims' shrine and a ruined convent. As we continue to ascend the valley we pass successively a waterfall, the *Pont Suzon*, the *Cirque d'Ourdinse*, to the left, with the *Pic de Mousté* (5235 ft.; ascended from *Bedous* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and a second gorge.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bedous* (Hôt. de la Paix), situated in a basin which must have formed a lake before the waters of the torrent had sufficiently scooped out the gorge. The hillocks in this basin are composed of ophite, a volcanic product.

A path, difficult in places, leads hence to *Laruns* (p. 136) in 7 hrs. via *Aydius* and the *Col de Sieste* or the *Col de Rioutort* (about 5600 ft.).

Farther on, in the valley of Aspe, is *Suberlaché*, a small watering-place, with chalybeate and sulphur springs.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Accous* (1470 ft.) is supposed to be the *Aspa Luca* of the Romans. A path, affording fine views, leads hence in 4-5 hrs. to *Eaux-Chaudes* over the *Col d'Iseye* (about 6560 ft.).

The valley again narrows to a gorge, midway in which is the *Pont d'Esquit*, boldly spanning the torrent. Travellers bound for *Urdos* cross neither this nor the next bridge. — 20 M. *Pont de Lescun*, leading into the valley of that name.

The Gave de Lescun forms a picturesque waterfall, near a cottage, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the bridge. The hamlet of Lescun (2960 ft.; Hotel) is about $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on. The comparatively easy and interesting ascent of the **Pic d'Anie* (8215 ft.; guide, 15 fr.) may be made from Lescun in 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. We pass the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) little thermal chalybeate *Baths of Labérouat*, and beyond the huts of (1 hr.) *Azuns* (5900 ft.), we climb the slopes of the *Pic de Contende* to the (1 hr.) *Source of the Lauga*, and then ascend the mountain on its E. side. The magnificent panorama from the summit is one of the most striking in the Pyrenees. — Other ascents are those of the *Pic de la Table des Trois Rois* (7985 ft.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), on the ancient frontier of Béarn, Aragon, and Navarre; and the *Pic de la Rusque*, or *de las Tajeras* (7815 ft.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), in Spain.

Passing (21 M.) *Eygun* and (23 M.) *Etsaut*, the road again crosses the torrent, by the (24 M.) *Pont de Sebers*, and enters a gorge at the end of which, on the left, rises (24 M.) the **Fort d'Urdos* or the *Portalet* (2605 ft.), presenting a striking and picturesque appearance. This fort, constructed in 1838-48, is to a great extent built on a rock overhanging the torrent, and is reached by no less than 506 steps. All that is visible is a frontage flanked by two turrets and some walls, only distinguishable from the rocks by their embrasures; but within there is accommodation for 3000 men.

Recrossing to the right bank by the *Pont d'Urdos*, at the foot of the fort, we enter another small basin about 3 M. long.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Urdos (2493 ft.; *Hôtel Ferras*), the last French village.

FROM URDOS TO GABAS, by a mule-track in 6, and by a footpath in 5 hours. The former passes to the N. of the *Pics de Lorry* (7350 ft.) and *d'Ayous* (7585 ft.), and leads over the *Col d'Aas de Bielle* (7105 ft.; 4 hrs.), beyond which there is a splendid view of the *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* (p. 141); then via the plateau of *Bious-Artigues* (p. 140) whence Gabas is reached in an hour. — The footpath ascends to the S. of the *Pic Hourquette* (7820 ft.) to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Biou*, to the N. of the *Pic de Moines* (8012 ft.). We descend by *Bious-Artigues*.

28 M. Hospital, in ruins; then another gorge, followed by a small basin and (29 M.) the *Auberge du Peillou* (good).

The ascent of the *Visaurin* (8755 ft.), the highest summit of the mountains of the Aspe, takes 7 hrs. from Peillou (guide, 20 fr.). The *Pic d'Aspe*, or *Pico de la Garganta* (8675 ft.), also in Spain, requires 5 hrs.

Beyond (30 M.) a deserted *Foundry* a path goes on up the valley, while our road turns to the left and passes an inn.

34 M. Le Somport or *Port d'Urdos* (5380 ft.) on the frontier, the *Summus Portus* of the Romans, through which passed the road from *Caesarea Augusta* (Saragossa) to *Iluro* (Oloron). A part of the army of Abd-er-Rahman, which was defeated by Charles Martel in 732, invaded France by this route. The view from the col is limited and the surroundings are bare and gloomy.

FROM LE SOMPORT TO GABAS, 5 hrs., by a path which passes to the S. of the *Pic d'Arnousse* (7020 ft.) and over the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col des Moines* (7230 ft.), beyond which we descend, in view of the majestic *Pic du Midi*, and join the path from the *Col de Biou* (see above).

The road now descends in zigzags on the Spanish side. **35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Hospital** of *Santa Cristina*, in ruins. — **38 M. Fort San Antonio**.

41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Canfranc (3410 ft.; *Hôtel Sisas*), a small place on the right bank of the *Aragon*, above which rises an ancient castle. — Farther on are two highly picturesque gorges, between which, on the left, rises the *Peña-Collarada* (9460 ft.; ascended in 5 hrs.), the summit of which affords an extensive view. — **44 M. Villanua**; **50 M. Castiello**.

57 M. Jaca (2690 ft.; *Fonda Mayor*), a walled town, with 4900 inhabitants. The interesting *Cathedral* dates from the 14-15th cent.; the *Citadel* (fine view from the top) from the 16th. — A railway runs hence to (69 M.) *Huesca*, the chief town of the province, and to (46 M. farther) *Saragossa* (see *Baedeker's Spain and Portugal*).

20. Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, and their Environs.

I. From Pau to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes.

RAILWAY to (24 M.) *Laruns* in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 95, 1 fr. 90 c.); thence railway-omnibus to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eaux-Bonnes* (electr. tramway projected) and *Eaux-Chaudes*, in 40 min. (fare 1 fr. 50 c.); other vehicles outside the station cheaper. Best view from seats on the outside. Landau for 4-5 pers., 8 fr.

From *Pau* (p. 122) to (12 M.) *Buzy*, see p. 133. — Leaving the line to Oloron on the right, we approach the *Gave d'Ossau*, and

cross it by means of a viaduct, 100 ft. in height. — 16 M. Arudy (Hôtel de la France; de la Poste), to the left, a place of some size.

The *Vallée d'Ossau begins here and extends S. to Gabas (p. 140), a distance of about 16 M. Sometimes, however, the name is restricted to the part between Arudy, where the Gave d'Ossau turns to the W. in the direction of Oloron, and Laruns (see below), where it descends from Eaux-Chaudes and is joined by the Valentin, which comes from Eaux-Bonnes. The valley of Ossau is one of the most picturesque in the Pyrenees, although the mountains which flank it have been to a great extent stripped of their woods since the 18th century. At the upper end is the famous Pic du Midi d'Ossau; at the end of the lateral valley the Pic de Ger (p. 138), celebrated for its panorama. The valley, in which lie Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes, watering-places of the first rank, is separated from the Vallée d'Aspe (p. 133) only by a minor chain of hills, easy to cross and affording fine excursions. — The valley of Ossau, like that of Aspe, once formed a small commonwealth, which retained its privileges for a long time after its annexation to Béarn, and for still longer its peculiar manners and costumes. Traces of both still linger in the more sequestered parts of the valley. Curious costumes are still to be seen at Laruns on holidays, especially on the festival of the Assumption (Aug. 15th). The hoods worn by the women are characteristic.

At (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Izeste (Hôt. des Pyrénées), where the valley begins to form a picturesque gorge, there is an interesting grotto (5 fr. for one or more persons). — 20 M. Bielle (inn), the ancient capital of the viscounts of Ossau. The Church of St. Vivien (15-16th cent.) has some fine sculptures. Near it are some curious houses of the same date. — To Escot, see p. 134.

21 M. Pont-de-Béon. We now reach the mountains and traverse two short tunnels. To the left lies Louvie-Soubiron, with abandoned quarries of Ossau marble.

24 M. Laruns (1650 ft.; Hôtel des Touristes; des Voyageurs), with 2061 inhab., has marble quarries of high repute. To Bedous, see p. 134.

Farther on to the right our road leaves the old road to Eaux-Chaudes via the Hourat (p. 138), recommended to pedestrians on account of the view. Beyond a bridge over the Gave d'Ossau we reach the (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) point where the New Roads to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes diverge. For the latter, see p. 139. That to Eaux-Bonnes leaves the old and steep road below on the left, and ascends the N.E. flank of the Gourzy (p. 138) in zigzags, affording fine views. — Eaux-Bonnes is not visible until we are close to it.

II. Eaux-Bonnes.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL DES PRINCES, R. 5, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 11 fr., HÔT. DE FRANCE, R. from 2, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., both by the Jardin Darralde; GR.-HÔT. DE LA PAIX, near the Thermal Establishment, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DES THERMES & MAISON TOURNÉ, beside the church, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 9 fr.; GR.-HÔT. CONTINENTAL (open all the year), by the Jardin Darralde, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 7-11 fr.; HÔT. BERNIS, Place Sainte Eugénie, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-14 fr.; DE LA POSTE (open all the year), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 8 fr., DES PYRÉNÉES, by the Jardin Darralde. — *Furnished Houses and Private Pensions* abound.

Cafés at the Casino and the Hôtel des Princes.

Thermal Establishments. Tariff for drinking and gargling, from June 25th to Aug. 25th, 20 fr.; at other times during the season, 10 fr.; family sub-



scription, 50 fr. — Bath, from 7 to 10 a. m.: from June 25th to Aug. 25th, 2 fr.; at other hours and other seasons, 1 fr.; douche, 1 fr.; bath and douche, 2 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 50 c. — Tourists have the privilege of drinking once at the springs gratis.

Casino (open July 1st-Aug. 31st; see below): subscription for a fortnight, entitling to 7 representations, 10 fr. 2 pers. 15 fr., 3 pers. 20 fr., 4 pers. 25 fr.; per month. 15, 25, 35, or 40 fr. — Concerts daily in the Jardin Darralde.

Horses and Mounted Guides: *Lanusse Fils*, etc. — There is no fixed tariff; charges vary from 6 to 10 fr. a day.

Guides on foot. *Carrère*, *Esquerre*, etc. — No tariff; 8 to 11 fr. a day.

Eaux-Bonnes (2455 ft.), with 768 inhab., is situated at the confluence of two torrents, the Valentin and the Sourde, at the entrance to an extremely picturesque gorge between lofty mountains, which leave a very narrow space between them. Its chief importance, however, is due to the springs of sulphureous, sodic, and calcic waters, in which chloride of sodium is the chief ingredient. These waters are efficacious in throat and bronchial affections and in tubercular consumption. The climate is mild in summer, but in consequence of the altitude the season is short. There are few attractions for the ordinary tourist.

The centre of *Eaux-Bonnes* is the *Jardin Darralde*, a small park planted with fine trees, in which a band plays in the afternoon and evening. At one end is the *Casino*, the terrace of which commands a fine view of the Pic de Ger (p. 138).

Ascending the Rue Nationale beyond the *Jardin*, we soon reach the principal *Etablissement Thermal*, which contains the pump-room, supplied by the Old Spring (Source Vieille; 89° 26' Fahr.), and baths. The water has a distinctly sulphureous odour but is less disagreeable to taste than to smell; it should be used with precaution. Farther up, at the end of the village, is a pavilion containing the pump-room of the *Fontaine Froide* (52° 4' Fahr.). Opposite are some schools, and to the left, a Protestant Church. The mineral waters rise near here from the *Butte du Trésor*, on which is a kiosque. Near the bridge over the Valentin is the *Etablissement Orteig* or *Néo-Thermes*.

Eaux-Bonnes has fine promenades. The *Promenade Eynard* leads round the *Butte du Trésor*, which may be reached from the interior of the *Etablissement Thermal*. The fine *Promenade de l'Impératrice* or *du Gros-Hêtre* diverges from the former behind the *Butte*, and runs beneath pleasant trees at a uniform height above the valley of the Valentin, for about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. Above the *Cascade d'Iscoo* it crosses a bridge 80 ft. high, and joins another road, which leads to the fine *Cascade du Gros-Hêtre* (dairy), near a wooden bridge, about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the village. We may return hence by the *Promenade du Valentin*, above the preceding, on the left bank of the stream, passing the pretty *Cascade des Eaux-Bonnes*.

On the other side of the village is the *Promenade Horizontale*, for pedestrians only, on the flank of the Gourzy (see p. 138), which

affords pretty views of the valley. Beginning at the terrace of the Casino, it extends for over a mile, and is continued by a footpath as far as the Eaux-Chaudes road (see below). The *Promenade Gramont*, also on the flank of the Gourzy, ascends in zigzags behind the Casino. The *Promenade Jacqueminot*, diverging from the last-named, ascends to the first plateau, whence the view is very beautiful.

Excursions.

To EAUX-CHAUDES (p. 139). (1) *By Road*, 5 M.; omnibus viâ the station of Laruns, see p. 135; small carriage direct, 4-6 fr. We descend by the road to Pau as far as ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the parting of the ways mentioned on p. 136. Beyond this point the *Route is cut out in the rock on the left of the Hourat ('hollow'), the ravine in which the Gave d'Ossau frets 150 ft. below, and it is overhung by rocks of still greater height. On the other side of the torrent is the old road to Laruns, which descends very rapidly and joins the new road at the Pont Crabé or Pont des Chèvres. — (2) *Via the Promenade Horizontale* (p. 137). then by a footpath joining the road about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. short of Eaux-Chaudes. — (3) *Via the Col du Gourzy*, about 4- $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., an interesting excursion which may be made on horseback, but for which a guide is desirable (6-8 fr.). We ascend through woods, in 1 hr., to the first plateau to which the Promenade Jacqueminot (see above) leads. The second plateau is $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther on. Here we leave on the left the path to the Pic du Ger and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more reach the Col du Gourzy (5147 ft.), whence there is a superb panorama, including the majestic Pic du Midi d'Ossau. Thence we descend to the S.E. by a bad path, describing a wide circuit, which in 1 hr. more joins the road to the grotto of Eaux-Chaudes (p. 140), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Eaux-Chaudes (p. 139).

To THE PIC DE GER., about 6 hrs. Part of this most interesting excursion may be accomplished on horseback, but the rest is laborious and the ascent should not be made without a guide (15 fr.). Following the Col du Gourzy route as far as the second plateau ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., see above) we there turn to the left and reach (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the Plateau d'Anouillas (5950 ft.), beyond the huts on which horses cannot ascend. Thence we proceed on foot to (1 hr.) the Plateau de Cardoua (des Chardons), where there is another hut, beyond which another hour's laborious climb by the Col du Pambassibé brings us to the top. The other summit, to the N., known as the *Salon*, is reached by a short though very difficult and very narrow arête.

The *Pic de Ger (8570 ft.) affords a superb panorama presenting strong contrasts: to the S. a chaos of desolate mountains, and to the N. a sea of verdure in the midst of which are the towns of Tarbes and Pau. The most conspicuous summits visible, from E. to W., are, in the foreground, the *Latte de Basen* (8105 ft.) and the *Pénemédaa* (8165 ft.); farther away, to the right, the Pics de Gabizos (8680 ft. and 8805 ft.); then the mountains round the valleys of Gaube and Marcadaou, with the Vignemale (10,795 ft.), the Pic de Balaïtous (10,320 ft.), the Pic Palas (9765 ft.), and a succession of other peaks varying from 8500 to nearly 9500 ft. in height, extending to the famous Pic du Midi d'Ossau (9465 ft.), compared with which the peaks of the Vallée d'Aspe seem tamely uniform. Southwards, to the left of the *Pic Amoulat* (8515 ft.), which forms part of the Pic de Ger group, the large Lac d'Artouste is seen (p. 141).

To THE PIC DE GOUPAY, about 4 hrs., easy, with guide (12 fr.). We follow the above route but just short of the (3 hrs.) Plateau d'Anouillas we turn to the right. From (1/2 hr.) the Col de Lurdé (6400 ft.) is seen the Pic du Midi rising in front, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more we reach the top of the Pic de Goupey or de Cézy (7245 ft.). It affords a specially fine view, to the S., of the valleys of the Gave de Soussouéou, descending from the Lac d'Artouste (p. 141), and of the Gave de Brousset, as well as the valley of Gabas, with the Pics de Balaïtous, Palas, d'Ossau, etc.

TO THE LAO D'ANGLAS AND LAO D'UZIOUS, a fine excursion occupying a whole day (guide, 12 fr., and provisions necessary), either via the gorge of the Valentin, partially practicable for horses, or via the gorge of the Sourde, the Coume d'Aas, etc. The Lac d'Anglas (6790 ft.) is a small round lake on a plateau between the buttresses of the Pénemédaas and the Sourins; the Lao d'Uzious (6955 ft.), oval in shape, lies a little farther to the S.E. Still higher up are the little *Lac de Lavedan* and the *Col d'Uzious* (7325 ft.), whence a charming view is enjoyed.

TO THE GRAND PIC DE GABIZOS, another fine excursion for one day which may be partly made on horseback (guide, 20 fr., and provisions). The best route leads via the gorge of the Valentin, *Gourrette*, the *Rochers de las Niéras* to the S.E., and the *Pastures of Bourroux*. The Grand Pic de Gabizos or *Pic d'Eras-Taillades* (8805 ft.), to the S., is the principal peak of a group in which the *Petit Pic*, or *Pic de Gabizos* properly so called (8660 ft.), ranks second in height. The magnificent panorama resembles that commanded by the *Pic de Ger* (p. 138).

TO ARGELES (*Coulerets*), 26 M. This very interesting road, known as the *Route Thermale* (carr. 60-70 fr., with four horses 80-90 fr.; occasional motor-car service to Lourdes, 16 fr.), traverses a striking but often desolate tract. From the end of the gorge of the Valentin it makes a long détour to (7½ M.) the *Col d'Aubisque* (5610 ft.; footpath to Argelès via the *Col de Tortes*, 5900 ft., saving 6½ M.), then passes to the N. of the *Mont Laid* (6205 ft.), by a short tunnel, to the *Col du Courret* or *de Soulor* (4755 ft.), whence it descends to (18½ M.) *Arrens* (2950 ft.; Hôt. de France), the principal place in the pretty *Vallée d'Azun*; dominated by the *Pic du Midi d'Arrens* (7435 ft.). The road thence descends the valley of the *Gave d'Arrens*, in which are (20 M.) *Marsous*, (20½ M.) *Aucun*, (21½ M.) *Gaillagos*, (23 M.) *Arcizans-Dessus*, and (24 M.) *Arras*, with the ruined *Château of Castelnau d'Azun* (14th cent.). Argelès, see p. 142. — The easy and interesting ascent of the *Som de Grum* or *Crum* (6135 ft.) may be made in 20 min. from the *Col d'Aubisque*.

Other excursions, see pp. 140, 141.

III. Eaux-Chaudes.

Arrival from Pau, see p. 135; from Eaux-Bonnes, see p. 138.

Hotels. BAUDOT, R. 4, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; DE FRANCE, pens. 8-10 fr.; HENRI-QUATRE, R. 2½-3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr. — Accommodation at the *Etablissement* also (R. 2-4 fr., light extra). Numerous *Furnished Apartments*. — *Cafés*, on the Promenade Henri IV.

Thermal Establishment, open the whole year. Fee for drinking the waters, 5 fr. Private bath 1 fr.; bath and douche 1½-1¾ fr.; 'cabine de luxe' 2½ fr.; Turkish bath 3 fr.; bath in the general basin ('piscine') 1½ fr. Reduction in tariff from Oct. 1st to June 15th.

Casino: adm. 25 c.; subscription per month 4 fr., family ticket 7-10 fr.

Horse Hirers and Mounted Guides: *Labarthe*, *Ollivan*, *Béchat*. — Guide on foot: *St. Martin*, of Gabas (p. 140).

English Church Service in summer (at the French Church).

Eaux-Chaudes (2215 ft.) is smaller, but perhaps even more grandly situated than Eaux-Bonnes. It is perched on the right bank of the *Gave d'Ossau* or *de Gabas*, which is so steep that the houses can hardly find standing-room. The waters, sulphureous like most in the Pyrenees, are very efficacious, though less patronized than those of Eaux-Bonnes, and life is quieter than at Eaux-Bonnes. The season lasts from June 15th to October 1st.

The well-managed *Thermal Establishment*, standing just above the *Gave*, is a fine building partly constructed of Pyrenean marble. More attention is here paid to bathing than at Eaux-Bonnes. Four

of the seven principal springs of Eaux-Chaudes are here in use, viz. the Esquirette (95° Fahr.), the Esquirette Tempérée (90°), the Rey (92°), and the Clot (97°). They are much used for certain maladies of women, for rheumatic affections, and for affections of the respiratory and nervous systems. The attendants wear the local costume. — On the first floor is the *Casino*.

Eaux-Chaudes has some fine promenades: the *Promenade Henri-Quatre*, near the baths; the *Promenade d'Argout* and the *Promenade Horizontale*, one above the other on the left bank of the Gave. Two bridges lead thither, one near the bath-house, the other higher up, to the right, outside the village; on this side also is a waterfall. There are two other promenades on the other side, the chief of which is the *Promenade Minvielle*, to the left and not far from the road, with the pump-room of the cold *Minvielle Spring*.

Excursions.

TO THE GROTTO OF EAUX-CHAUDES, about 1 hr. (guide, 3 fr. for one or more pers., including lights). The rough path ascends to the left of the road to Gabas and for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. is identical with that to Eaux-Bonnes by the Gourzy (p. 138); then it turns to the right. Prudence should be used in passing from the warm outer air into the very cold cavern. The Grotto of Eaux-Chaudes, which is about 1450 ft. deep, is specially remarkable for the torrent, which runs through it and forms at its source a high cascade. There is a tavern at the entrance.

TO GABAS AND TO BIous-ARTIGUES (*Pic de Biscaou*), an easy and interesting excursion; 5 and 3 M., carriage-road to Gabas, thence a bridle-path. — The road is a continuation of that from Pau and Eaux-Bonnes to the Spanish frontier (p. 133). It crosses the Gave d'Ossau at the *Pont d'Enfer* and then steadily ascends the left bank along a most picturesque valley bordered by wooded mountains. After about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M., the path to Accous over the Col d'Iseye (p. 134) diverges into the *Val de Bitet* on the right. Farther on the valley narrows and the grand Pic du Midi d'Ossau comes into view on the right. To the left is one of the routes to the Lac d'Artouste (p. 141). — 5 M. Gabas (3690 ft.; *Hôtel des Pyrénées*; *du Pic-du-Midi*; guides, see p. 139), the last hamlet on French territory, lies at the confluence of the Gaves de Broussel and de Biou, which unite to form the Gave d'Ossau. It is a convenient starting-point for excursions in the upper part of the valley (see below). — Travellers should not fail to ascend the valley of the Gave de Biou to the right, as far as the plateau of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Biou-Artigues, for the sake of the view of the Pic du Midi, the most striking and complete anywhere obtainable. — The *Pic de Biscaou* (6560 ft.), to the W. of Gabas, is another splendid point of view by reason of its detached situation. The easy ascent (2 hrs.) is made partly by the road to Biou-Artigues, which we quit in the valley of Aule, and ascend to the E. The descent may be made in 2 hrs., by a 'couloir' on the N. side. — To Urdos and *Le Somport*, see p. 135.

TO THE PIC DU MIDI d'OSSAU. This ascent is only for experienced mountaineers. It occupies a full day, and a good guide (20 fr. from Gabas) and provisions must be taken. The route lies by the valley of Gabas (see above) and by the valley of the *Gave de Broussel* or by that of the *Gave de Biou*, which skirt and isolate the mountain, the former on the E., the latter on the W. side. In the former case we follow the road to Spain for about 2 hrs. by carriage or on horseback, as far as the *Case de Broussel* (4835 ft.), a ruined inn, whence we ascend to the right for 2 hrs. more (riding still practicable) to the *Col de Pombie* or *de Suzon* (6890 ft.), between the *Pic de Saoubiste* (7245 ft.) on the right and the *Pic du Midi* on the left.

Soon afterwards the difficulties of the ascent begin, but they have been lessened by the fixing of iron bars in the rocks of the three 'cheminées' by which we must climb, the last one overlooking a precipice. — The route by the valley of the Gave de Biou follows the road to Biou-Artigues as far as ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Gabas) the *Vallon de Magnabaigt*, to the left, ascends this valley for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and then mounts by the (1 hr.) *Plateau de Magnabaigt* to the *Col de Pombie*, where the above route is joined. — The *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* (9465 ft.), which is thus attained in 5-6 hrs. from Gabas, is one of the most characteristic masses of the Pyrenees, rising precipitously from almost every side, like a gigantic pyramid in ruins, truncated and cleft by some convulsive agency. Its base is hardly more than a mile in diameter while the circle over which its débris are scattered is 10 M. in circumference. The prospect is very extensive, but more grand than beautiful. The principal features are, to the N., besides the *Pic d'Aule* (7910 ft.), which is very near, the *Vallée d'Ossau* and the plain as far as Pau; to the E., among the High Pyrenees, the *Vignemale* and *Mont-Perdu*; to the S., the mountains and plains of Aragon; to the W., the *Pic d'Anie*. — The *Petit Pic* (9150 ft.), still more difficult than the *Grand Pic*, is reached by the *Col de Peyreget*, between the *Pic du Midi* and the *Pic de Peyreget* (8113 ft.), to the S.

To THE LAC D'ARTOUSE (*Refuge d'Arrémoulit*). A great part of this excursion, which takes a day, is practicable on horseback, by the *Col d'Arrius* or the valley of the Gave de Soussouéou (guide 9 fr.). By the former route we follow the road to Spain for about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond Gabas, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. short of the *Case de Brousset* (p. 140), and ascend to the left, through woods and by pasture ground, to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col d'Arrius* (8050 ft.), whence the lake is visible below us, and is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more. — The other route, a little longer and more laborious, diverges from the Gabas road $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Eaux-Chaudes, crosses the Gave, and ascends by the right bank of the wild *Gorge du Soussouéou*, watered by a torrent that issues from the Lac d'Artouse itself. Halfway (about 3 hrs.) we reach a small plain entered on the left by a road coming from Eaux-Bonnes via the *Col de Lurdé* (p. 138). Splendid views of the mountains are obtained, especially of the *Pic Palas* (9760 ft.), the *Pic d'Arriel* (9260 ft.), and the *Balaïtous* (see below), from the side of the lake. — The Lac d'Artouse (6445 ft.) is one of the largest in the Pyrenees, having an area of about 100 acres. It is hemmed in on all sides by rocks and mountains, which, in combination with the solitude of these high regions, make the scene very impressive. — About 1 hr. farther up, to the S., are the three *Lacs d'Arrémoulit* (7320-7545 ft.), and on the right bank of the third and largest is the new *Refuge d'Arrémoulit* (7560 ft.; room for 8-8 pers.), the starting-point for the three following ascents. — The *Pic d'Arriel* (9260 ft.; fine view), rising to the S., on the frontier, may be easily ascended in 4 hrs. from the Refuge via the *Col* (8110 ft.) and the *Pic du Faux Arriel*, or in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from the *Col d'Arrius*, via the little *Lac d'Arrius* and the *Col de Sobé* (8020 ft.). — The *Pic Palas*, or *Cuje la Palas* (9760 ft.), also on the frontier, is difficult to climb, and is inferior as a point of view to both the *Pic d'Arriel* and the *Balaïtous*. The ascent via the *Col de la Palas* takes 3 hrs. from the Refuge, the easier route via the N. ridge takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — The *Pic de Balaïtous*, or *Bat-Laïtouse* (10,320 ft.), farther to the E., is another difficult peak, ascended in 6 hrs. from the Refuge. The route leads via (1 hr.) the *Col d'Arrémoulit* (8055 ft.; splendid view), between the *Arriel* and the *Palas*, and then follows the ridge by a difficult 'couloir' and a dangerous ridge, between two precipices.

To THE BATHS OF PANTICOSA (Spain), 33 M., excursion-cars and motor-cars more or less regularly in summer (fares 10-20 fr. according to the demand). The carriage-road leads via *Gabas* (p. 140) and the *Case de Brousset* (p. 140) to the *Col du Pourtalet* (5890 ft.), on the (13 M.) frontier; then descends via the beautiful *Valley of Roumigas*, the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) large Spanish village of *Sallent* (4105 ft.; *Berga*; *Gonzales*), and the poor village of (2 hrs.) *Panticosa*, 6 M. beyond which lie the Baths. The Baths of *Panticosa* (5575 ft.: *Hôtel Continental*; *Grand-Hôtel*, pens. 8-9 fr.), celebrated

for their thermal alkaline and sulphureous waters, are situated on the shores of a blue lake into which four cascades fall from the bare granite mountains which surround it. Season, June 15th to Sept. 21st. The *Pic d'Enfer* (p. 149), *Pic de las Arualas* (10,040 ft.), *Pic d'Algaz* (9995 ft.), and *Pic de Garmo Negro* (9955 ft.) may be ascended hence by experienced climbers. — To *Cauterets* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 149; it is also possible to proceed via the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col de Brazato* (8250 ft.), the (3 hrs.) *Port de Plalaube* (8380 ft.), and the *Vallée d'Ossoue* (p. 157), to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Gavarnie* (p. 155).

21. Cauterets and its Environs.

I. From Lourdes to Cauterets.

20 M. To (13 M.) *Pierrefitte*, RAILWAY in 40-60 min. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 5 c.). Thence ELECTRIC RAILWAY to (7 M.) *Cauterets* in 40-50 min. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 70 c.). Return fares from Lourdes to Cauterets 8 fr. 5, 7 fr. 5, 5 fr. 5 c. — The hotel-touts from Cauterets should be ignored.

Lourdes, see p. 127. Tickets permitting the journey to be broken here, see p. 126. — The railway makes a wide circuit to the E., and approaches the *Gave de Pau* and *de Lourdes* at the station of *Soum* (cable-railway up the *Pic de Jer*, p. 129). The valley becomes more and more interesting as we proceed. Beyond (4 M.) *Lugagnan* and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bôo-Silhen* we cross to the left bank of the *Gave* and enter the fertile little plain of *Argelès*. On the right is the *Tour de Vidalos*, a keep dating from the 14th century.

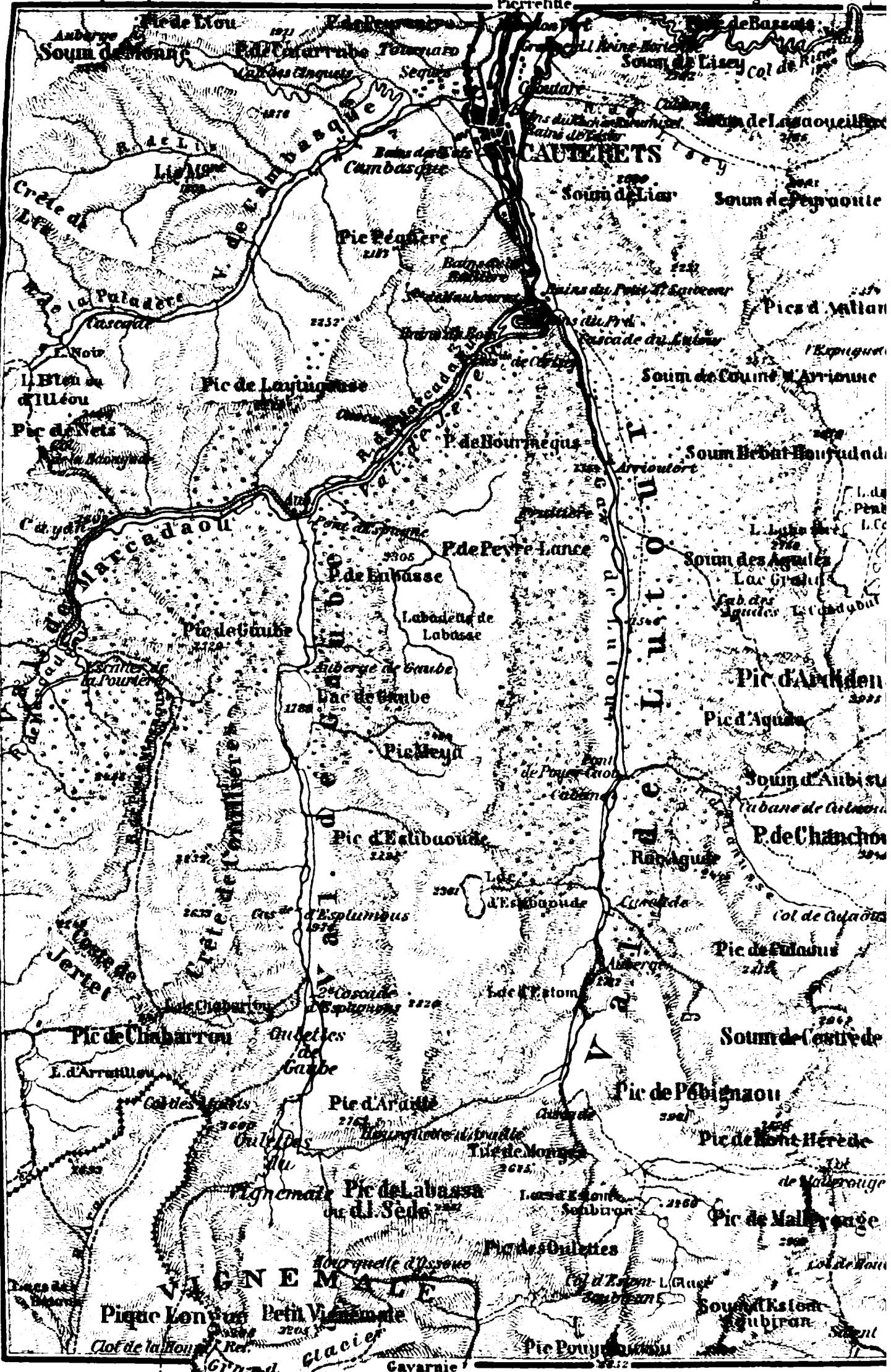
$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Argelès-Gazost*. — Hotels. *HÔTEL DU PARC ET D'ANGLETERRE, R. 3-5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 10, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE FRANCE, R. 4-6, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-15 fr.; BEAU-SÉJOUR, at the station, pens. 7-8 fr.; DU COMMERCE, pens. from 7 fr.; PENSION LABORDE, well situated. — *Furnished Houses* to let. — *Etablissement Thermal*, subscription 10 fr., baths 2-3 fr., douches $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Casino*, adm. 1-3 fr. — *English Church Service* in summer.

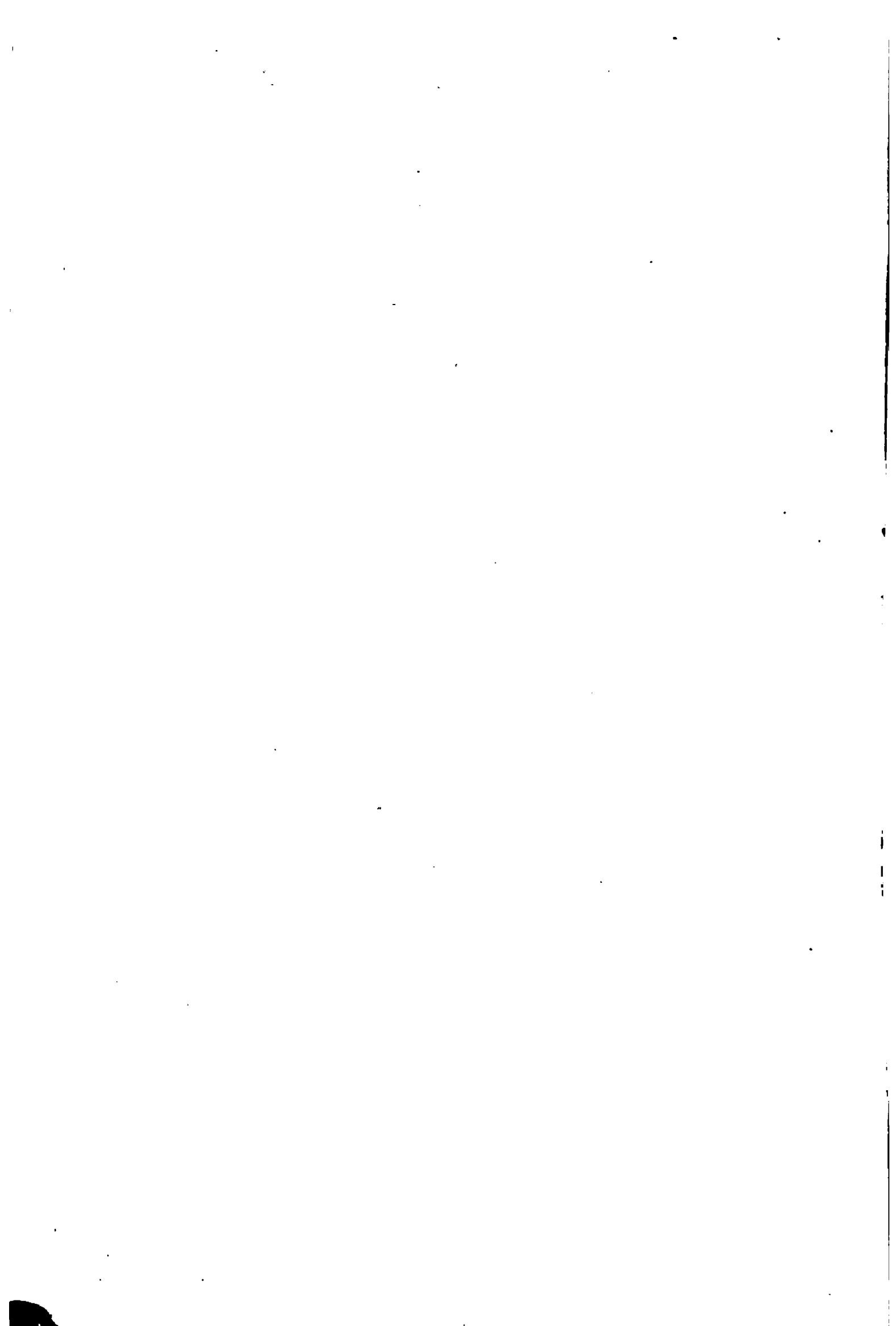
Argelès-Gazost (1530 ft.), a small town of 1836 inhab., prettily situated at the mouth of the *Vallée d'Azun* (p. 139), is a good centre for excursions in the French Pyrenees, and has of late years become favourite resort of English, American, and other visitors, frequented even in winter. The environs are beautiful and abound in walks and points of interest.

Excursions at cheap fares to Lourdes, Cauterets, Gavarnie, *Lac de Gaube*, *Pic du Midi*, etc. — Road to *Eaux-Bonnes*, see p. 139; to the *Lac Bleu* and *Bagnères-de-Bigorre* via the *Cabanes de Chiroulet*, see p. 165.

13 M. *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* (*Hôt. de la Poste*, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *de France*, at the station), a village $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. W., where the road from Lourdes via Argelès forks, the right branch going to Cauterets, the left to *Luz-St-Sauveur* and *Barèges*.

A road which diverges from the Lourdes route to the left at the end of the village, leads in 25 min. to St. Savin, passing the little *Chapelle de Piétat*, of the 16th cent., from which there is a fine view. — The village of St. Savin (*Hôtel de la Vallée*) is built round the celebrated abbey of that name, and should be visited on account of its fine Romanesque Church, which, with the exception of the 15th cent. steeple, dates from the 11-12th centuries. It contains two noteworthy paintings of the 15th cent., in nine compartments, representing the history of St. Savin, the hermit, and also his tomb, of the Romanesque period, surmounted by a rich pyramidal canopy of the 14th century.





On the other side of the valley, also visited from Pierrefitte, is the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) village of Beaucons, with a large ruined Castle of the 12-16th cent., and a small thermal establishment. The road thither diverges to the left from the Barèges route, a good $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Pierrefitte.

The ELECTRIC RAILWAY TO CAUTERETS, starting at the railway-station, passes ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Nestalas (p. 152) and rapidly ascends in zig-zags. Fine retrospect. It then runs along the E. side of the valley of the *Gave de Cauterets*, high above the road. To the right is an argentiferous lead-mine. On the left side of the valley rises the Pic de Viscos (p. 147). Beyond a tunnel the gradient becomes less steep. As we descend, the Hourmégas and the Pégrière, the heights above Cauterets, soon come into view. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Calypso* (2624 ft.). The line now crosses the stream and the road by means of a lofty viaduct, beyond which the best views are on the right.

On both sides rise steep mountains, partly clothed with wood, but farther on the valley expands gradually into a small cultivated plain. — 7 M. (20 M. from Lourdes) *Cauterets* (2980 ft.).

The *ROAD TO CAUTERETS leaves the road to Luz-St-Sauveur and Barèges (R. 22) to the left, and ascends in the same direction as the railway, commanding fine views. Crossing the stream ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.), it threads a wild defile in which it is at places cut out of the rock and supported by walls on the side of the ravine along which the torrent chafes. One of the most curious spots is the *Limaçon*, a chaos of fallen rocks. It then skirts the railway to Cauterets.

Cauterets. — Hotels (open May-Oct.). *GRAND-HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (a dépendance of the Hôtel Gassion at Pau; open the whole year), R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from $12\frac{1}{2}$, omn. 1 fr., *GR.-HÔT. CONTINENTAL, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 10, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., two large and fine houses of the first class, in the Boulevard Latapie-Flurin, near the Esplanade. — GR.-HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS, Rue de la Raillère, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. RÉGINA, on the Esplanade, one of the best situated and of the first class, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 10-20, omn. 1 fr. — GR.-HÔT. DU PARC, Rue de César; GR.-HÔT. DU BOULEVARD, Boul. Latapie-Flurin, R. 2-4, B. 1, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 8, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. DE FRANCE, Rue St. Louis and Rue Richelieu; HÔT. DE PARIS & HÔT. MODERNE, Place St. Martin, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 11, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE LA PAIX, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 9, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., well spoken of; HÔT. DE LONDRES, DES AMBASSADEURS, DE BORDEAUX, Rue Richelieu; DU COMMERCE (open the whole year), Rue St. Louis, R. 2, déj. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; BELLEVUE, near the station, R. from 3, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE RUSSIE, Rue de Belfort; HÔT. DE LA GARE. — Furnished Apartments are abundant, the town being able, it is said, to accommodate 10,000 strangers at a time. — On the whole prices are high, especially during the height of the season (from mid-June to mid-Sept.), but there are hotels at all prices.

Cafés. *Du Casino des Œufs*; *Café Anglais*, Boulevard Latapie-Flurin; *Grand-Café*, Place St. Martin. — Restaurants at the *Gr.-Hôt. d'Angleterre* (see above; déj. 5, D. 6 fr., wine extra) and at the other hotels and cafés.

Thermal Establishments. Of the nine establishments eight are administered by the 'Commission syndicale de la Vallée de St. Savin' including those of *César*, *Les Espagnols* (p. 145), *Les Néothermes* (p. 145), *Les Œufs* (p. 144), *Pause-Vieux* (p. 145), *La Raillère* (p. 145), *Le Pré* (p. 145), *Le Bois* (p. 146), and the drinking-spring of *Mauhourat* (p. 145). The *Etablissement du Petit St. Sauveur* (p. 145) is a private one. The tarif at these varies according to the establishment, the hour, and the season, the highest prices obtaining from July 1st to Aug. 31st: baths 30 c.-4 fr.. douches 40 c.-2 fr., etc.

Cabs. Drive in the town, 2 pers. 1, 4 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; ascent to La Raillère or Pauze, 3-4 fr.; descent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 fr., there and back with $\frac{1}{4}$ hr's. stay, 4 and 5 fr.; ascent to Le Bois, 4 and 5, descent 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$, there and back 5 and 6 fr. — Per hour, outside the town, 4 and 5 fr. the first hr. and 2 and 3 fr. per hr. afterwards. — Trunk 25 c.

Electric Railway to *La Raillère* in 7 min. (fares 50 and 40 c., descent 30 and 20, there and back 70 and 50 c.; reduction to subscribers). The cars start about every 10 min. from the Esplanade (p. 148), but the service stops soon after the Etablissement closes (8.30 p. m.). To the Lac de Gaube, see p. 148.

Brakes for *Gavarnie* (p. 155) start from the Place St. Martin, opposite the Hôt. de Paris, where seats should be booked in advance. Fare 10 fr.

Carriages, Horses, and Donkeys for hire in large numbers. Carriage, per day 15 to 40 fr. (bargaining necessary). — Tariff for horses indicated below at the beginning of each excursion. Donkeys are usually 20% cheaper than horses.

Guides. These number about 60 and are divided into two classes, the first class having a white cloth crown above their badge. The best mountain-guides are *Paul Batan*; *Dom.*, *Pierre*, and *Jean-Marie Bordenave*; *Henri Labasse*, these five licensed by the F. A. C.; *Paul* and *Jean Gentilieu*; *B. Labasse*; *J. P. Latapie*; *A. Palax*; *Pont fils*. The usual charge is 15 fr. per day (between Sept. 15th and June 15th, 25% less); more when the guide is discharged at a distance from Cauterets.

Grand Casino, at the Thermes des Œufs (see below), adm. 1 fr. Subscription, with 25% reduction on seats in the theatre: for 1, 2, 3 weeks, and 1, 2 months, 12, 20, 28, 35, and 60 fr. Seats in the theatre, 3-4 fr. — Théâtre de la Nature, performances in the open air during the season. — Band on the Esplanade 1.30-3. Subscription to the chairs, 3-5 fr.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue de Belfort.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Avenue du Mamelon-Vert.

English Church Service in summer (French Protestant Church).

Cauterets (3055 ft.) is a small town of 1547 inhab., very beautifully situated in a valley encompassed by lofty mountains and on the banks of the torrent of the same name. As a thermal station it ranks amongst the first in France, while it is also one of the chief centres for excursions in the High Pyrenees. Though the season is short, the town is visited annually by about 50,000 patients and tourists.

The centre of the town is the *Place St. Martin*, at the end of the Rue Richelieu, which leads from the station, and the adjoining *Place de la Mairie*. From the former diverge the streets leading to the chief bathing-establishments, except the Etablissement des Œufs, which is situated on the Esplanade, to the left of the farther side of the Place de la Mairie and of the Gave. The Mairie contains a *Relief-Plan of the Central Pyrenees* (1 : 5000), by Wallon (adm. 50 c.).

The WATERS of Cauterets contain chiefly sulphur and silicate of soda, but there are also sulphatic and alkaline waters. They are supplied by 24 Springs, several of which are very copious. They are, in fact, the most copious in the Pyrenees, yielding about 352,000 gallons per day. They vary greatly in temperature (89 to 137° Fahr.) and even in composition. Cauterets possesses nine establishments (see p. 143).

The THERMES DES ŒUFS (open 5-11 a. m. and 2-7 p. m.), called also simply *Les Œufs*, are the most remarkable of these establishments. It is fed by the six Sources des Œufs, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to

the S., which supply no less than 132,000 gallons a day. It contains a swimming-bath of running water, 22 yds. long and 9 yds. wide. The waters are principally used in the treatment of chlorosis, anaemia, and diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. The springs have a temperature of 131° Fahr., but at the buvette of the establishment the water is only 113°; at the buvette beside the springs (see below) 129°. The offices of the company that rents the waters are also at Les Œufs, while the first floor is occupied by the *Casino* (p. 144), including a café-restaurant and a theatre.

The *THERMES DE CÉSAR ET DES ESPAGNOLES* lie to the E. of the town. The baths here are fed on the left by the *Source de César* (118° Fahr.), so named in commemoration of an alleged visit of Cæsar to Cauterets; on the right by the *Source des Espagnols* (117° Fahr.), both of which issue a little higher up from the Montagne de Peyraoute. These waters, the most powerful in Cauterets, are used chiefly in the treatment of chronic diseases of the respiratory organs and in scrofulous and syphilitic affections, skin diseases, and rheumatism. The establishment is open all the year round.

The *NÉOTHERMES* or *Bains du Rocher-Rieumiset* are situated in a pretty garden, about 220 yds. to the N. of the preceding. They may be reached directly by a passage through the *Hôtel du Parc*, or by an avenue from the station. They are fed by three springs, viz. those of *César-Nouveau* (113° F.), *Le Rocher* (108° F.), which contains iron, and *Rieumiset* (61° F.). These waters are specially adapted to cutaneous and rheumatic affections and for persons of nervous and irritable temperament.

Higher up, on the slope of the Montagne de Peyraoute, is the less important establishment of *Pause-Vieux* (108° F.; open 5-11 and 2-6).

The *ETABLISSEMENT DE LA RAILLÈRE*, the most important of all, is situated nearly a mile to the S. of the town on the road forming a continuation of the Rue de la Raillère; but there is a short-cut for pedestrians beginning on the Esplanade. Electric railway, see p. 144. The establishment, rebuilt in 1888, with galleries and promenades, is situated 3455 ft. above the sea-level (395 ft. above Cauterets), on a declivity of the mountain covered with fallen rocks (raillère). It is built over the spring which feeds it (103° Fahr.), and which is so abundant that even horses are treated. In the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs it vies with *Eaux-Bonnes* (p. 136). It is open from 6 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 6 p. m. Beside it is the *Etablissement du Pré d'En-Bas*.

The Raillère commands a good view, but a still finer prospect is enjoyed farther on, where two small waterfalls are in sight. Here are the *Buvette de Mauhourat* (122° Fahr.) and the *Buvette des Œufs* (129°). Still more distant are the *Etablissement du Petit-St-Sauveur* (93°), the *Etablissement du Pré* (118°), less pretentious; the *Petit Mauhourat* (121°); the *Source des Œufs* (73°); and finally,

higher up, the *Etablissement du Bois* (108°), the most remote (3675 ft.) but highly esteemed for the cure of rheumatism. The Cascade de Gérisey (p. 148) lies only $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. higher up.

Cauterets has fine promenades. The *Esplanade des Œufs* (with a covered walk) is the favourite resort of visitors during the concerts which are given from 1.30 to 3 p. m., and it is flanked by little shops of all kinds.

The Esplanade is an excellent point from which to take one's bearings, before starting on excursions from Cauterets. The *Péguère*, to the S., behind Les Œufs, is mentioned below and on p. 148. Beyond the *Raillère* is the *Pic de Hourmégas* or *Hourmigas*, separated from the Péguère by the *Vallée de Jéret*, in which is the road to the Lac de Gaube, etc. To the left of the Hourmégas is the *Vallée de Lutour*, on the crest of the opposite side of which rise several bare peaks, with patches of snow even in summer. The chief of these is the *Pic d'Ardiden*, on the other side of which is St. Sauveur; to the N. E., above the town, are the *Pic de Pène-Nère* and the *Pic de Viscos*; then, to the left of the valley of the Gave de Cauterets, the *Pic de Cabaliros*, closing the valley to the N., and the *Monné*, separated from the Péguère by the *Vallée de Cambasque*, in which lies the Lac Bleu.

On the slope of the Péguère (ascent, see p. 148) extends the *Promenade des Lacets* or *du Cambasque*, which is not fatiguing and affords a fine view at the exit from the wood, about 25 min. from Les Œufs. The road leading to the Raillère route diverges to the left, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. on this side.

The *Promenade du Mamelon - Vert* continues the avenue of the same name down the valley. It is deficient in shade. At the end we turn to the right, cross the Gave, and regain the town by the Pierrefitte road. The *Mamelon - Vert* is the name given to the knoll on the right, between the promenade and the Gave; it commands a fine view of the head of the valley. — In the town itself, above the Pierrefitte road and near the Néothermes, is a shady Park, in which is the *Théâtre de la Nature* (see p. 144). — Above this passes the road which leads, on the slope of the *Montagne de Peyraoute*, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) hamlet of *Cancéru*, well shaded in the afternoon and offering beautiful views. We may descend hence to the Pierrefitte road, which we reach near the junction with the Mamelon - Vert road. — Still higher is the road to the *Grange de la Reine-Hortense* (3985 ft.; inn), issuing from the road to La Raillère and passing the *Etablissement de Pauze-Vieux* (p. 145). The grange (barn), which is reached in 1 hr., owes its name to the fact that Queen Hortense, when a visitor to Cauterets, was once detained at it by a storm.

II. Excursions from Cauterets.

To the *COL DE RIOU*, 3 hrs., an attractive excursion; guide (unnecessary) 8, horse 8 fr. The bridle-path ascends via the *Grange de la Reine-Hortense* (see above) and a fine forest of firs to the *Col de Riou* (6395 ft.; good inn), whence a fine view is obtained (mountain-indicator). From the *Col de Riou* to *Luz-St-Sauveur*, see

p. 152 The Col de Riou is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the top of the Pène-Nère (6725 ft.), whence also the view is very extensive.

To THE PIC DE VISCOS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. on foot (from St. Sauveur see p. 154); guide 10, horse 10 fr. To the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Pène-Nère, see above. Thence following to the N. the E. slope of the mountain, we reach in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the foot of the peak and easily climb in a N. W. direction to the Pic de Viscos (7025 ft.). The view is finest on the side next the plain, and extends over the mountains as far as the Balaïtous, the Vignemale, Mont Perdu, and Néouvielle. Among the nearer peaks, the Cabaliros in the W., the Monné in the S. W., and the Bergons in the S. E. attract attention.

To THE MONNÉ, ca. 4 hrs., an easy excursion; guide 12 fr., horse 12 fr. Pedestrians turn to the left from the Avenue du Mamelon-Vert and skirt the Pégrière from E. to W., by the Vallée de Cambasque, cross ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the torrent of that name, also called Paladère, and ascend to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Plateau des Cinquets (5725 ft.; refreshments), 1 hr. from the top. — The bridle-path follows the road to the Raillère, crosses the bridge, turns to the right, and skirts the E. flank of the Pégrière until ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) it joins the preceding path. The horses must be left about 1150 ft. below the summit. The passage from the first summit (8920 ft.) to the second is short but not easy. — The Monné or Soum de Monné (8935 ft.) is one of the nearest and most conspicuous mountains seen from Cauterets, for which it serves as a kind of barometer, the weather being foretold from the state of the mists in which it is often enveloped. The S. side, towards the Val du Lys, is precipitous, but the N. side descends in a gentle slope towards the valley of Bun, and ends in a slaty crest, from which there is a wide view, extending W. to the head of the Val d'Azun; N. over the flanks of the Cabaliros (see below) to the plains of Tarbes and Béarn; E. to the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, the Néouvielle, and Mont Perdu; and S. to the Vignemale and the Balaïtous. In the middle distance, to the S., is the Lac Bleu or Lac d'Illéou (see p. 148).

To THE CABALIROS, ca. $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 10 fr., horse (see below, 10 fr. We follow the Promenade du Mamelon-Vert for about $\frac{1}{2}$ M., then turn to the left behind the shed of a large white house, and skirt the flanks of the Peyrenère to the (1 hr.) Plateau d'Esponne (refreshments). Thence we gain the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) E. buttresses of the Monné, beyond which the ascent becomes more difficult. After passing a ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) slaty terrace we reach the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Col de Contente (6950 ft.; fine view), on which is an inn (open July-mid-Sept.). Horses can ascend still farther, though the guides sometimes assert the contrary. The rest of the climb is easy. — The rounded Cabaliros (7655 ft.) is the principal summit to the N. of Cauterets. It is crowned by an ordnance-survey tower. The *Panorama from the top, one of the finest in the Pyrenees, resembles that from the Monné, but excels it in including the valley of Argelès.

To THE LAC BLEU, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on foot; guide 10, horse (to the waterfall) 8 fr. We take the route to the Monné as far as the bridge (see above); then, following the Vallée de Cambasque, we pass (3 hrs.) in front of the fine

Cascade d'Illéou and farther on the little *Lac Noir*. — The *Lac Bleu* or *Lac d'Illéou* (or *Ilhéou*) is 6515 ft. above the sea and covers nearly 30 acres. Its lonely situation and wild surroundings contrast strikingly with the deep blue tint of its limpid waters. To the W. is the *Grand-Barbat* (9225 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., with guide; extensive panorama). To the E. rises the *Pic de Neis* (8025 ft.). The return may be made to the S.E. by the *Col de la Haoue gade*, the *Plateau de Cayan* (p. 149), and the *Pont d'Espagne* (see below), this requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and the guide is paid 5 fr. extra.

*To THE LAC DE GAUBE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on foot; guide (unnecessary) 8, horse 8 fr. We may go by railway to the Raillère (see p. 144) and drive as far as the Pont d'Espagne (see above and below). This is one of the chief excursions from Cauterets, especially as far as the Cérisey waterfall. Passing the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; see above) Raillère and the other establishments in the upper part of the valley, we cross the *Pont de Benquès* (3448 ft.), at the confluence of the *Gave de Marcadaou* and *Gave de Lutour*, which form the *Gave de Cauterets*, and ascend the *Val de Jéret*, along the *Gave de Marcadaou*, the bed of which is almost blocked with huge boulders. The mountain on the opposite side is the Pégueure (see p. 149). There is a short-cut which rejoins the road at the *Etablissement du Bois*, beyond which is a small cascade. We then reach the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) imposing **Cascade de Cérisey* (4050 ft.; refreshments; belvedere, 15 c.). The stream is split into two by a mass of rock, from either side of which it falls into a deep abyss between two walls of rock. The best time to see it is between 10 o'clock and noon, when rainbows are formed above it by the sun. There are two more cascades of less importance farther on. We traverse striking scenery to (about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond the cascade) the *Pont d'Espagne* (4750 ft.; café-restaurant), a bridge at which there is another cascade and where the torrent and valley of Marcadaou debouch. For this valley and the excursions in it, see p. 149. — The bridle-path to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Lac de Gaube, rather steep for the first $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., continues to ascend the right bank of the torrent. The scenery becomes more and more wild, and at last there appears before us the Vignemale with its glacier. The *Lac de Gaube* (5870 ft.), which is about 800 yds. long, 350 yds. wide, and 135 ft. deep, with an area of about 50 acres, lies in the middle of a wide and bleak basin formed by the bare sides of the *Pic Meyat* (8180 ft.) on the E. and the *Pic de Gaube* (7640 ft.) on the W. It abounds in trout and is fed by the N. glacier of the Vignemale, to the S. (see p. 149). On the bank of the lake stand an *Inn* (two small rooms at 5, D. 4 fr.) and a monument in memory of a Mr. Pattison and his wife who were drowned in the lake in 1832.

To THE PÉGUÈRE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 12, horse 10, donkey 8 fr. We follow the above route to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Cascade de Cérisey*, a little beyond which is a bridge, with a placard, indicating the forest-path to the Pégueure. This route ascends in zigzags above precipices 1640 ft. high, on the S. of the mountain, and reaches ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the last spring (4395 ft.) on this slope. From the point (5250 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up, where the path forks (horses can go thus far), we

ascend the ravine of the *Laoune* to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit. — The *Pic Pégrière* (7175 ft.) is the wooded mountain which rises above Cauterets to the S., behind the *Thermes des Œufs*, and appears in the vista of the valley as we come from Pierrefitte. A magnificent view is commanded by the path at a height of about 6500 ft. above the sea, or 3445 ft. above Cauterets. To the E. and W. the view extends into the valleys of Jéret and Cambasque, but it is more or less limited by the higher peaks that bound these valleys, as well as by those of the chain to the S. of the Pégrière.

To the Valley of Marcadaou or *Marcadau*, 4 hrs. on foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on horseback as far as the Cabane de Marcadaou; guide (not needed) 12, horse 15 fr. — To the (2 hrs.) *Pont d'Espagne*, see p. 148. We cross the bridge and ascend along the Gave de Marcadaou as far as the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Plateau de Cayan* (5255 ft.), a charming and solitary region amidst lofty mountains, covered with woods affording a retreat to chamois, bears, and heath-cocks. Path to the Lac Bleu, see p. 148. Farther on we leave to the left the *Vallon de Poueytrenous* or *Poueytrémous*, which ascends towards the Pic de Chabarrou (p. 150), cross the torrent, and reach the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Escalier de la Pourterre* (5510 ft.). We recross the torrent and reach in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the *Cabane de Marcadaou* (5930 ft.), in the meadows of the *Pla de la Gole*.

The *Som de Baccimaille* or *Grande Fache* (9910 ft.), to the W., on the frontier, is easily ascended from the hut in $8\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. with a guide. — The *Pic d'Enfer*, or *Quejada de Pundillos* (10,110 ft.), in Spain, to the S.W. of the Port de Marcadaou (see below), is adapted for experienced climbers only; it requires $4\frac{3}{4}$ or 7 hrs., according to the route taken from the Port de Marcadaou, the shorter one leading by the glacier to the N., the longer by the Col de Sallent. This ascent may be made from the Baths of Panticosa also (p. 142).

The track along the valley is continued to the (ca. 2 hrs.) *Port de Marcadaou* (8385 ft.), on the frontier, whence the *Baths of Panticosa* (p. 141) may be reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. Guide to the Port 15, horse 15 fr.; to the Baths of Panticosa, guide 30, horse 30 fr. — Panticosa may be reached in 6 hrs. from the hut via the *Brèche de la Badette* (8870 ft.), to the S., and the *Lacs de Bramatiuero*. Guide 12 fr.

To GAVARNIE BY THE REFUGE D'OSSOUE (route via Pierrefitte and St. Sauveur, see pp. 142, 154). — 1. Via the *Lac de Gaube*, about 10 hrs. on foot, guide 15 fr. (unnecessary for experts in fine weather) and as much for the return. The expedition may be made on horseback (same charge), but it is sufficient to take a horse only as far as the Refuge d'Ossoue (12 fr.). We follow the Vignemale route (p. 150) as far as the *Refuge d'Ossoue*, via the *Lac de Gaube* and the Oulettes du Vignemale. We then descend to the S. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gave d'Ossoue*, the right bank of which we follow, soon enjoying a view of the large Vignemale Glacier to the right. To the left is the *Cascade des Oulettes*, and farther on are the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bassin des Oulettes* (6100 ft.), the *Pas des Oulettes*, the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Plan de Millas* (5710 ft.), and the (1 hr.) *Cabanes de Saussé* (5480 ft.). Thence the path, which remains on the right bank, descends rapidly through wood,

crossing the torrent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. short of Gavarnie (p. 155). — 2. *Viâ the Valley of Lutour*, about 11 hrs.; guide as on p. 149. There are two exits from the head of the valley: (1) The *Col d'Estom-Soubiran* ($6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.; see p. 151), whence we descend into the *Vallée d'Ossoue* (see p. 149). (2) The *Col de Mallerouge* (8860 ft.), 1 hr. to the E. of the first Lac d'Estom-Soubiran, and to the N. of the *Pic de Mallerouge* (9740 ft.). Thence we keep to the S. viâ the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de la Houle* (8445 ft.) and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cabane de Salent* (6510 ft.), and thence again to the E. by the valley of the *Gave d'Aspe* ('Chaos'), and finally once more to the S. to Gavarnie (p. 155).

To THE PIC DE CHABARROU, about 7 hrs. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Lac de Gaube); guide 15 fr., or, including the return by the Valley of Marcadaou, 20 fr. Following the route to the Vignemale as far as the second cascade beyond the Lac de Gaube (p. 148), we there take a path to the right (W.) which leads to (1 hr.) the beautiful *Lac de Chabarrou* (7485 ft.). Thence we ascend straight to the summit in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., by a very steep slope, over débris, a short snow-field, and some precipitous rocks. The *Pic de Chabarrou* (9550 ft.) is one of the finest ascents in the neighbourhood of Cauterets, both on account of its situation and of its height. The view extends from the *Pic d'Anie* to Mont Perdu and the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre*, and the neighbouring Vignemale is particularly well seen. — The descent may be made on the N. by the Valley of Marcadaou, viâ the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Brèche* (8925 ft.), the *Valley*, and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cabane de Poueytrenous* (p. 149), the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Plateau de Cayan* (p. 149), and the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Pont d'Espagne* (p. 148).

To THE VIGNEMALE, 2 days (1 day from Gavarnie, see p. 157), the night being spent at the *Refuge d'Ossoue* (3 hrs. from Gavarnie). The ascent is laborious and adapted only to experienced climbers with good guides (30 fr.). A single tourist should take two guides. Rope and axe necessary. Guide to the *Refuge d'Ossoue* 12, horse 12 fr. Other refuges, see p. 151.

— To the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lac de Gaube*, see p. 148. Pedestrians may shorten the journey by rowing up the lake (1 fr. each). Thence we continue to ascend beside the torrent, which forms several cascades, the chief of which is the *Cascade d'Esplumous* or *de Splumouse*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the inn on the lake. The ascent of the *Pic de Chabarrou* (see above), on the right, is usually made from the second cascade, beside which is a hut. Farther on we reach the *Oulettes de Gaube* (6750 ft.) and the *Oulettes du Vignemale* (7210 ft.), the last terrace in the valley, 1 hr. beyond the chief cascade. Hence we have a grand view of the N. glacier and of the precipices of the mountain, which rears itself to a sheer height of more than 3300 ft. To the left rise the *Pic d'Araillé* and the *Pic de Labassa*, both ascended from this side (p. 151). Proceeding towards Gavarnie, to the S. E., by a bridle-path, we pass the path to the *Hourquette d'Araillé* (p. 151) on the left, and reach (1 hr.) the *Hourquette d'Ossoue* or *Col du Vignemale* (8985 ft.; ca. 6 hrs. from Cauterets), beyond which is the *Refuge d'Ossoue* or *Bayssellance* of the F. A. C. (8760 ft.; inn in summer) and the *Glacier d'Ossoue* or E. glacier of the Vignemale, which extends on the right upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in width. At the beginning of the season this glacier may be crossed easily and without danger; after the middle of August, however, it is advisable not to cross it, but to skirt it so as to avoid the most dangerous part, a détour which takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Finally we cross a little bit of it, using the rope; then the névé between the *Montferrat* or *Cerbillona* (10,575 ft.) on the left, and the *Pique Longue* on the right, arriving in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. at the foot of the latter, the principal peak, which is climbed in 20 min. more across loose red slate. — The *Vignemale* (10,820 ft.) is the highest summit on the Franco-Spanish frontier, the *Monts Maudits* with the *Néthou* (11,168 ft.) and the *Maladetta* (11,865 ft.), the *Pic Posets* (11,045 ft.), the *Mont Perdu* (10,100 ft.), and the *Cylindre* (10,915 ft.) being entirely in Spain. It rises in nine peaks, the chief of which is the *Pique Longue*, separated by a chasm from the *Pic Carré* (10,515 ft.). The lowest peak is the *Petit*

Vignemale (9970 ft.), to the S. of the Hourquette d'Ossoue, and may be easily ascended in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Refuge d'Ossoue (guide 20 fr., returning by the valley of Lutour). The panorama from the Vignemale is most extensive; it embraces a chaotic assemblage of mountains, hard to identify at this height, except those of the Marboré group. Count Russell, the proprietor of the mountain, has had four *Grotto-Refuges* excavated on the Pique Longue; three of them, near the *Col de Cerbillona* (10,505 ft.), 20 min. below the summit, in the direction of the Glacier d'Ossoue, have been buried by the glacier or are often inaccessible when the glacier is decreasing; the fourth grotto ('le Paradis') is 280 ft. higher up, close to the summit. There are three others below the glacier ('Belle-Vue'; 7875 ft.). — The descent may be made on the Gavarnie side (see p. 157).

To THE PIC D'ARAILLÉ AND THE PIC DE LABASSA, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 15 and 20 fr. We follow the Vignemale route as far as the ($5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Oulettes du Vignemale*, where the new bridle-path to the *Col d'Araillé* (see below) ascends to the left between the slopes of the Pic d'Araillé, on the left, and the Pic de Labassa, on the right. We pass through two gaps, respectively $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Oulettes. The Pic d'Araillé (9065 ft.) is easily ascended in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Brèche d'Araillé and commands a fine view, in which the Vignemale is conspicuous. — The Pic de Labassa, *La Sède*, or *La Sèbe* (8780 ft.), is on the other hand a laborious ascent, in the higher part at least, which requires nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the gap. On account of its height this summit commands a finer view than the Pic d'Araillé. The descent may be made to the Valley of Lutour (see below; $1 - 1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the Lac d'Estom).

To the Valley of Lutour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the Lac d'Estom; guide (unnecessary) 10, horse 10 fr. This valley opens to the left at the *Pont de Benquès* (p. 148). A little higher up is the *Cascade de Lutour*, just short of which riders cross the stream, while pedestrians ascend straight on. The steepest part of the path is passed within 1 hr. from the confluence, and the footpath rejoins the bridle-path by means of the *Pont d'Arrioutort* (4440 ft.). Farther on (about 2 hrs. from Cauterets) we pass a dairy, known as *La Fruitière*. The path by which the Pic d'Ardiden is ascended from this side (see p. 152) diverges to the left; the scenery becomes striking. The slope on the right is well-wooded, while that on the left is furrowed by ravines, and terminates in a rugged rocky crest, which culminates in the Pic d'Ardiden. The path to Gèdre via the *Col de Culaous* (see p. 152) diverges to the left. We recross to the left bank by the *Pont de Pouey-Caou* (5035 ft.), beside a triple *Cascade*, and ascend a rocky declivity to the Lac d'Estom (5845 ft.), which is a little smaller than the Lac de Gaube, but no less picturesque. On the bank is an *Inn* (trout).

Farther up, to the right, diverges the new bridle-path to the (ca. 1 hr.) *Hourquette* or *Col d'Araillé*, by which we may ascend (with guide) the Pic d'Araillé (see above) or rejoin the path from Cauterets to Gavarnie at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Oulettes* (p. 149), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Lac de Gaube (p. 148), etc.

Still higher up the valley lie eight lakes of different sizes, known as the *Lacs d'Estom-Soubiran* (7630-8840 ft.; guide 15 fr.). About 3 hrs. are required to reach the head of the valley, all of which is interesting, whence we may ascend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Col d'Estom-Soubiran*, which commands a striking *View of the Vignemale. — To Gavarnie via this Col or the Col de Mallerouge, see p. 150.

To THE PIC D'ARDIDEN VIA PEYRAOUTE, 5 hrs., guide 20 fr. This expedition is well worth making. We ascend past the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Grange de la*

Reine-Hortense (p. 148) and farther on to the right (S.W.) towards the crest of the mountain, then turn to the S.E. to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane de Peyraoute*, to which point riding is practicable, and thence to the *Col d'Ardiden*. We next enter a gorge full of fallen rocks and containing the (1 hr.) *Lacs d'Ardiden*, the largest of which ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), the *Lac Grand* (7805 ft.), affords a magnificent spectacle. Thence, crossing some snow, we gain the N. slope of the peak, the ascent of which is toilsome, and in 1 hr. more reach the top of the *Pic d'Ardiden* (9805 ft.), which is composed of a chaos of rocks produced by the disintegration of the granite. There is a magnificent view of the plain, and the surrounding valleys, as well as of the *Balaïtous*, *Vignemale*, the mountains round *Gavarnie*, *Néouvielle*, etc. — The descent may be made to *Cauterets* viâ the *Valley of Lutour* (p. 151) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Another descent leads to (4 hrs.) *Luz* (p. 153), viâ the lakes mentioned above, the *Col d'Astrets*, and the *Vallée du Bernazaou*.

To *Luz* AND *St. Sauveur* OVER THE *Col de Riou* (by railway, see pp. 143, 142, and below), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide and horse to the col 8 fr. each, to *Luz* 15 fr. (only 10 fr. to the guide if he is on horseback). — To (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Col de Riou*, see p. 146. We descend by the *Granges de Cureilles* (4165 ft.) to the hamlet of *Grust*, whence, proceeding to the S.E. viâ *Sazos* and *Sassis* (see below), we reach *Luz* or *St. Sauveur* (p. 153). In the opposite direction the excursion requires 5 hrs. in all (3 hrs. to the col).

To *Gèdre* OVER THE *COL DE CULAOUS*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs., with guide. We ascend the *Valley of Lutour* for about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., past the *Fruitière* (p. 151), then diverge to the left and mount in 2 hrs. by the *Ravin de Lanusse* to the (1 hr.) *Cabane de Culaous* (6740 ft.) and the *Col de Culaous* (8760 ft.; splendid view), whence experts may climb in 1 hr. the *Soun de Cestrède* (9670 ft.), on the S. Descent from the col viâ the *Lac Noir* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 7650 ft.), the pretty *Lac d'Arrouyes* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; 6810 ft.), and the *Granges de Bué* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 4900 ft.), with hot springs, to the (2 hrs.) *Gavarnie* road, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Gèdre* (p. 155).

22. Luz, St. Sauveur, and their Environs.

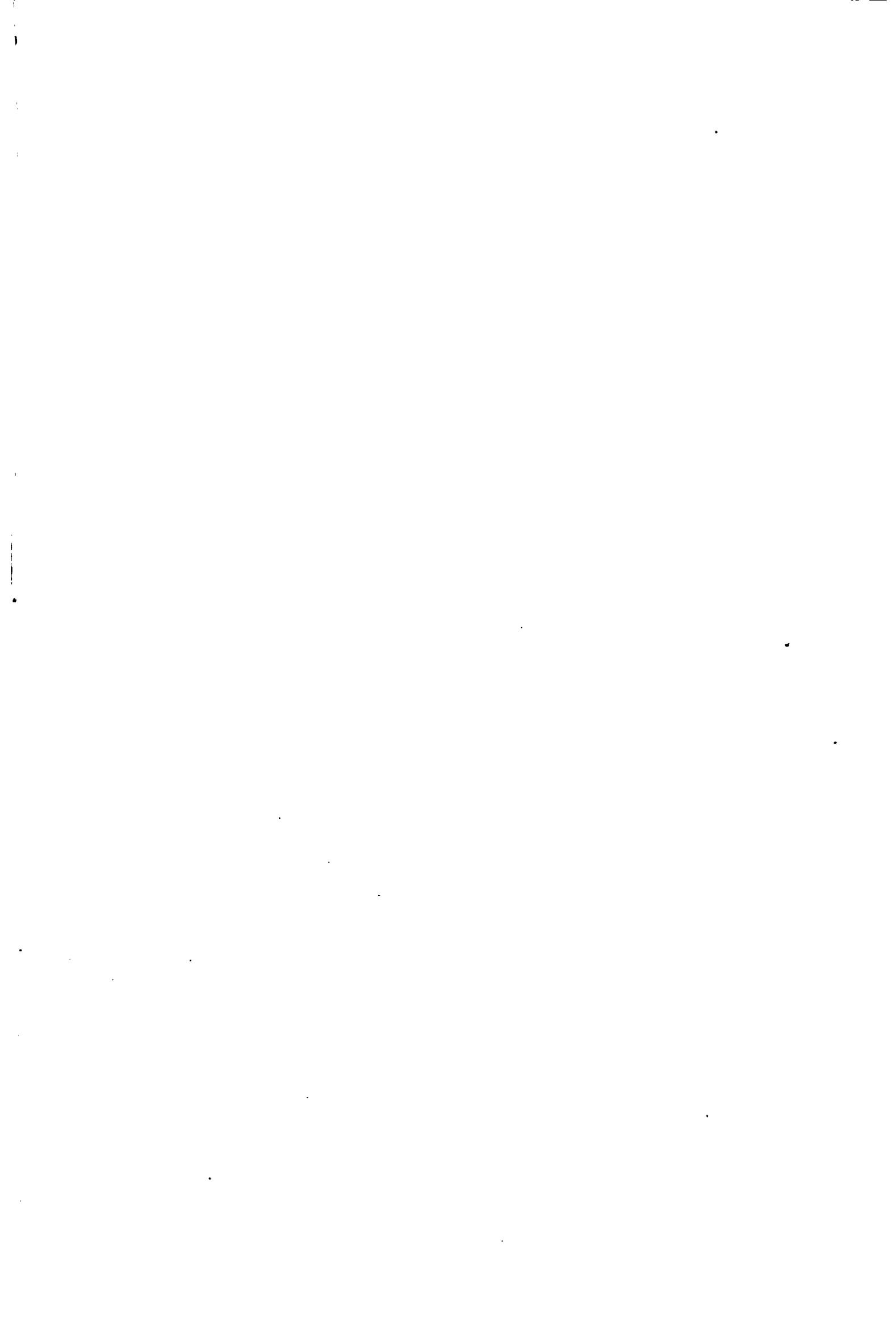
I. From Lourdes to Luz and St. Sauveur (Barèges).

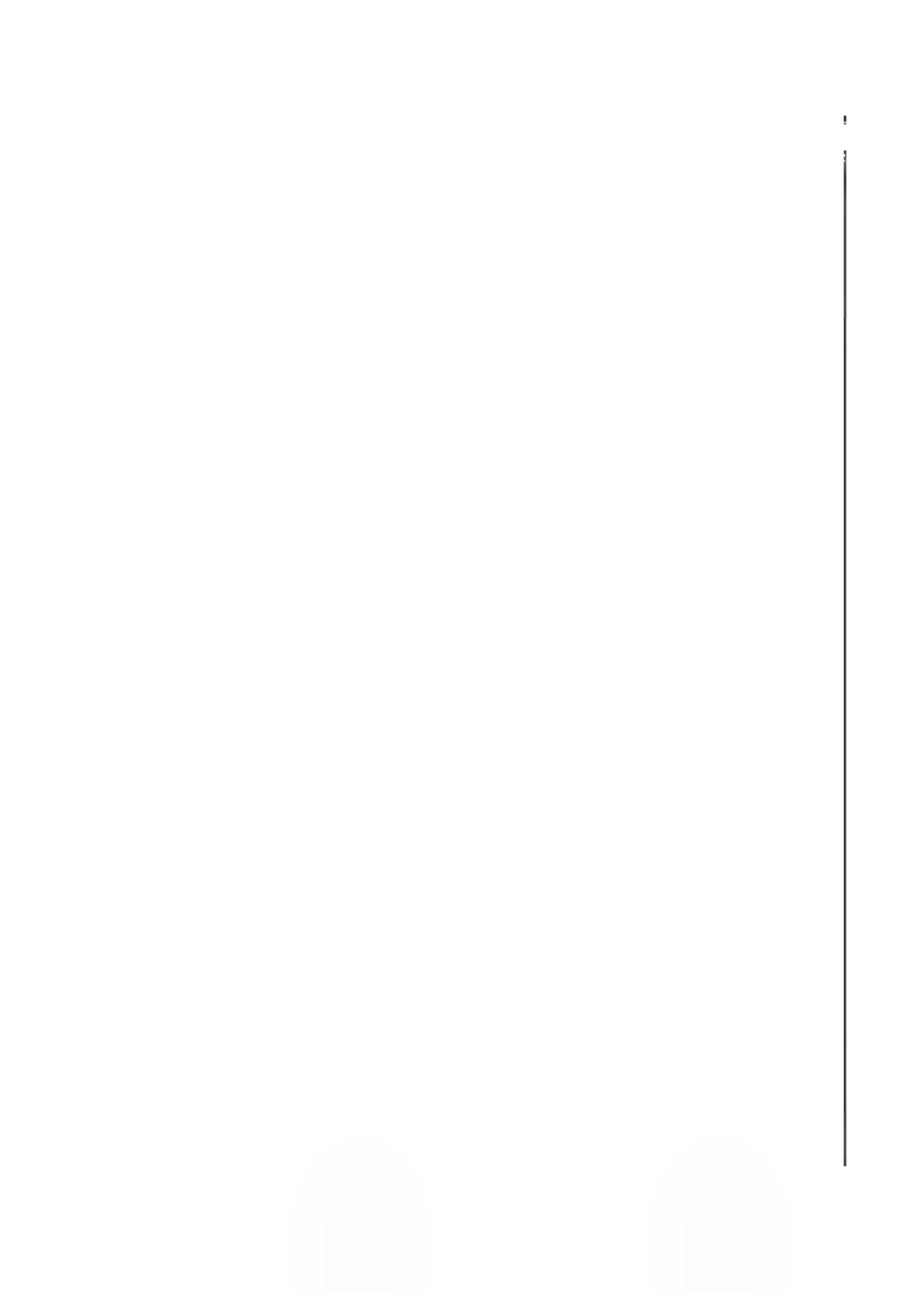
RAILWAY to (13 M.) *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* as for *Cauterets* (p. 142); thence ELECTRIC RAILWAY to *Luz* (8 M.; fares 2 fr. 70c., 2 fr.). Fares from *Lourdes*, 5 fr. 5, 4 fr. 30, 3 fr. 5; return fares 8 fr. 95, 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 65 c. Carriages also during the season; to *Gavarnie* see p. 154.

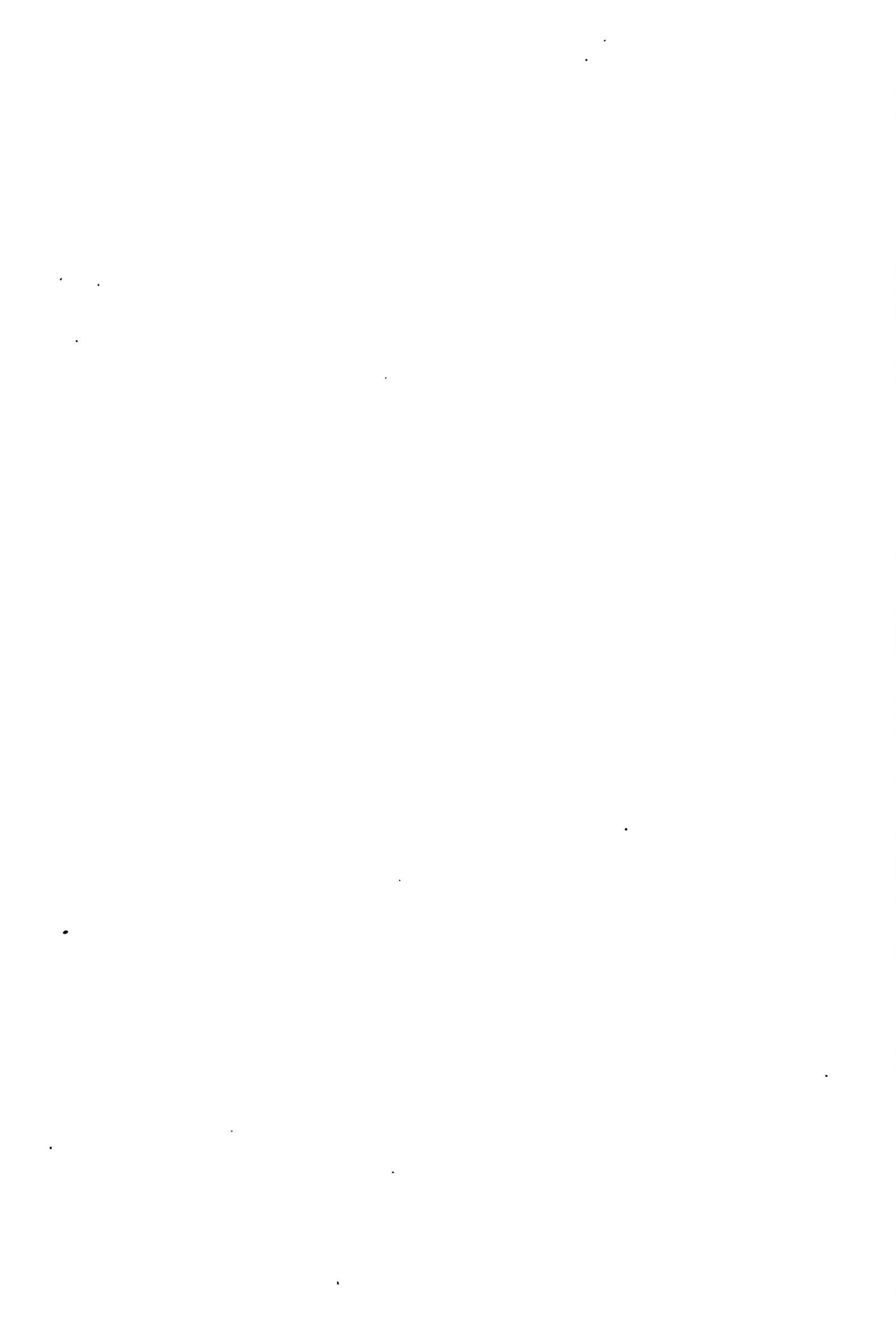
The electric railway diverges from the line to *Cauterets* at *Nestalas* (p. 143), crosses the *Gave de Cauterets* and, beyond the station of *Soulom*, the *Gave de Pau* also. Thence it follows the carriage-road, with a station at *Villelongue*. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Pierrefitte* begins the **Gorge de Luz*, 5 M. long. The line ascends until it is about 260 ft. above the stream. — To the right is the *Pont de l'Echelle* on the old road. Beyond a tunnel ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) a tolerably wide grassy basin is entered. — We cross the (5 M.) *Pont de la Hiladère* or *de la Reine* (station) to the left bank, but recross by the ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont du Pescadère* (2130 ft.).

The road to *St. Sauveur* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) turns to the right before the bridge and ascends the left bank of the *Gave de Pau* and then that of the *Gave de Gavarnie*. The *Gave de Pau* is formed by the union of the *Bastan* and the *Gave de Gavarnie* at *Sassis* (see above).

To the left is the ruined *Château de Ste. Marie* (14th cent.). — 8 M. *Luz-St-Sauveur* (2330 ft.). The terminus is at *Esquièze*; *Luz* is reached by crossing the *Bastan*, *St. Sauveur* by following the road mentioned on p. 153.







Luz. — **Hôtels.** HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS, R. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr., good; HÔT. DE LONDRES, at the bridge, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-12 fr. — *Furnished Apartments.* — *Restaurant de la Gare*, opposite the station, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Luz (2425 ft.), a small town of 1509 inhab., is situated on the Barèges road and on the Bastan, in a valley of which it was at one time the practically independent capital. It is much frequented in summer, both on account of its situation, and the vicinity of the dependent village of St. Sauveur. The *Church* is a curious structure assigned to the Templars and possibly in parts as old as the 12th cent., but with many later additions. Not only is it embattled and fortified like many other churches in this part of the country, but it is also enclosed in a line of defensive works. The apse is flanked by two towers, of which the one on the N. side is a kind of keep. The Romanesque N. portal is interesting. At the W. end, on the right, is a large 16th cent. chapel. In the Templars' Tower there is a small museum of antiquities ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

To the S. of the town, charmingly situated on a knoll, in view of St. Sauveur, is the *Chapelle de Solferino*, a fine modern building in the Romanesque style on the site of one formerly belonging to a hermitage there.

The *Excursions* from Luz are practically identical with those from St. Sauveur (p. 154).

St. Sauveur lies little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Luz. The road passes the old *Thermes* of Luz (abandoned in 1897 in consequence of an inundation), and crosses the *Gave de Gavarnie*; there is also a short-cut for pedestrians, near the bridge.

St. Sauveur. — **Hôtels.** HÔT. DE FRANCE (open May 1st-Oct. 31st), beyond the bathing-establishment, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9, omn 1 fr., well spoken of; DES RAINS, on the other side of the baths, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.; DE PARIS (open May 1st-Oct. 31st), near the church, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8, omn. 1 fr. — *Furnished Apartments.*

Etablissements Thermenaux. *Bains des Dames*, use of the water for drinking and gargling, 6 fr. per month between June 25th and Sept. 5th, 3 fr. at other times; baths 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 fr., according to hour and season. — *Thermes de la Hontalade*, buvette 10 and 5 fr., baths 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Season, June 1st-Sept. 30th.

Guides and Horse Hirers. *Jean-Marie* and *Clément Catala*, *Henri Lons*, *Jean-Marie Thomas*. — Tariff given for each excursion (pp. 154-158).

English Church Service in summer.

St. Sauveur (2525 ft.) is a prettily situated village of modern origin, consisting of a single street, running up the E. slope of the *Som de Laze* (6025 ft.), above the gorge through which rushes the *Gave de Gavarnie*. The warm sulphureous springs are chiefly used for maladies of women and for nervous diseases. The *Etablissement des Dames* is fed by the spring of that name (93° F.). Below it is a fine public promenade, known as the *Jardin Anglais*, sloping steeply down to the stream, which is crossed by a bridge giving access to the direct road from Luz to the Pont Napoléon (see p. 154).

The *Thermes de la Hontalade* are situated 820 ft. above St. Sauveur, on a plateau reached in 10 min. by an easy ascent. The water (70° F.) resembles that of Les Dames, but contains a larger propor-

tion of sulphate of soda. The *Plateau de la Hontalade*, which commands a fine view, is a favourite resort.

On the road to Gavarnie, the **Pont Napoléon*, 220 ft. long, with a span of 150 ft., crosses the stream at the height of 212 ft. At a distance the bridge looks like a gigantic portal to the ravine, especially when viewed from the bank of the stream.

II. Excursions from St. Sauveur.

To CAUTERETS, via the *Col de Riou*, see p. 152; to the *Pic d'Ardiden*, see p. 152.

To THE PIC DE VISCOS (7025 ft.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; guide 10, horse 7 fr. This easy and interesting excursion follows the *Col de Riou* route to the N. W. as far as the (1 hr.) *Granges de Cureilles* (p. 152), then leads to the right to the Pic, which is scaled on the N.W. side (see p. 147).

To THE PIC DE BERGONS, from Luz or St. Sauveur, a favourite and interesting excursion, 3 hrs. on foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on horseback; guide (unnecessary) 8 fr., horse 6 fr. We leave Luz by the Barèges road (p. 158) and ascend to the S. via *Villenave* (2625 ft.), by a well-beaten track which presents no difficulty (from St. Sauveur a bridle-path ascends to the left beyond the *Pont Napoléon*; see above). The **Pic de Bergons* (6790 ft.), an almost isolated mountain, is one of the best points of view in the district. The panorama to the S., embracing the huge group of the *Cirque de Gavarnie*, is inferior only to that from the Piméné (p. 157); but even from this point the great waterfall is seen, more than 14 M. distant as the crow flies.

To THE PIC DE NÉRÉ, 4 hrs. from Luz, a delightful excursion which can be made on horseback part of the way; guide 12, horse 8 fr.; adders abound. We leave Luz by the Barèges road and after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. cross the stream. Beyond (1 hr.) *Sers* (3705 ft.) we continue to ascend to the N. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cabanes d'Arbéousse* (5850 ft.), whence we bear to the W. to the (1 hr.) *Col d'Arbéousse* (7105 ft.; fine view). A climb of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. along the arête brings us to the summit of the **Pic de Néré* or *de Nère* (7875 ft.), which affords a beautiful view. — Ascent from Barèges, see p. 160.

To THE CIRQUE DE GAVARNIE, 12 M. by road to Gavarnie, thence 1 hr. by bridle-path; guide unnecessary. This is one of the finest excursions in the Pyrenees and should on no account be missed. By starting early the ascent of the Piméné (p. 157) may be included in the day's excursion.

Seat in a brake 3, return ticket 4 fr.; victoria with 4 seats 20 for 1 day, landau 25 fr. It is sometimes difficult to make a satisfactory bargain at Luz, in which case a carr. may be hired at *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* (p. 142), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.' drive from Gavarnie: carr. with 4 seats 25 fr. for 1 day, 30 for 2 days, 35 fr. with heavy luggage.

The roads from Luz and St. Sauveur unite at the *Pont Napoléon* (see above). Thence we ascend the right bank to the foot of the Bergons (see above) and enter the *Gorge de St. Sauveur*, formerly fortified. — Near the (3 M.) *Pont de Sia* (3610 ft.) is a waterfall. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont d'Arroucat* (2840 ft.), near the hamlet of *Pragnères*. To the Refuge Packe, see p. 161. To the S. is seen the Piméné,



and the Cirque de Gavarnie comes into view at the end of the little basin which our road now crosses.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gèdre** (3265 ft.; *Hôt. de la Grotte*, good), a village at the junction of the Héas and Campbieil valleys, on the left, with the Gavarnie valley, on the right. Behind the hotel is an uninteresting 'grotto', or rather cutting, whence the Gave de Héas issues (25 c.).

From Gèdre to the *Cirque de Troumouse*, see p. 157; to the *Piméné*, see p. 157; to *Cauterets*, see p. 152. — Guides: *Victor Paget*, alias 'Chapelle', *Fr. Lavignole*, *Jean* and *Henri Soulé*, *Jean Marcou*, and *J. Paget-Canton*.

The road next traverses the *Chaos*, formed of huge rocks fallen from a spur of the *Coumely*. The valley becomes arid and desolate. Farther on we begin distinctly to see the Cirque de Gavarnie.

12 M. Gavarnie. — Hotels. GR.-HÔT. DU VIGNEMALE, of the 1st class, R. 5-10, pens. from 14 fr., well spoken of; HÔT. DES VOYAGEURS, R. from 4, pens. from 10 fr.; DU POINT-DE-VUE-DE-LA-CASCADE, these three under the same management; DU POINT-DE-VUE-DU-MARBORÉ, R. from 3, pens. 9-12 fr.

Guides. *Célestine* and *Henri Passet*, *François Bernal-Salles*, *Mathieu Haurine*, *Pierre Pujo*, *Laurent Arrouy*, *G. Castagné*, *Louis Junot*, *Henri Poc*, *André* and *Henri Pujo*, *Henri Salles-Courtade*, *Henri Courtade*, *Franç Fécadou*, and *Barthélemy Trescazes-Adagas*.

Horses, with or without an attendant, 3-4 fr. per hr.; donkeys 2-3 fr.; attendant 2 fr.; extra hour for a horse $1\frac{1}{2}$, donkey 1, attendant 1 fr.

Gavarnie (4430 ft.), a small village originally formed around a hospice of the Templars, is an interesting centre. Golf-course with nine holes. Pretty waterfall 5 min. below the village.

The **Cirque de Gavarnie appears to be quite close to the village, but it is an hour's walk to its entrance and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to its head (horse 3, donkey 2 fr.). The illusion arises from the vastness of its proportions, for which there is no standard of measurement. The entrance to the Cirque is readily reached (*Hôt. du Cirque et de la Cascade*, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.), but to gain the foot of the principal waterfall is more difficult, and during the afternoon a wide berth should be given to the cliffs, from which stones frequently fall. This superb amphitheatre is enclosed by limestone mountains, which rise in three stages to a height of 6900, 8500, and 9000 ft. The hollow thus formed is $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. wide at the base of the mountains, whose crest-line, from the *Pic des Sarradets* (8990 ft.) on the W. to the *Pics d'Astazou* (9920 and 10,105 ft.) on the E., measures nearly 9 M. The other summits, beginning from the W., are the *Gabiétou* (9950 ft.); the *Taillon* (10,320 ft.), to the lef of which are the *Fausse Brèche* (9670 ft.) and the *Brèche de Roland* (9200 ft.); the *Casque* (9860 ft.); the *Tour* (9900 ft.); the *Epaule*, and the *Pic du Marboré* (10,670 ft.); but only the four last are visible from Gavarnie. The slopes between the successive stages are covered with perpetual snow and with glaciers, forming 13 cascades, of which two never dry up. The principal fall, the famous **Cascade de Gavarnie*, 1385 ft. in height, is the highest in Europe except one or two in Norway. If there is plenty of water it forms a single fall, but in summer it descends in two leaps, of 958 and

427 ft. respectively. The light effects in the Cirque are singularly beautiful both at sunrise and sunset; and at about midday in summer the sun shines full upon the fall. Those who do not ascend the Piméné (p. 157) should ascend (20 min.) the little eminence near the hotel for the sake of the comprehensive view of the Cirque enjoyed thence.

The Port de Gavarnie, *Port d'Espagne*, or *Port de Boucharo* (7485 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the S.W. of Gavarnie, is the principal pass over this part of the Pyrenees. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. thence is the Spanish hamlet of *Boucharo* or *Bujaruelo* (4410 ft.), with barracks and an inn, situated on the *Ara*, which a little farther on enters a beautiful wooded gorge.

On the W. side of the Cirque is a break in the line of cliffs, known as the *Echelle des Sarradets* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the village), which offers the only method of ascending from the bottom of the Cirque to its summits. The ascents are difficult and should be attempted only by experienced mountaineers with good guides, to be had at Gavarnie (p. 155).

To THE BRÈCHE DE TUQUEROUYE, 4 hrs., or less if a horse be taken from Gavarnie to the Borne de Tuquerouye, 50 min. on this side of the Brèche. Guide 12 fr. From Gavarnie we ascend to the S.E., viâ the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cabanes de l'Espugnette*, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Brèche d'Allanz* (7975 ft.), to the N.E. of the Cirque. Thence we descend to the S.E. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Borne de Tuquerouye* (7780 ft.), and to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Echelle de Tuquerouye*, a couloir in which there is a kind of stair with iron clamps (danger from falling stones when there is another party in advance). From the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Brèche de Tuquerouye* (8745 ft.; *Refuge Lourde - Rocheblave*), between the *Pic de Tuquerouye* (9260 ft.), on the W., and the *Pic de Pinède* (9400 ft.), on the E., we enjoy a splendid *View of the Mont Perdu. The *Refuge Lourde-Rocheblave* is the best starting-point for the ascents of the Mont Perdu, the Cylindre, etc. (p. 157), and the *Pics d'Artazou* or *Estazou* (*Pic Occidental* 9920 ft.; *Grand Pic*, 10,105 ft.) are also ascended thence (guide 20 fr.). Thence to the Marboré, see below.

To THE BRÈCHE DE ROLAND AND THE COL DU TAILLON, 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Gavarnie; guide (10 fr.) and axe necessary. We ascend by the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Echelle des Sarradets* (see above) to the *Sarradets Pastures*, and the (1 hr.) *Sarradets Spring* (7875 ft.), whence there is a fine view. The route now lies over terraces covered with snow during most of the year, and we leave on our right a col leading to the Taillon Glacier. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach the *Glacier de la Brèche* and in 1 hr. more the *Brèche de Roland* (9200 ft.), a cleft, 130-190 ft. wide and more than 900 ft. deep, which the famous paladin is fabled to have made with his sword Durandal to open a passage for his return from Spain. It is about 50 yds. long, and the traveller should traverse it and descend to the *Col du Taillon* (9170 ft.), about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the entrance, in order to enjoy the magnificent view of the S. side of the Cirque and of Mont Perdu, etc. — The *Taillon* (10,320 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs. from the *Brèche de Roland*, viâ the *Fausse Brèche* (9670 ft.). Grand view.

To THE PIC DU MARBORÉ. A. VIÂ THE BRÈCHE DE ROLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Gavarnie; guide (20 fr.) and axe necessary. As far as the *Brèche de Roland* (4 hrs.) see above. Thence we proceed to the S.E., passing in front of the *Casque* and the *Tour du Marboré*, which may also be ascended from this side, and gain in 1 hr. the *Col de la Cascade* (9640 ft.) between the *Tour* and the *Epaule du Marboré*, whence we enjoy a superb view into the abyss of the Cirque. Then we follow the glacier on the S. slope, whence the summit of the *Pic du Marboré* is reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — B. VIÂ THE BRÈCHE DE TUQUEROUYE, returning viâ the *Brèche de Roland*, a fine expedition of the same character as the preceding. To the (4 hrs.) *Brèche* (refuge), see above. Thence the route passes to the E. of the *Lac Glacé* (8450 ft.), viâ the crevassed *Glacier*, and then, beyond a crevasse, leads by a cornice and over the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Col du Cylindre* (10,070 ft.) between the *Cylindre* and the summit, which lies $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther to the

N.W. — The **Pic du Marboré* (10,670 ft.), the summit of which forms a huge platform, commands a fine view of the higher mountains enclosing the *Cirque de Gavarnie*. We complete the circuit by returning via the *Brèche de Roland*, passing the *Pic de la Cascade* (10,230 ft.).

To MONT PERDU AND TO THE CYLINDRE, 7 hrs. from Gavarnie; guide (30 or 25 fr.), rope, and axe necessary. To the (4 hrs.) *Brèche de Tuquerouye* (refuge), see p. 156. We then proceed round the E. end of the *Lac Glacé* and cross its outfall and a crevassed glacier (beware of falling stones), keeping to the S. A wide crevasse is followed by several chimneys and cornices, beyond which the (2 hrs. from the Refuge) *Col du Mont Perdu* (10,185 ft.) is reached without difficulty via a glacier. Thence we descend in 5 min. to the *Etang du Mont Perdu* (8925 ft.). From this point we may ascend the Mont Perdu, in 1 hr., via a glacier and a chimney of débris; or the Cylindre, in 1 hr., up a fatiguing scree-slope and a sloping chimney affording good foothold. — *Mont Perdu* (10,995 ft.), the highest peak in the Pyrenees after the *Pic de Néthou* (11,168 ft.), *Maladetta* (11,005 ft.), and *Pic Posets* (11,045 ft.), is, like them, on Spanish territory. It offers an interesting view of the deep-cut valleys of the Niscle and Escuain and of the verdant valleys of Bielsa and Arazas. — The Cylindre or *Cylindre du Marboré* (10,915 ft.) commands a fine view of the Mont Perdu and the *Lac Glacé*. These two peaks, together with the *Soum de Ramond* (10,780 ft.) on the S.E., form a group known by the Spaniards as the *Three Sisters* (*Tres Hermanas*). From either peak the return may be made via the *Col de la Cascade* (p. 156) and the S. side of the *Cirque de Gavarnie*; or we may descend via the *Cabane de Gaulis* into the valley of Arazas.

To the Vignemale (10,820 ft.), via Ossoue and Montferrat, the shortest route (from Cauterets, see p. 150), a fine excursion, but laborious; 6-7 hrs. from Gavarnie; guide (30 fr.), rope, and axe necessary. We ascend the *Vallée d'Ossoue* by the side of the Gave without difficulty as far as the (3 hrs.) *Pas des Oulettes d'Ossoue*, which is feasible only on the right bank. Then, leaving the (1/2 hr.) path to the Hourquette d'Ossoue (see pp. 149, 150) on our right, we ascend to the S.W. in the direction of the *Montferrat* or *Cerbillona* (1/2 hr.), where it is necessary to proceed with care, especially on the glacier (comp. p. 150).

From Gavarnie to Cauterets by the mountains, see pp. 150, 149; to the Baths of Panticosa, see p. 142.

To THE PIMÉNÉ, an easy and interesting ascent, 4-4½ hrs. from Gavarnie (5½ hrs. from Gèdre); guide 10 fr.; horse 6 fr. From Gavarnie we ascend to the E., through woods, to (¾ hr.) a terrace and (½ hr.) a spring. Thence we bear to the right up very steep slopes to (3 hrs. from Gavarnie) the *Col de Piméné* (8255 ft.), from which the view is already fine. Here we turn to the N. and, by a rather narrow arête, gain the summit of the **Piméné* or *Pic de Piméné* (9195 ft.), which affords a grand panorama, including the best view of the *Cirque de Gavarnie*, though the chief waterfall is not seen. The Vignemale and the Pic Long appear to advantage.

To THE CIRQUE DE TROUMOUSE, 3½ hrs. from Gèdre (p. 155); bridle-path, guide unnecessary. — From Gavarnie to (4½ M.) *Gèdre*, see p. 155. We take a stony path near the Hôtel Palasset to the Valley of Héas, which we ascend along the left bank of the torrent, where the road is better than on the right bank. Farther on a short-cut leads across meadows. On the other side is the Valley of Campbieil, by which the difficult ascent of the *Pic Long* (10,480 ft.), the culminating point of the granitic mass of Néouvielle (p. 161) and the highest summit in the French Pyrenees (comp. p. 150), is occasionally made. Then we cross, at the foot of the Coumely, a Chaos similar to that on the Gavarnie road. In 1 hr. 10 min. from Gèdre we cross to the right bank by the *Pont de la Gardette* (3725 ft.). On the left is the *Montagne de Camplong*. Then on the other side is the

mouth of the *Val d'Estaubé*, which also ends in a 'cirque'. The valley of Héas is here still choked with blocks of rock, the result of a landslip in 1850, known as the *Peyrade* (4430 ft.), which dammed up the stream and formed a lake, in its turn destroyed by a flood in 1788. On the left is a huge block, known as the *Caillou de l'Arrayé*, on which the Virgin Mary is said once to have appeared; a statue was erected here in 1889. — About 40 min. from the bridge (4 M. from Gèdre) is Héas (4855 ft.; hotel), an insignificant hamlet. — 10 min. *Chapelle de Héas* (5075 ft.), dedicated to the Virgin and a place of pilgrimage for this district, particularly on Aug. 15th and Sept. 8th. Adjoining it is the small *Hôtel de la Munia* (R. 2-4, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.), kept by the guide Victor Paget (p. 155). — Shortly afterwards the valley forks. We take the path to the left and follow the right bank of a torrent which forms several waterfalls, notably the *Cascade de Matacas*, and in 1 hr. reach the *Cirque de Troumouse* (5905 ft.), less grand than that of Gavarnie but nevertheless of noble dimensions, 2½ M. in diameter and from 2500 to 4000 ft. in height. At its head rises the *Pic de Troumouse* (10,125 ft.). — On the right rises the *Pic de la Munia* (10,335 ft.), a superb point of view but involving a difficult climb (4½ hrs. from Héas; guide 15 fr.). — The *Pic Gerbats* (9580 ft.) and the *Pic de la Géla* (9345 ft.) are ascended in about 4-4½ hrs. each via the (3½ hrs.) *Col de la Cèdre* (9345 ft.); the *Pic des Aiguillons* (9710 ft.) in 4½ hrs. via the (3½ hrs.) *Col des Aiguillons* (8495 ft.). From the last we may descend into the valley of the *Badet* (1 hr. from the col) and the *Vallée d'Aure* (p. 131).

23. Barèges and its Environs.

I. From Lourdes to Barèges.

RAILWAY to (13 M.) *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* (p. 142); ELECTRIC RAILWAY thence to (8 M.) *Luz*; OMNIBUS from Luz during the season to (5 M.) *Barèges* (2 fr.).

From Lourdes to (21 M.) *Luz*, see pp. 142, 152. The interesting road then makes a considerable ascent to the N.E. into the *Valley of the Bastan* or *Gave de Barèges*, so that the diligence takes 2 hrs. from Luz to Barèges, while short-cuts enable pedestrians to cover the distance in 1½-1¾ hr. At first we have, left and right, the wooded slopes of the *Pic de Néré* and *Pic de Bergons*, but beyond (2½ M.) *Betpouey* (3155 ft.) the mountains become bare and furrowed. We cross two bridges over the torrent in the Pontis ravine (p. 159), about 1¼ M. from Barèges. About ¾ M. farther is the *Etablissement de Barzun-Barèges* (see below).

Barèges. — Hotels. *De l'Europe & de France* (open 15th May-15th Oct.), R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Richelieu et d'Angleterre* (open 15th May-20th Oct.), B. 1, déj. or D. 3, pens. 7-12 fr., good; *Teinturier* (open the whole year). — Houses and lodgings to let.

Bath Establishment. Fee for drinking the waters between July 1st and Aug. 31st., 10 fr. for the whole treatment; rest of the season, 2-5 fr. — Baths or douches 1½-2½ fr. according to the kind, the hour, and time of year, usual tariff 1 fr. 70 and 2 fr. 50 c.; baths in public basin 30 c.-1½ fr. — *Etablissement de Barzun* (see above): similar charges.

Casino, at the entrance to the village.

Post & Telegraph Office, at the *Pharmacie Claverie*.

Guides of the first class. *Jean* and *Pierre Caseaux-Palu*, *Pierre Menvielle*, *Clém. Vergez*. All these shew the tariff (see the separate excursions) when requested.

Barèges (4040 ft.), a village consisting almost entirely of one long street running up the left bank of the Bastan, has long been noted for its warm sulphur springs. Owing to its altitude the place

is scarcely habitable in winter, when the cold is extreme, and at all times its climate is very variable. Nevertheless it attracts many visitors in summer and is often crowded. The re-planting of the hillsides with trees and grass has already considerably altered the appearance of the valley, which is very pleasant in summer.

The WATERS of Barèges are impregnated with sulphate of soda, and are the most powerful in the Pyrenees. They differ but little, and are all highly charged with a peculiar nitrogenous substance, called 'barégine' or 'glairene', which renders them oily to the touch. Their temperature varies between 75° and 111.2° Fahr., roughly corresponding with the amount of sulphate of soda they contain. They are used for baths and drinking, in the treatment of surgical cases, the healing of wounds and ulcers, and for scrofula, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, syphilis, chlorosis, anaemia, and certain nervous affections. There are fifteen springs, the united yield of which is about 60,000 gallons per diem.

The *Bath Establishment* is a handsome building of marble at the top of the village, on the right of the street descending the latter. All the springs are here brought together and the bathing arrangements are very complete. — To the left of the baths is a *Military Hospital*, founded in 1760, but recently rebuilt. — On the right, behind and at some distance above it, is the *Hospice Ste. Eugénie*, set apart for ecclesiastics and nuns from June 15th to Sept. 1st, while the poor are admitted before and after those dates.

- The *Promenade Horizontale*, the principal promenade of Barèges, begins at the Hospice and runs to the W. below the Ayré (see p. 161) and above the village as far as the Rioulet ravine (see below). There are also walks higher up in the *Forêt de Barèges* or *Bois d'Artigou*, which protects the baths from avalanches and the ravages of the Mouré torrent. Among these is the *Allée Verte* (about 5900 ft.), a clearing in the forest, 3 M. distant, between the valleys of the Lienz and the Rioulet. The *Héritage à Colas*, beyond the Rioulet, 1½ M. from the Promenade Horizontale, is another pleasant promenade.

Avalanches and the rush of waters from the neighbouring mountains are the two special dangers against which the authorities of Barèges have to contend. Avalanches of the most destructive character gather on the flanks of the mountain of Labas-Blancs on the N. and rush down by four ravines into the valley and over the stream to the other slope. Masses of snow of more than 100,000 cubic yds. have thus been hurled upon the village. On spots liable to be overwhelmed in this manner wooden buildings only are erected, and these are annually removed before the winter. The most dangerous spot was the *Ravin du Midaou* or *de Capè*, behind the Military Hospital. To some extent the exertions of the Forest Department of the Government have succeeded in arresting or lessening the avalanches, by planting the hillsides with trees and by making embankments or small terraces. The works are interesting, and from them there is a good view (2 hrs. there and back). — The *Rioulet Ravine*, on the left bank below Barèges, is traversed by a torrent which in times of thaw and after heavy rain used to carry away everything before it that was not solid rock, and even destroyed the main road; but it too has to a great extent been rendered harmless by planting trees and by the construction of embankments and channels which distribute its waters higher up. The *Pontis Ravine*, lower down the valley, now calls for works of a like nature. The alteration in the course of the road mentioned at p. 158 was necessitated by the risks to which its previous course was exposed.

II. Excursions from Barèges.

To the **Pic de Néré** (from Luz, see p. 154), $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 hrs., on foot; guide 10 fr., horse 6 fr. We cross the Bastan about 550 yds. below Barèges, near the Source de Barzun (p. 158), and proceed to the W. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). **St. Justin**, once the site of a hermitage, commanding a fine view. Thence we go N. to the *Cirque de Sers* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) and again turn W. a little farther on, descending into a little valley and ascending the exceedingly steep slopes on the other side to the plateau on which are the *Arbéousse Huts* (about 1 hr.). There we join the route from Luz (p. 154).

To the **PIC DU MIDI DE BIGORRE**, an easy excursion of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., which should not be missed; guide (unnecessary except when snow is lying) 10, horse 7 fr. The night may be spent in the small hotel near the top of the mountain, in order to see the sunrise, but it is advisable to secure a bed beforehand, as otherwise the visitor may have to sleep in the public room. In any case an early start should be made so as to reach the summit before noon, as mists often hide the lower ground during the afternoon. We follow the road above Barèges on the left bank of the Bastan, crossing the stream by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pont de Tournabout* (4755 ft.), and then ascend to the E. along the flank of the Pène-Blanque, passing in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the point where the path to the *Lac Bleu* (p. 161) diverges to the left. Our route turns to the N. and reaches ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Cabanes de Toue* (6370 ft.), where a route to Bagnères over the *Col du Tourmalet* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; p. 162) diverges on the right. A well-beaten path leads from the Cabanes to the summit; a short-cut for walkers ascends directly to the N. The greyish dome of the Pic du Midi and its observatory are now in sight. We cross a brook ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) and mount to a considerable height to the E. of the *Lac d'Oncet* (7340 ft.), from which it flows. This lake, about 550 yds. long by 330 yds. wide, lies in a basin shut in by abrupt heights. — In $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Barèges we reach the *Hourque des Cinq-Cours* or *de Sencours* (7800 ft.), a col where the route from Bagnères is joined, and on which is the *Hôtellerie-Refuge du Pic du Midi* (open July 15th to Oct. 1st; bed 1-3, B. 1, dēj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; admission 50 c.). — In $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the summit of the mountain by many zigzags practicable for horses, passing the *Col du Laquet* (8530 ft.), from which there is a fine view of the plain.

The ****Pic du Midi de Bigorre** (9440 ft.) ranks high among Pyrenean summits in respect of the view it affords of nearly the whole chain. This it owes to its isolated position on the side of the plain, over which the view extends almost without limit, and at times as far to the W. as the Atlantic Ocean. The contrast between the plain and the countless snow-capped summits on the S. is its great charm. — The summit ends on the W. in a small platform, the precipice on the N. side of which should not be carelessly approached.

On the E. side is an *Observatory*, connected by telegraph with Bagnères-de-Bigorre (p. 162); visitors are admitted under the escort of an official. — By reason of its isolation the Pic du Midi is not snow-clad in summer, though snow occasionally falls on the summit.

To the Lac Bleu (from Bagnères, see p. 165), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide 10, horse 7 fr. For the first hour our route follows the Pic du Midi road (p. 160). We then turn to the left and ascend in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the Cabanes d'Aoube (5965 ft.), from which we gain in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the Col d'Aoube (8300 ft.), which commands a fine view, particularly of the Néouvielle. A descent of 1 hr. to the W., takes us past a little lake, also blue, to the Lac Bleu (p. 165).

To THE PIC D'AYRÉ, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide and horse 10 fr. each. Visitors generally only go to within $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of the top, which is difficult to scale; in that case a guide is not necessary. On horseback we take the bridle-path through the forest of Barèges (p. 159), traverse the Allée Verte (p. 159), and ascend by a circuitous path to the pastures above the Riolet ravine. The same point may be reached direct by a steep footpath along the torrent. Thence we proceed W. to a fine *View Point*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Barèges; then, retracing our steps for a short distance, we ascend in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., by zigzags, the flower-decked slopes to the Col d'Ayré, whence the view extends to the Pic de Néré and the Néouvielle. Another $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. brings us from the col to the summit of the Pic d'Ayré (7935 ft.), but the climb is troublesome and should not be undertaken without a guide.

To THE REFUGE PACKE, 5-6 hrs. (guide useful), by a bridle-path viâ Betpouey (p. 158) and the ravine of Bolou. The *Refuge Packe* (8280 ft.), above the Col de Rabiet, is convenient for ascents in the Néouvielle district, but is little frequented.

To THE PIC DE NÉOUIVELLE (*Lac d'Orrédon*), an easy and interesting excursion (6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; horse as far as the Col d'Aure 10 fr.). We follow the road beyond the Baths, leave on the left the bridge crossed by the Pic du Midi route, and enter the valley of the Escoubous or Escougous to the right, quitting it in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by a bridge over the torrent. A mule-track ascends through a chaos of granite blocks, passes the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) mouth of the *Vallon d'Aigue-Cluse* on the left, recrosses the torrent, and reaches the (35 min.) *Lac d'Escoubous* (6395 ft.). This lake is little larger than the *Lac d'Once* on the Pic du Midi, but its environment of shattered mountains makes it an interesting object for an excursion, particularly if we proceed on foot $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up to the *Lac Blanc*. The latter is on our way to the Pic de Néouvielle, on which we leave the *Lac de Tracens* on the left, reaching ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Lac Noir* (7200 ft.) and following its left bank. Thence an ascent of 25 min. brings us to the Col d'Aure (8200 ft.) or Col d'Aubert, where we obtain a very fine view of the Néouvielle, Pic Long, and the Gavarnie mountains. — If we descend hence to the left, towards the lakes of Aubert and Aumar, which are in sight from the col, we may reach in about 1 hr. the *Lac d'Orrédon* or *Oredon* (6135 ft.). This lake (130 acres in area) is well worth a visit; it is dammed up in order to supply water to the Aure valley (p. 131) in summer, by means of the *Neste de Couplan*. — Continuing our route to the Néouvielle, we descend from the col on the right, enter another chaos of rocks, and cross higher up from S. to W. a snow-slope, free from risk, but very steep towards the end. In $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from the col we reach the summit of the *Pic de Néouvielle or Néouvielle, also called Pic d'Aubert (10,145 ft.), which commands a magnificent panorama of the Pyrenees from the Balaitous to the Monts Maudits, with a fine view of the Gavarnie mountains, Mont Perdu, Pic Posets, and, much nearer, of the peaks Long, Campbieil, Méchant, etc., and a remarkable survey of the numerous lakes of this district, of which 27 may be counted. — A difficult return-route leads viâ the Brèche de Chausenque, the Lacs de Glaire, and the Vallée de Glaire, parallel with the valley of Escoubous.

To BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE VIÂ THE COL DU TOURMALET, 25 M., by carriage-road in 5-6 hrs., on foot 7 hrs.; carriage 40-60 fr.; horse 12 fr. per day, to the col 8-10 or 5 fr. The road, a section of the 'Route Thermale'

(pp. 139, 166, 131), follows the left bank of the Bastan; pedestrians and riders may shorten the distance by taking the Pic du Midi road (p. 160) by which they reach the col in 2 hrs. — 7 M. Col du Tourmalet (6900 ft.), between the *Pic du Tourmalet* (8095 ft.), on the left, and the *Pic d'Espadé* (8075 ft.), on the right, the highest carriage-pass in the Pyrenees. The view is limited except on the W. The road descends by wide zigzags towards the valley of the Adour; the old road is a short-cut for pedes- trians and horsemen. — As we proceed we obtain a very fine view of the Pic du Midi. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the col by the new road we pass the fine *Cascades de Gripp*, near the hamlet of *Lartigue* (Hôt. des Pyrénées; Hôt. des Cascades; guide, Danglade). — 15 M. *Gripp* (3495 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs). — At ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ste. Marie* we enter the Campan valley (p. 166). — 25 M. *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*, see below.

24. Bagnères-de-Bigorre and its Environs.

I. From Tarbes to Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 10 c.).

Tarbes, see p. 129. — We follow the Toulouse line to *Marcadieu* and turn to the right into the fine and fertile valley of the *Adour*. The best view is on the right. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salles-Adour*; $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ber-nac-Debat*; $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vieille-Adour*; $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montgaillard*; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ordizan*. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pouzac*, with a fortified church containing a reredos of the 18th cent. and other works of art. On the hill are the remains of an earthwork known as *Caesar's Camp*. — To the right as we reach *Bagnères* is the *Mont du Bédat* (p. 164).

$13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*. — *Hotels*. GRAND-HÔTEL DE PARIS (open March 1st - Oct. 31st), Promenade des Coustous, first class, R. from 4, B. $11\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $31\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 12, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. VICTORIA, same Promenade, new, R. 5-10, B. $11\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $31\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 10-18, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; BEAU-SÉJOUR, Place Lafayette; DE FRANCE, Boulevard Carnot; FRASCATI, Rue Frascati, near the Baths; DU BON PASTEUR, Rue de l'Horloge, near the tower, R. from $21\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $31\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 fr., omn. 30 c.; VIGNES, Rue de la République 9, R. 2, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $21\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr., omn. 30 c. — Numerous *Villas* and *Apartments*, those to let being commonly indicated by the window-shutters being closed; room 2-3 fr. per day.

Cafés. *Café du Casino*, Place des Thermes; *Riche, de Londres, de Paris*, Promenade des Coustous.

Bath Establishments (open the whole year). *Thermes* and *Néothermes*: 'buvette', 25 days, 12 fr., families at a reduction; private baths 1-3 fr.; baths in the great basin of the *Néothermes*, $1-11\frac{1}{2}$ fr. *Thermes de Salut*: 'buvette', 5 fr. in July and August, 3 fr. during the rest of the season; baths $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — A list of *Physicians* is displayed in the bath-establishments.

Cabs, for 2 pers. in summer per drive 75 c., at night $11\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; per hour 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., $21\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 fr. in the country; for 4 pers., per drive 1 and 2 fr., per hour 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 fr. — *Calèches* and *Landaus*, 30-40 fr. per day. — *Horses*, ride of 4 hrs., 5 fr., per day 10 fr. — A bargain is desirable.

Carriages to the *Cascades de Gripp* (see above), 3-4 fr. per pers. there and back; to the *Col d'Aspin* (p. 166), 6 fr., etc. — *Cars* during the season to Lourdes, Arreau, and Luchon (see p. 168).

Guides. Joseph Laouna, alias 'Lahune'; Jean-Pierre Baylac-Luquet, at Campan (p. 166); Carrère, at La Séoube.

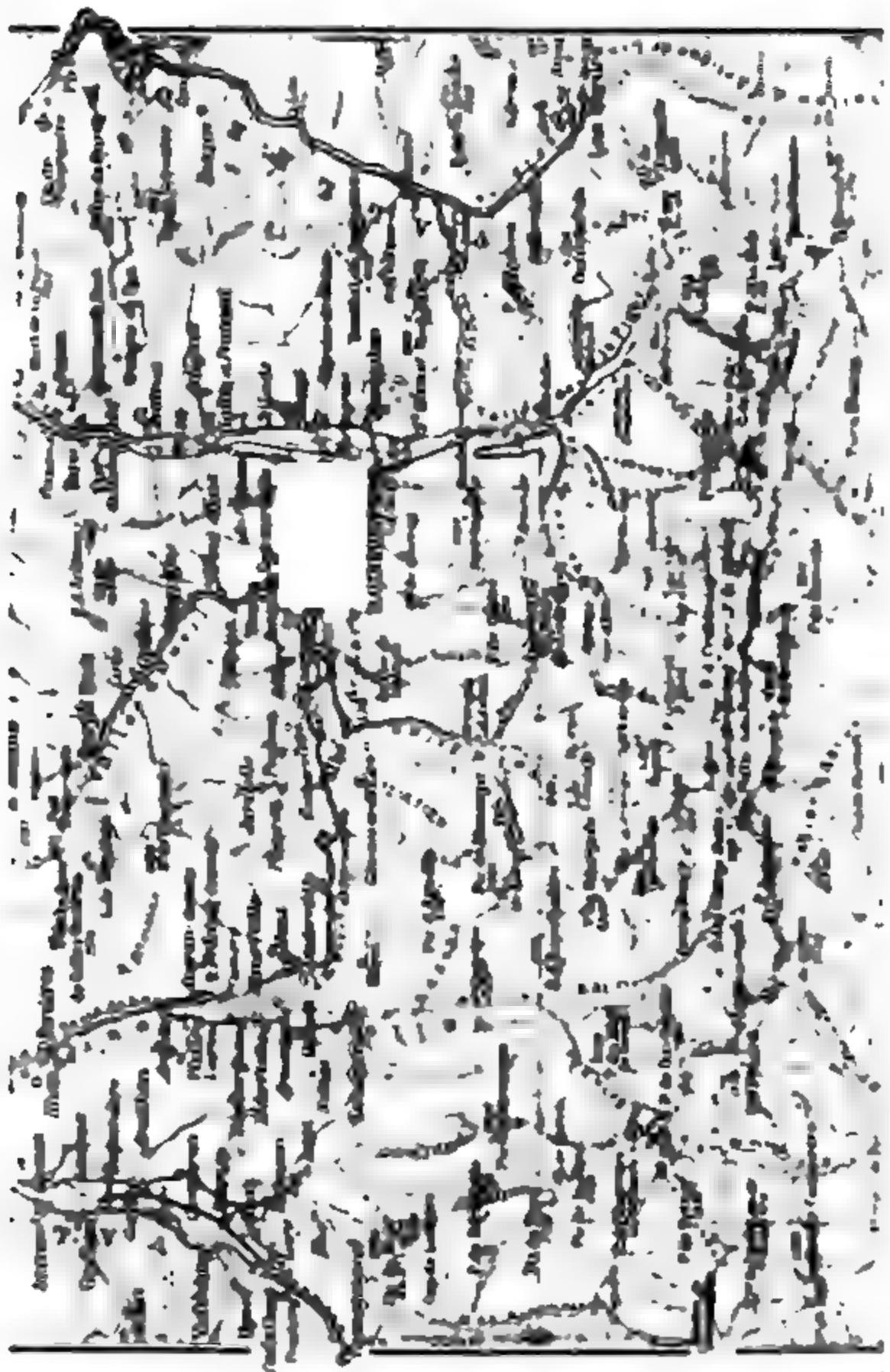
Casino Municipal (open 15th July - 15th Oct.): adm. 1-3 fr.

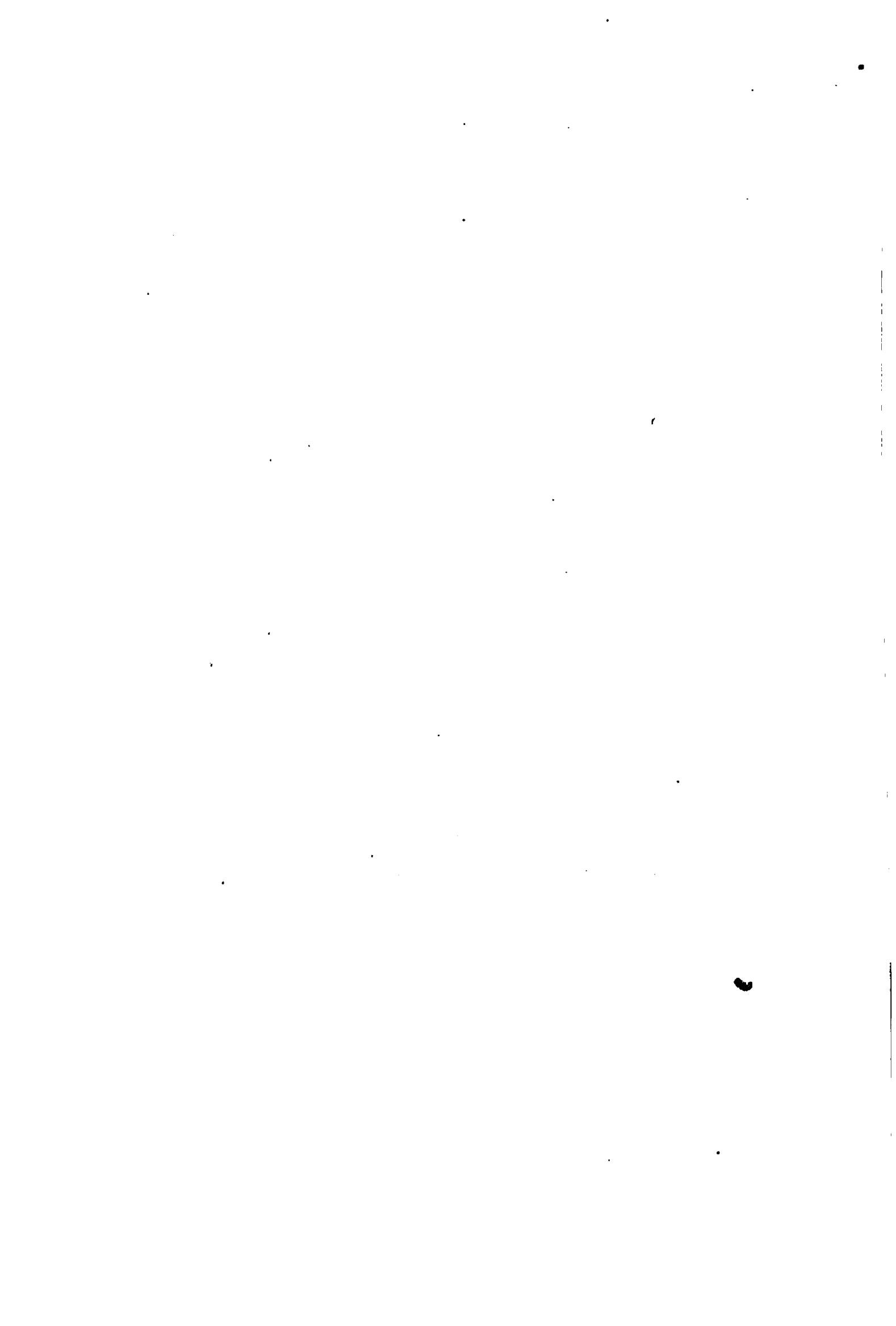
Syndicat d'Initiative, Villa Théas, Place des Thermes.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place Ramond, not far from the Thermes.

English Church (Holy Trinity), near the Rue des Pyrénées.







Bagnères-de-Bigorre, or simply *Bagnères* (1805 ft.), is a town of 8671 inhab., in a pretty situation on the left bank of the *Adour*, at the point where this river issues from the fine *Campan* valley into the plain of Tarbes. It is one of the leading thermal stations of the Pyrenees and enjoys, what many others do not, a mild climate. It is frequented annually by about 30,000 patients and tourists. The Romans were acquainted with its waters, which they called *Aquae Bigerrionum Balneariae*, and they erected here various bath-houses and a temple of Diana. Season, July to Sept. inclusive.

The railway-station lies to the N. of the town. The avenue beginning opposite the exit leads towards the centre of the town, via the handsome *Square des Vigneaux*, a quiet and well-shaded promenade. A little farther on is the curious *Church of St. Vincent*, dating from the 14-15th cent.; the façade is formed by a great wall, square at the top, with fourteen Gothic arcades, while on the right it is flanked by a Gothic turret. On the S. side is a tasteful portico of 1552.

The *Promenade des Coustous*, near this church, is shaded by trees, extending all the way to the centre of the town. This street and the Place Lafayette and Place des Pyrénées, at either end of it, contain the principal hotels and cafés and form the usual evening rendezvous of the visitors.

The Bath Establishments and the Casino are situated to the W., the principal street, the Boulevard Carnot and Boulevard du Casino, beginning at the Place Lafayette. On this side also, in the old town, is the *Tour des Jacobins* or *Tour de l'Horloge*, the remains of a church of the 15th century. This curious edifice is octagonal in shape and is crowned by a receding story, with a gallery and platform.

The MINERAL WATERS of *Bagnères* are now supplied by 30 Springs. The chief are characterized by the presence of sulphate of lime; but they vary much in their composition and in the uses to which they are applied. The springs are usually divided into three groups: 23 are warm springs containing sulphate of lime, and also sulphate of magnesia and soda; 3 are warm sulphur-springs; and 4 are cold chalybeate springs. — The waters are prescribed for rheumatism, nervous affections, feminine ailments, diseases of the skin, digestive organs, urinary canals, and respiratory organs, and for anaemia, general diseases, and surgical cases.

Bagnères has 10 bath-establishments. The chief are the *Thermes* and the *Néothermes*, which, as well as those of *Théas* and *Salut*, belong to the town. The others are private establishments.

The THERMES are situated in a square of the same name, to the left as we follow the boulevards, and at the foot of the bare mountains whence issue the streams that supply the baths. The building is a plain structure, dating from 1824, but the bathing arrangements and equipments are excellent. The baths of this establishment are fed by the springs of *Le Dauphin* (120° Fahr.), *La Reine* (115°), *St. Roch* (105°), *Le Foulon* (95°), *Le Platane* (91°),

Les Yeux (91°), *Le Roc-de-Lannes* (118°), and *St. Barthélemy* (118°). The building contains also the *Public Library* (daily 9-11 & 2-5). — Adjoining the *Thermes*, on the N., is the *Buvette de Salies*, so called from the *Salies* spring (123°), one of the chief in Bagnères, which is conducted hither, along with the waters of *Labassère* (53°) and *La Rampe* (100°). The *Buvettes de la Reine* and *du Dauphin* are also here. — Not far from the *Buvette de Salies* are the *Baths of Cazaux* and of *Théas*, each supplied by a special spring ($114-124^{\circ}$).

The *NÉOTHERMES* lie somewhat farther to the N., occupying the groundfloor of the right wing of the *Casino*. They contain large basins, supplied with running water from the *Source de la Tour* (113° , reduced to 86°), which yields nearly 220,000 gallons per day. The *Casino*, a handsome edifice, contains ball-rooms, recreation-rooms, a restaurant, *café*, etc. Concerts frequently take place in the park.

Among the other bath-establishments are those of *Bellevue* (114°), behind the *Thermes* (higher up are two chalybeate springs); *Lasserre* (buvette; 75°), Rue du Théâtre, opposite the *Thermes*; *Lias* ($95-113^{\circ}$), Rue Frascati; *Petit-Prieur* (96°), under the hospice, a little farther to the S.; *Versailles* (96°) and *Petit-Barèges* (91°), farther off, to the right and left; and the *Grand-Pré* (96° and 89°) to the S.E., in the *Allée de Salut*, a fine avenue which leads also to the *Thermes de Salut*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town (omn. 35 c. there, 15 c. back).

The *Villa Théas*, near the *Casino*, contains a small *Musée* (open during the season from 8 to 11 and from 1 to 5), comprising paintings and a natural history collection.

Bagnères has many pleasant walks. The *Allées de Maintenon*, at the S. end of the town, are reached viâ the Rue des Pyrénées. The *Allée du Montalouet*, on the mountain-slope behind the *Thermes*, ascends to the chalybeate springs; and by the *Allées Dramatiques*, to the S. of the Montalouet, near the *Thermes de Salut*, we may proceed, to the right, past the *Restaurant Carrère*, to the *Mont du Bédat* (2890 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), on which there is a bronze statue of the Virgin. The hill contains some large caves.

In the valley of Campan (p. 165), and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Bagnères, are *Marble Quarries*, which yield many varieties of valuable marble; and the town contains several important *Marble Works*, manufacturing chimney-pieces, table-tops, etc. Bagnères is also noted for its woollen knitted goods.

II. Excursions from Bagnères.

To THE MONNÉ, 3 hrs., $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on horseback; guide (unnecessary) 8, horse 8-10 fr. We ascend first by the *Allées Dramatiques*; then to the right along the hills, skirting the mountain from E. to W. The *Monné* or *Monné de Bagnères* (4125 ft.; tavern) affords a wide view of the Tarbes plain on the N., and to the S., from right to left, of the *Montaigu*, the *Pic du Midi*, the *Luchon* group to the E. of the *Portillon d'Oô*, the *Monts*

Maudits, the **Maladetta** glacier, and the **Néthou**. The descent may be made viâ **Beaudéan** (see below).

To THE PIC DE MONTAIGU, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs., a fatiguing expedition; guide 20 fr. We follow the Monné road for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., then cross on the right the *Plaine d'Esquiou*, turn to the left, skirting the *Couret* (4285 ft.), climb the steep path of the *Echelles de Pilate*, skirt *La Peyre* (5710 ft.), on the left, follow a rocky crest, and finally skirting the mountain to the right gain the top. The Pic de Montaigu (7680 ft.) affords a very wide view to the N. over the neighbouring valleys and the plain, but the view to the S. is limited owing to the vicinity of the Pic du Midi and its W. neighbours. The return may be made by the Lesponne valley (see below).

To THE LAC BLEU, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the Cabanes de Chiroulet, 6 hrs. to the lake. The visit to the latter is best made when the dam of the lake is open. Riding is practicable as far as the lake and driving as far as the Cabanes. Guide (unnecessary) 10, horse or donkey 10, carriage 25-30 fr.; coaches on certain days. We ascend to the S. by the Adour valley, leaving *Gerde* and *Asté* (see below) to the left, and *Médous*, with its old convent (now a villa; park usually open to visitors), to the right, all three frequented for bathing. At (1 hr.) *Beaudéan Larrey*, the celebrated surgeon (1766-1842), was born. We quit the Campan valley (p. 165) and turn to the right up the *Lesponne Valley*, which is shut in by spurs of the Montaigu and Pic du Midi. Cultivation soon ceases. In 1 hr. we reach *Lesponne* (2460 ft.); $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther on are the *Hospital*, and, on the right, a ravine with the pretty *Waterfall of Aspi*. At the head of the ravine appears the Montaigu, which may be ascended hence. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on, to the left, is another ravine with a view of the Pic du Midi, which also is accessible on this side, and $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more brings us to the *Cabanes de Chiroulet* (Hôtel du Lac Bleu, R. $4\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Beyond them we leave, on the right, the road leading to Argeles (p. 142), viâ the Hourquette de Barané and the Izaby valley, and ascend on the left by a considerable slope to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) the dam and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more) the Lac Bleu (6455 ft.), shut in by a vast environment of rocks, and fully justifying its name by its fine blue colour. The lake is about 120 acres in area and 395 ft. deep, but a tunnel has been made on the N., 200 yds. long (closed), for the purpose of augmenting the Adour in dry seasons. This reduces the level of the water about 65 feet and causes an unpleasant smell. — A good bridle-path leads from the lake to the (3 hrs.) inn on the Pic du Midi (p. 160) viâ the Col d'Aoube (Barèges road, see p. 161) and another pass.

The Lac de Peyralade (6405 ft.), to the E. of the Lac Bleu and dominated by the Pic du Midi, is also worth a visit. It may be reached in 4-5 hrs. viâ the Lesponne Valley (see above), the *Cabanes de l'Aya*, and the valley of *Ardalos*.

To the **Pic du Midi de Bigorre**, 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, see p. 160. — The ascent on this side is best made by starting from Gripp or Lartigue ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 162), where guides and horses are more conveniently obtained. Thence the ascent requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., viâ the *Vallon d'Arizes* and the *Gorge de Sencours*, beyond which we join the road from Barèges, at the *Lac d'Once* (p. 160).

To Barèges viâ the *Tourmalet* (*Cascades de Gripp*; brake), see p. 161.

To THE PÈNE DE LHÉRIS, 3 hrs., guide, viâ Asté, $1\frac{1}{2}$ day 5, whole day 8, returning by Ordincède 8 fr.; an excursion of special interest for botanists. We follow the Adour valley to the S., cross the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont de Gerde*, and proceed to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Asté*. Thence we ascend to the left for about 1 hr. in the ravine of the Lhéris brook, whence we climb the mountain to the right, viâ a wood, some pastures, and the *Col du Teillet* (4216 ft.; fine view), and, crossing a wood, reach a hollow with pastures (fine flora). On the left towers the *Casque*, a rocky wall which returns a remarkable echo. From there we scramble direct to the peak by the *Pas du Chat*, or, longer but easier, climb to the left by the *Puits d'Arris* or *des Corneilles*. The Pène de Lhéris (5225 ft.) commands only a limited view in the direction of the mountains but a very fine one over the

plain, similar to that from the Pic du Midi but more detailed owing to the lower elevation. — The descent is often made by the *Col de Lhéris* (4525 ft.) and the *Cabanes d'Ordincède* (4415 ft.) on the S., whence there is a splendid view of the Campan Valley (see below), by which we return to Bagnères.

To ARREAU (*Luchon*) VIA THE COL D'ASPIN, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., carriage-road ('Route Thermale'); brakes with 10 seats at 5 fr. each, to Luchon (see p. 162) 12 fr.; carriage to the col 30 fr. — To *Beaudéan* (3 M.), see p. 165. We then follow the delightful Campan Valley, which is bordered on the right by green hills with bright pastures and on the left by sterile rocks. It takes its name from the *Campani*, who inhabited it during the Roman period. — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Campan* (Auberge du Centre) has given its name to a well-known kind of green marble, shaded with red and white. — At (8 M.) *Ste. Marie* (Hôt. Larrieu, R. 3, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) the road from Barèges over the Col du Tourmalet (p. 161) joins our route. — The Arreau road now ascends the *Séoube Valley* to the left. — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Paillole* or *Payolle* (3640 ft.; Hôt. St. Jean: du Col-d'Aspin), in a hollow covered with pastures and surrounded by forests. The *Pic d'Arbizon* (9290 ft.), to the S., may be ascended in 1 day from Paillole; guide indispensable. Very fine view. See also p. 131. — 13 M. *Espiadet*, a hamlet, with the Campan *Marble Quarries* (see above). — The road now zigzags up through pine-forests (short-cuts). — 16 M. *Col d'Aspin* (4910 ft.), between the *Monné* (5780 ft.), to the N., and a long ridge (5380-5770 ft.) to the S. From the pass, and still better from the neighbouring heights, there is a magnificent *View of the *Aure Valley* (p. 131), which we now descend by great zigzags (short-cuts for walkers via *Aspin* on the right). — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Arreau*, see p. 131.

25. Bagnères-de-Luchon and its Environs.

I. From Montréjeau (Tarbes) to Bagnères-de-Luchon.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 3/4-11/2 hr. (fares 4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.). 'Luchon Express' ('train de luxe') from Paris in summer (in ca. 12 hrs.). — The Luchon hotel-touts should be ignored.

Montréjeau, see p. 131. — We leave the Toulouse line on the left and enter the Garonne valley. — 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Labroquère*.

About 2 M. to the S. is *St. Bertrand-de-Comminges* (Hôt. de Comminges), the ancient city of the *Convenæ* (*Lugdunum Convenarum*), a place of importance under the Romans but reduced to ruins towards the end of the 6th cent. after the overthrow of Gondovald, the rival of King Guntram, who had taken refuge here. At present it is a small town of 581 inhab., which owes its name to one of its best known bishops. Its situation upon an isolated rock renders it conspicuous from a distance. The old *Cathedral is one of the most interesting in the S. of France and particularly worth seeing. In part it dates from the time of St. Bertrand (1082), but it is chiefly the work of Bertrand de Goth, who was its bishop (1295-1299) and later became Pope (Clement V.). The façade is flanked by a square tower with a modern spire. Its portal has columns with curiously decorated capitals and other sculptures, including an antique head of Jupiter. Several Roman inscriptions also are built into the façade. The interior has a fine Gothic nave, over 80 ft. in height, with eleven side chapels. The most conspicuous features, however, are the *Rood Loft and the *Choir Screen, superb examples of early-Renaissance woodwork, completed in 1536 and forming as it were a second edifice within the church, of which the choir occupies the greater part. They are equally remarkable for the richness and for the variety of their carving, though in this respect surpassed by the 68 *Stalls to be found within. The *High Altar has also some remarkable carvings representing the lives of the Virgin and of Christ, and at the side of the entrance of the church is a dilapidated

organ-case also of the Renaissance period. Behind the choir is the tomb of St. Bertrand (1432). In the 1st chapel on the left is the *Tomb of Bishop Hugh de Châtillon, of the 15th century. The sacristan who shows the choir (ring the bell thrice) also shows the fine Romanesque cloisters (23 arcades) on the S. of the church and the sacristy, where are preserved two copes, the mitre, ring, and ivory pastoral staff of St. Bertrand, and other reliques. Visitors make a small offering to the church, but no gratuity is expected.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of St. Bertrand, in the fields, on the way to (35-40 min.) *Loures*, where the train can be rejoined (see below), is the Church of St. Just, in a burial-ground entered by a Romanesque gateway into which an antique inscription has been built. The church, also in part of ancient materials, is a somewhat clumsy building in the Romanesque style, with a side-portal and ciborium of the 13th cent., both worth notice.

For the *Grotto of Gargas*, 5 M. to the N. of St. Bertrand, see p. 131.

We cross the Garonne a little beyond Labroquère. — 5 M. *Loures-Barbazan*, the station for *Loures-Barousse* (1490 ft.; Hôt. de France, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Verdier; du Commerce; Poste), and for *Barbazan*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E., with a mineral spring (sulphate of lime) and a 16th cent. castle commanding a good view. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Galié*. — $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Salechan*, the station for the baths of *Ste. Marie*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.W., and for those of *Siradan*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther to the W. Their waters are similar to those of Barbazan. — The mountains at the head of the valley now begin to appear and we again cross the Garonne. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fronsac*, to the left, commanded by a keep of the 12th century. We once more cross the Garonne, which descends on the left from the Spanish Valley of the Aran (p. 174). — 13 M. *Marignac-St-Béat*. *St. Béat* (Hôt. de la Terrasse, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.), a small town on the bank of the Garonne, at the entrance of a picturesque defile, has a church and a castle partly of the 11th cent., with a statue of the Virgin on the principal tower. The quarries of grey and white marble here were worked even in the time of the Romans. To the N. are the *Pic du Gars* (5765 ft.) and the *Pic Saillant* (5860 ft.) whence there is a very fine view. — The line now ascends, traverses a short tunnel, and crosses three bridges. — $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lège*; 18 M. *Cier-de-Luchon*. We now enter the Luchon valley and have a good view of the snow-crowned mountains at its head. — $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Antignac*.

$22\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bagnères-de-Luchon.** — The Station is about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the centre of the town (omnibus-tramway, 20 c.; hotel-omnibuses, 60 c. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., luggage 40-50 c.).

Hôtels. *GRAND-HÔTEL BONNEMAISON, Allées d'Etigny 81, R. from 7, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. from 16 fr.; *HÔTEL SACARON, same street, pens. from 15 fr.; *GR.-HÔTEL DE LUCHON ET DU CASINO, near the Casino, R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. from 16 fr.; *HÔTEL CONTINENTAL, Allées d'Etigny 22, R. 4-8, B. 1, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-16 fr.; GR.-HÔTEL DES BAINS, Allées d'Etigny 75, R. from 5, B. 1, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; HÔTEL RICHELIEU, DES THERMES, ET DE LONDRES, Rue des Thermes, R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 11 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL, Allées d'Etigny 79, R. 3-10, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 10 or 12 fr.; HÔTEL DU PARC, same street, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 12 fr.; GR.-HÔTEL BAQUE, Allée des Bains 12 & 14, R. 3-10, B. 1, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9-16 fr., well spoken of; HÔTEL DE LA POSTE, Allées d'Etigny and Ave. du Casino.

R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr., well spoken of; DE LA PAIX, Allées d'Etigny 19, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 10 fr.; CENTRAL, Allées d'Etigny 14, D. 3½, pens. from 8 or 9 fr.; DU LION-D'OR, moderate; PARDEILHAN, Allées d'Etigny 7; DE PARIS, Cours des Quinconces 17; D'ANGLETERRE, Allées d'Etigny 24; CANTON, Rue d'Espagne 29, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; CAVÉ & D'EUROPE, Allées d'Etigny 12 & 30, R. from 3 fr., B. 60-75 c., déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr., good; HÔT. DE BORDEAUX, DE FRANCE & DU MIDI, Allées d'Etigny 15 & 10. — Only the following are open all the year: *Grand-Hôtel*, *Poste*, *Paix*, *Central*, *Pardeilhan*, and *Cavé*.

Villas and rooms to let (comp. p. XXIII); apply to the *Agence Bonpunt*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 18.

Living at Luchon is expensive during the season, which is at its height from the middle of July to the end of August.

Cafés-Restaurants in the Allées d'Etigny.

Bath Establishment (open the whole year; office closed 11-30 to 2). Drinking, day-ticket 50 c., subscription for 1 month, 10 fr., 15 fr. for the season. Baths, 60 c.-5 fr. according to the kind, the time of year, and the hour. Douches, 50 c.-3 fr. Chaise à Porteurs, 75 c. — The list of Luchon Physicians is exhibited in the Establishment.

Carriages for excursions, with 2 horses 20-35 fr., according to distance; with 4 horses, 25-40 fr. — Brakes for the Vallée du Lys, the Vallée Oueil, and the Lac d'Oô, fare 4 or 6 fr.; the fares and times are posted up in the Allées d'Etigny. Enquire at No. 46 in the Allées or opposite in the Passage Saccarrère. — Cars to Bagnères-de-Bigorre, see pp. 162, 166.

Guides and Horses are numerous and regulated by tariff (see excursions), but it is always prudent to ascertain charges beforehand. Admission fees, tolls, and horses for the guides are at the cost of the traveller. Most of the 'guides' merely let horses or act as conductors for parties on horseback, and a bargain must be made with them (6-8 fr. per day and as much more for a horse).

Mountain Guides. The French Alpine Club tariff is in general 15 fr. per day (dawn till nightfall) for long excursions of more than 3 days; porter 8 fr. If the guide is dismissed outside the town the return journey is paid at 6 fr. per day, half day 4 fr.; porter 5 and 3 fr. Food also is at the traveller's expense. The guide should carry 26 lbs., the porter 44 lbs. The following guides accept this tariff: Jean Augusto (alias Raphaël), J. Dussastre (alias Testut), Barth., Jean (fils), and Bertrand (fils) Courrège, Jean Fouillouse, G. Arrazau (alias Castille), Haurillon - Odon and son (alias Petit), J. J. Maurette, J. Castex (alias Péchic), Jean-Marie Sansuc at Oô (p. 171), Dominique Sansuc.

Casino, open from June 1st to Sept. 30th: 1 day 1 fr. 50 c., ten days 12 fr., three weeks 25 fr., month 30 fr., season 60 fr.; reduction for families. — Band on the Promenade des Quinconces (p. 169), 10-11 a. m.; at the Casino, 4-8 p. m. — Theatre, prices variable. — Bull-Fights in summer, Allée des Soupirs. — In the season there are also horse-races, battles of flowers, torchlight processions, etc.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Sylvie, to the S. of the Allées d'Etigny. Bookseller. Lafont, Allées d'Etigny 63 (Sleeping-Car Co's. agent).

Bagnères-de-Luchon, or simply *Luchon* (2065 ft.), is a town of 3260 inhab., charmingly situated at the end of the valley of the same name. It is the nearest town to the central Pyrenean range and has been celebrated for its baths from the time of the Romans, to whom it was known as *Balneariae Lixonenses*. Frequently ravaged during the middle ages and in later centuries, this thermal station, like many others, was at one time almost completely deserted; but since the close of the 18th century it has revived, and has for many years been one of the most prosperous watering-places in the Pyrenees, visited annually by about 50,000 patients and tourists. It has

the advantage of its rival Cauterets in possessing a greater variety of thermal saline and sulphureous springs and a milder climate, owing to its lower altitude. Its climate is, however, more variable. The season lasts from June to September inclusive, but the best period for patients is from June 25th to Septr. 20th.

Luchon consists of two distinct quarters, the old town and the new. The old town, the nearer to the station, whence it is reached by a grand avenue of plane-trees, dating from 1788, is a small collection of mean houses, with narrow and tortuous streets, on the left bank of the *One* and at the mouth of the Larboust valley.

The new town, situated lower down, between the *One* and the *Pique*, is about five times as large as the old town, and is handsomely laid out with pleasant buildings, villas surrounded with gardens, good streets, and fine promenades. The **Allées* or *Allée d'Etigny*, which we enter immediately beyond the old town, is an avenue planted with four rows of old lime-trees, which extends to the Bath Establishment. It is the centre of the town and takes its name from *Mégrét d'Etigny*, who came to Luchon after 1751 as magistrate, induced the chemists Bayen and Richard to examine the waters, had the Montréjeau and Bigorre roads made, and laid out this promenade in 1765. — Towards the S., at the head of the valley, appear the Pic de Sauvegarde and Pic de la Mine (p. 175).

The BATH ESTABLISHMENT, situated close to the E. side of the plateau of Superbagnères, on which the springs rise, is a large building with nothing remarkable in its exterior save its peristyle of 28 pillars, each a monolith of white St. Béat marble. In the interior the entrance-hall (*Salle des Pas-Perdus*) is a fine chamber decorated with mural paintings by Romain Cazes, representing the springs, oreads, etc. Two transverse galleries lead to the halls for baths and douches; and a staircase at the end to the buvettes and to the curious subterranean galleries. An annexe is allotted to vapour baths and to 'graduated moistenings' under a special system.

The MINERAL WATERS contain chiefly sulphate of sodium. One of the advantages of Luchon as a health-resort is the great choice presented by its 48 springs, which vary much in their composition, in amount of sulphuration, and in temperature (62° to 151° Fahr.), and thus allow of a great diversity of treatment. They are, however, especially employed in skin affections, rheumatism, scrofula, lymphatic cases, catarrhs, syphilis, and surgical cases. The waters are drunk and inhaled, but chiefly taken in baths. They change rapidly on exposure to the air, becoming milky and precipitating sulphur. The principal springs, all sulphureous, are known by the following names: *Reine* (134° Fahr.), *Bayen* (149°), *Azémard* (124°), *Richard Nouvelle* (97°), *Grotte Supérieure* (135°), *Blanche* (117°), *Ferras Ancienne* (100°), *Ferras Nouvelle* (107.5°), *Enceinte* (120°), *Etigny* (118°), *Bosquet* (109°), *Sengez* (106°), *Tièdes du Sud* (100°), *Bordeu* (120°), and *Pré I, II, and III* (145°; 108°; 95°). The remaining springs either differ but little from these, or are used as 'sources alimentaires', i. e. in a combination of springs of small outflow. The yield of the springs used in the baths and pump-rooms is over 105,000 gallons per day. There is also a *Saline Spring* (62°), yielding 128,000 gallons.

In front of the Baths stretches the fine *Promenade des Quin-*

concess, with a statue of *Mégrét d'Etigny* (p. 169), by Crauk. Chair 10 c. during the day, 20 c. for the concerts, or by subscription.

Adjoining the promenade is a *Jardin Anglais* with a small lake, the *Buvette du Pré*, and a *Fruitière* for the whey-cure. Higher up is the *Bosquet*, a much frequented promenade at the foot of Superbagnères (p. 173). Behind the *Buvette du Pré* is a *Rack-and-Pinion Railway* (fare 75 c., return-ticket 1 fr.), which ascends the slope of Superbagnères to the *Hôtel - Restaurant de la Chaumière* (déj. or D. 5 fr.); it affords pretty views.

The *Allée des Bains*, extending from the Quinconces to the bank of the Pique and continued by the *Allée de la Pique*, along that river, forms a promenade in the town itself.

The *Grand Casino* is in the new town between the *Allée des Bains* and the *Boulevard du Casino*. It is a handsome building situated in a park of about 9 acres and contains extensive and richly ornamented rooms, including a theatre, etc.

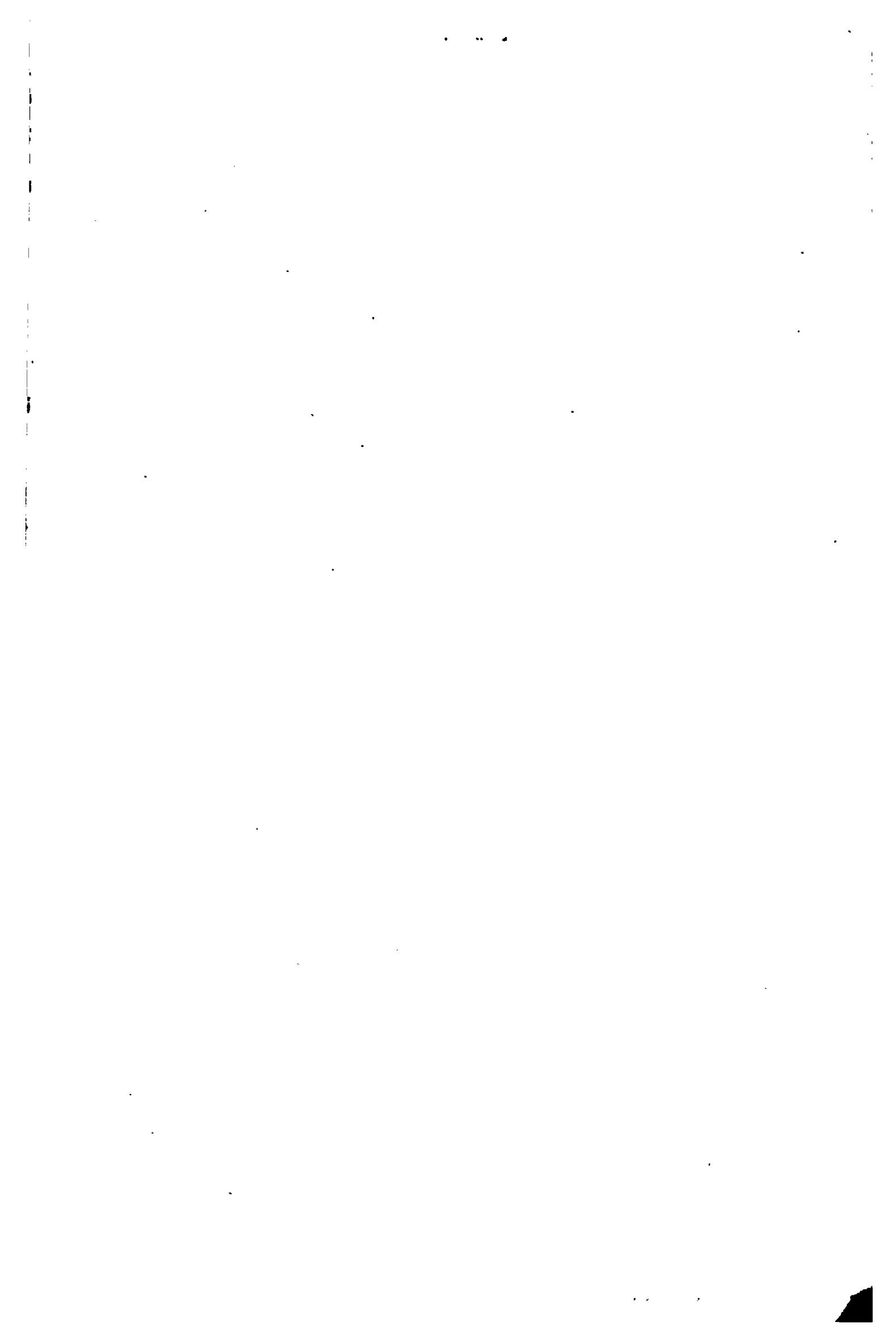
On the first floor are some *Relief Models* of much interest, executed by Lézat, the engineer. One represents the whole chain of the Pyrenees on a scale of 1 to 40,000, and another, a masterpiece of patience and accuracy modelled on the spot, the central range of the same mountains on 1 : 10,000 horizontal and 1 : 5000 vertical scale. There are also geological and botanical collections, an exhibition of paintings, etc.

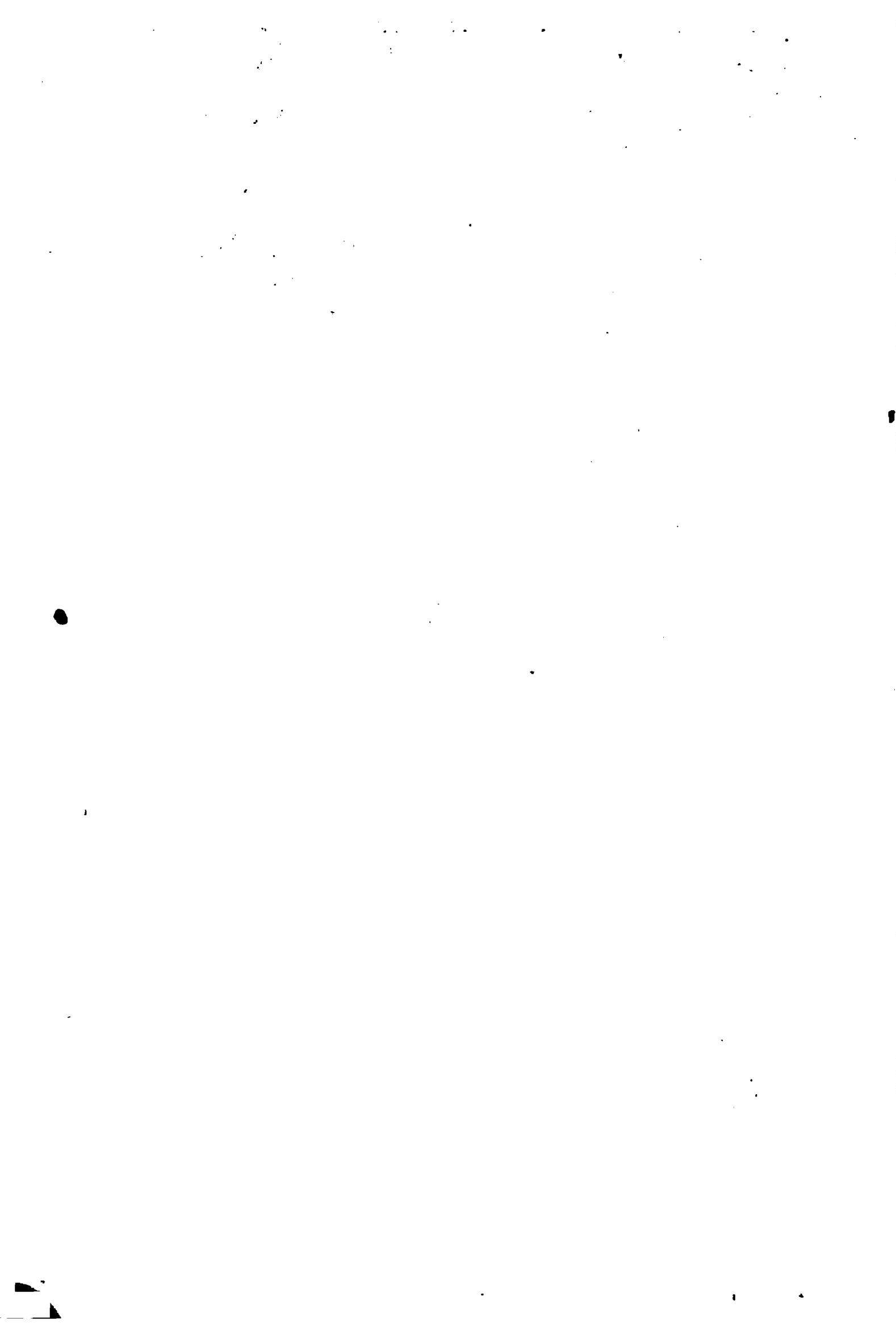
The principal points of interest in the immediate vicinity of Luchon are *Castelvieil* and the *Waterfalls of Juzet* and *Montauban*. — *Juzet* lies about 2 M. to the N.E., on the right bank of the Pique, and is reached by crossing first the railway and then the river, not far from the station. The fall is about 120 ft. high; 25 c. is charged for visiting it, but it can be well seen from the opposite side of the valley. — *Montauban*, 1½ M. to the E. of Luchon, along the road prolonging the Rue de Pique, may also be reached from Juzet in ½ hr. The fall is at the top of the village and the usual approach is through the curé's garden (50 c.). — *Castelvieil* is a tower of the 14th cent. (recently restored) on an isolated hill (2590 ft.) about 2 M. up the valley, to the left of the road leading into Spain. It commands a fine view up and down the valley of the Pique and of the valley of Burbe to the E. (50 c.). In making the excursion into the Vallée du Lys (p. 173) we pass the tower. Not far from it is a chalybeate spring.

II. Excursions from Luchon.

To *St. Bertrand-de-Comminges*, 21 M., carriage 30-40 fr.; railway route via *Loures*, see p. 167.

*To THE *LAC d'Oô*, 10 M., of which 8 M. are practicable for carriages; brakes, see p. 168; guide (unnecessary) 10, horse 6 fr.; carriage and pair 25 fr., with 4 horses 35 fr. An early start is advisable, to avoid the heat. After passing through the old town and along the *Allée des Soupirs*, we follow the Bagnères-de-Bigorre road, which first ascends sharply and then descends into the *Larboust Valley*. — 2¾ M. *Chapelle St. Aventin*, at the mouth of the Oueil valley (p. 172). — 3¾ M. *St. Aventin*, a village with a Romanesque church into which some ancient carvings have been built. — 4½ M. *Cazeaux-de-Larboust*, where the church has some rude





but interesting frescoes of the 15th century. Here we leave the Arreau road (p. 131), turn to the left, and skirt the right side of the huge moraine, deposited by the glacier which once filled the Oô valley, descending nearly 6000 ft. lower than those of to-day. The tourist will observe many erratic blocks due to this glacier. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. Oô (3065 ft.; guide, see p. 168), at the mouth of the narrow *Vallée d'Oô* or *Val d'Astau* (toll for each horse 20 c.). — Beyond (8 M.) *Granges d'Astau* (inn) the excursion must be continued on horseback (2-3 fr.) or on foot. To the left opens the *Vallon de Médassoles*, interesting to botanists; to the right is the *Val d'Esquerry*, which is also rich in flowers.

The latter valley, at the entrance to which is the *Cascade de la Chevelure-de-Madeleine*, forms the first part of the difficult but interesting ascent (2 days) of the *Pic des Gourgs-Blancs* (10,220 ft.). The ascent leads past the *Lac de Caillaous* (7105 ft.), on the bank of which is a hut with sleeping accommodation.

The road now ascends in zigzags among huge rocks, to the left of the torrent which descends from the (1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Lac d'Oô*, or *de Séculéjo* (4920 ft.; hotel; toll for each pers. and each horse 25 c.). The lake is over $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and about $\frac{1}{3}$ M. broad and has an area of 90 acres with a depth of 220 ft. The scene is wild and impressive. The lake is surrounded by bold and lofty rocks, above which appear the summits of the Quaïrat (left), the Montarqué (in front), and the Crête de Spijoles and the Pic de Nère (right; nearer). At the head of the lake a fine * *Waterfall* (895 ft.) descends in three successive leaps to the rocks below, while not the least charm of the picture is the changeful mirror afforded by the greenish waters of the lake. Ferry across the lake, 1 pers. 1 fr. 75 c., 2 pers. 2 fr., each addit. pers. 75 c.; boat round the lake $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, and 4 fr., each addit. pers. 75 c. To reach the waterfall on foot takes 35 min. (rough path along the W. bank).

To THE PORT D'OÔ, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Luchon, $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from the Lac d'Oô; guide (indispensable) 20 fr., horse to (12 $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the Lac de Saousat 8 fr.; an interesting excursion. — From the Lac d'Oô (see above) we ascend to the left (E.), with a fine view of the Cirque d'Oô, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. pass the *Lac d'Espingo* (6150 ft.; guide 12 fr.), whence the difficult ascent of the *Pic Quairat* (10,035 ft.) may be made in 4 hrs. (guide 25 fr.) and the easy ascent of the *Pic de Hourgade* (9790 ft.) in 1 hr. In 25-30 min. more we reach the *Lac de Saousat* (6430 ft.), beyond which we leave the path to the Portillon d'Oô (see below) on the left. The pyramid in front is the Tuc de Montarqué (p. 172). We take the right-hand path, which is very steep, and, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on, skirt a small lake and the *Pic de Spijoles* (10,000 ft.; guide 25 fr.). Another $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. brings us to the *Lac Glacé d'Oô* (8760 ft.), beyond which we enter on perpetual snow. The ascent now becomes easier and it is only $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the Port d'Oô (9850 ft.), the col between the *Pic du Port d'Oô* (10,215 ft.; 25 fr.), on the right, and the *Seil de la Baque* (10,040 ft.; 25 fr.), on the left. The view is striking; on every side are mountains covered with snow and glaciers, the chief summits being the *Pic Posets* in front of us, the *Gourgs-Blancs* to the W., the crest of the *Spijoles* to the N.W., and the *Crabioules* to the E. — The descent on the other side of the Port d'Oô brings us in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Vénasque (p. 178).

To THE PORTILLON D'OÔ, about 8 hrs.; guide and horse as above. The road is the same as the above as far as the ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lac de Saousat*.

Thence we ascend to the left between the Tuc de Montarqué and the Pic Quairat (see below). Magnificent view of the lake and the glaciers which surround it. We then pass the *Michot Waterfall* and to the right of the (2 hrs.) *Lac Glacé du Portillon* (8695 ft.). The last part of the ascent is difficult. The *Portillon d'Oô* (9985 ft.) affords a similar view to that from the *Port d'Oô* (p. 171). Chamois are sometimes seen here. — From the *Lac Glacé du Portillon* the *Tuc (Tusse) de Montarqué* (9690 ft.; guide 25 fr.; 1 hr.; easy); to the N.W., the *Pic des Crabioules* (10,230 ft.; 30 fr.; 1½ hr.), to the E., and the *Pic Perdighero* (10,585 ft.; 30 fr.; 2½ hrs.) to the S.E., may be ascended. The two last are difficult; the views from all three are fine.

To THE PIC DE CÉCIRÉ, 4-4½ hrs.; guide 15, horse 10 fr. We proceed to *Cazeaux* (p. 170) and then take an easy path to the S., which beyond (40 min.) *Bordes-de-Labach* leads direct to the peak, by the *Col de la Coume-de-Bourg*. A shorter but more fatiguing route leads via *Superbagnères* (see p. 173) and thence to the W. by the arête of a spur of the mountain. The *Pic de Céciré* (7875 ft.) affords a wide view, one of the finest to be had in the Luchon district. To the S. it commands a grand amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks, from those of the *Lys* valley to the *Pic Posets*. — The descent by the *Lys* valley (p. 173) takes 3½ hrs.

To THE PIC DE MONSÉGU, 4½ hrs.; guide 15 fr., horse 6 fr., or 7 fr. if the return is made by the *Esquierry* valley (5 hrs.). To (4½ M.) *Cazeaux*, see p. 170. We follow the same road for 1½ M. farther, passing *Garin*, then diverge to the left, by the route to (1 M.) *Gouaux-de-Larboust*. Thence we ascend through meadows, a wood, and pastures to a slate-quarry where we turn to the left and, passing a small lake, reach (1¼ hr.) a little col with a spring. From here to the summit, 1¼ hr. more. Travellers intending to return by the *Esquierry* valley dismount ½ hr. from the spring and send the horses to the *Pas de Couret*, on the S. side of the mountain. The *Pic de Monségu* or *Montségut* (7890 ft.) affords a very fine view of the central chain of the Pyrenees, with its glaciers, from those of the *Gourgs-Blancs* to those of the *Monts Maudits*. At the foot of the truncated cone forming the summit is an echo which repeats eight syllables. — The descent to the *Pas de Couret*, to the S., takes 1 hr.; thence the *Val d'Esquierry* branches to the E. to the *Vallée d'Oô* (p. 171).

To THE MONNÉ, 4½ hrs.; guide 15 fr., horse 7 fr. by day, 10 fr. by night, when the ascent is made in order to see the sunrise; carriage to (9½ M.) *Bourg-d'Oueil* and back 20-25 fr. — We follow the *Lac d'Oô* road as far as the (2¾ M.) *Chapelle St. Aventin* (p. 170), where we turn to the right into the pretty *Oueil Valley*, in which we pass a succession of small villages, well situated but otherwise uninteresting: *Benqué-Dessous*, *Benqué-Dessus*, *Maylin*, (2¾ M.) *St. Paul-d'Oueil*, *Mayrègne*, *Caubous*, *Cirès*, and (3½ M.) *Bourg-d'Oueil* (inn). Beyond the last we ascend to the right to (1½ hr.) the summit of the *Monné* or *Montné* (7045 ft.), a view-point situated between the plain and the highest range and commanding the Pyrenees from *Mont Perdu* to the *Pic de Montvalier*, a sweep of 50 M., distant from the *Monné* from 25 to 30 M. in a direct line. The glaciers of the central mass as far as the *Monts Maudits* are also well seen. The ascent of the *Monné* is most frequently made in order to enjoy the sunrise, which from June to the end of August, owing to the sun then rising to the N. of the mountains, lights up their snows and glaciers.

To THE PIC D'ANTENAC, 3-4 hrs.; guide (not indispensable) 10 fr., horse 6 fr. The route is identical with the one just described

as far as ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Paul-d'Oueil. Thence we ascend to the right by a steep bridle-path into a bare valley and across the *Col de la Serre*. The *Pic d'Antenac* or better *Auténac* (about 6560 ft.) affords a view embracing the Monts Maudits and the glaciers of the Crabioules and of the Gourgs-Blancs, but more especially in the direction of the Garonne valley. — In returning we may follow the crest of the mountain southward and descend either into the Oueil valley at *Saccourvielle*, opposite Benqué-Dessous (p. 172) or, farther on, into the Larboust valley at *Trébons*, a little short of the Chappelle St. Aventin.

To SUPERBAGNÈRES, $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 8 fr., horse 6 fr. Pedestrians may ascend either directly from the town (using the mountain-railway at first; p. 170) or by a path to the left at the first bridge (Pont de Mousquéres), on the Lac d'Oô road (p. 170); but both routes are hard to find. Riders proceed to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) St. Aventin (p. 170) and thence ascend to the left, by meadows and a shaded bridle-path, in the direction of the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Granges de Gourron*. Crossing the brook beyond the hamlet, they mount to the left, and traverse a pine-wood to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more) pastures and plateau of Superbagnères (5895 ft.; inn). The plateau forms a kind of terrace of the *Pic de Céciré*, which rises 1970 ft. above it, requiring about 2 hrs. more for the ascent (with guide; see p. 172). The view from the plateau is delightful in the direction of the Luchon valley, but even finer looking towards the glaciers of the Cirque du Lys. The descent may be made to the E. into the Vallée du Lys.

*To THE VALLÉE DU LYS AND THE RUE D'ENFER, a most interesting excursion; road to the (8 M.) head of the valley, then paths practicable for horses ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Carriage and pair, 20 fr., with 4 horses 25 fr.; guide (unnecessary) 6, horse 7 fr.; brakes, see p. 168. We follow at first the road to Spain, passing the tower of Castelvieil (p. 170) and crossing a bridge over the Pique, but a little farther on we leave this road to the left (to the Port de Vénasque, see p. 175) and return to the left bank by the (3 M.) Pont de Ravi. At this point begins the Vallée du Lys, or *Lis*, one of the finest in the Pyrenees. The valley is at first narrow and flanked by wooded heights, while the torrent, skirted by the road, forms several cascades, the chief of which is the *Trou de Bounéou* or the *Estranguillé*, between huge rocks which demand caution. [A visitor, to whom there is a monument, met his death here in 1876.] The valley soon expands, and we see in front of us the *Cirque du Lys, shut in by noble mountains clad with glaciers, among which that of the Crabioules (p. 172) is conspicuous. Of the three inns here, the best is the Pavillon des Cascades (R. 6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 6, D. 7, pens. from 12 fr.), at the head of the valley, on the left beyond the torrent (about 3600 ft.). A few minutes more bring us to the Cascade d'Enfer, a massive fall in a gloomy channel, worn in the rocks by the torrent. It is not possible, however, to obtain a single comprehensive view

of the entire fall. To the left, on the other side of the inn, is a much smaller waterfall, named from the shape of the rock the *Cascade du Coeur*. It is most conveniently visited on the return by the S. side of the Lys. A zigzag path to the right from the Pavillon des Cascades leads in 25 min. to a bridge beyond this smaller fall. From the latter we reach, in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more, the grand **Gouffre d'Enfer*, which should be viewed from the foot of the flight of steps leading down into it (50 c.). Farther on we continue to ascend, skirting the torrent. In 40 min. we reach the **Rue d'Enfer* (5910 ft.), a striking chasm in a mountain of slate, of which the end and top can scarcely be seen. Refuge de Pratlong, see below.

To THE LAC VERT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., carriage-road to the head of the Val du Lys, thence a bridle-path; guide 15, horse 10 fr. From the Pavillon des Cascades (p. 173) we turn to the S.E., in the direction of the Cascade du Coeur (see above), and ascend through the wood to the (25 min.) *Cascade de Solage*. Farther on we pass the *Cascade de Trégon* on the left, and reach ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Pavillon) the *Cirque des Graouès*, an ancient lake-bed, and, turning to the right, ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more) the beautiful, horse-shoe-shaped Lac Vert (6430 ft.), bordered on the E. by high rocks. The lake receives, by a cascade on the S., the waters of the Lac Bleu, which lies 40 min. higher up. — The Lac Vert may be reached also in 1 hr. from the Refuge de Pratlong (6100 ft.), situated on the N. arête of the Pic de Maupas, about 1 hr. from the S. end of the Rue d'Enfer (see above). From the Refuge the Tuc (Tusse) de Maupas (10,205 ft.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.), the Pic du Passage or Intermédiaire (10,185 ft.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.), and the Pic de Boum (10,040 ft.; 4 hrs.; difficult), may be ascended.

To THE PIC DE BACANÈRE AND THE PIC DE BURAT, 4-5 hrs.; guide 15 fr., horse 8 fr.; a fine excursion. We proceed first to Juzet (p. 170) and thence ascend to the N.E. to (3 M.) Sode (3000 ft.). Through wood we reach (5 M.) Artigues (4070 ft.) and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther to the E.), the Rochers de Cigalère, a fine view-point. We next skirt the mountain to the left, and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more gain the summit of the Pic de Bacanère (7200 ft.), the view from which includes the valley of Luchon and its side-valleys, as well as the Aran valley, the Port de la Glère, Port de Vénasque, and Port de la Piquade (p. 175), the Monné and the Pic du Midi, on the sky-line, the Superbagnères plateau, the cone of the Quaïrat, the Monts Maudits, etc. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of the Pic de Bacanère rises the Pales or Pic de Burat (7055 ft.; Inn; guide 15 fr.) which affords a splendid view resembling those from the Monné and the Pic d'Antenac (p. 173). — The descent may be made to the W. to Gouaux-de-Luchon, whence the Luchon road may be reached, to the left.

To THE POUJASTOU, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 8 fr., horse (as far as the col) 6 fr. The route leads via (20 min.) Montauban (p. 170), a small wood, the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Prairies d'Erran (fine view), and the (10 min.) Forêt de Sésartiques, where we turn to the right. We next reach the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Fontaine Rouge, a chalybeate spring, near the little Grotte du Chat (1 fr.; uninteresting), and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more) the Col des Courets (6990 ft.). Thence the ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit of the Poujastou (6325 ft.) is reached on foot, over slippery turf. Here, on the side next the Aran valley (p. 167), which is well seen, we are on Spanish territory. The glaciers of the Vallée du Lys are in sight, but not the Monts Maudits.

***To the Port de Vénasque and the Port de la Piquade (Pic de Sauvegarde)**, a very interesting excursion, requiring a whole day.

It may be made on horseback throughout and even a carriage may be taken as far as the (6 M.) Hospice. Guide (not indispensable) to the Port de Vénasque 10, incl. the ascent of the Pic de Sauvegarde or returning by the Piquade 12 fr.; horse to the Hospice 5, to the Port 8, incl. the ascent of the Pic de Sauvegarde 9, returning by the Piquade 10 fr.; carriage and pair to the Hospice, 25 fr., with 4 horses 30 fr.; toll at the frontier 50 c.

We take the road to Spain described as far as the *Pont de Ravi* on p. 173. Thence we continue the ascent, to the left, of the Pique valley, passing ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Granges de Labach* or *de Castaing*, whence a road diverging to the right (the old road over the Col de la Glère, p. 176) leads to (20-25 min.) the *Cascade des Demoiselles* (about 4920 ft.; see below), whence a path ascends in 1 hr. to the Hospice via the *Cascade du Parisien* (see below). Our road goes straight on through the *Bois de Charuga*.

6 M. Hospice de France, de Luchon, or du Port de Vénasque (4460 ft.), an inn (déj. 4 fr.) and a 'fruitière', where the carriage-road ends and three paths diverge respectively to the Port de Vénasque, the Col de la Glère, on the right, and the Ports Mountjoyo and de la Piquade, on the left. The *Cascade du Parisien* and the *Cascade des Demoiselles* (see above) are respectively 10 min. and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Hospice.

Beyond the Hospice the valley divides at the foot of the *Pic de la Pique* (7850 ft.), the ascent of which is dangerous (guide 20 fr.). The valley to the left is the *Val de la Frêche*; that to the right is the sterile and desolate *Val du Port de Vénasque*, through which a toilsome bridle-path leads to the ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Port. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Culet*, a spot covered with detritus brought down by avalanches in the spring; here there are two little waterfalls. — $8\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Vallon de l'Homme*, so named from the rude monument to a French custom-house officer who was murdered by a smuggler. Farther on, to the left, is the *Trou des Chaudronniers*, where nine tinkers were buried in the snow. Then above five small lakes, on the right, the path mounts in zigzags to (10 M.) the ***Port de Vénasque** (7930 ft.), a dip in the frontier-ridge between the *Pic de la Mine* (8880 ft.; guide 15 fr.), on the left, and the *Pic de Sauvegarde*, on the right. The view of the Monts Maudits which here suddenly opens is superb (see the panorama, p. 176). Hannibal is supposed to have crossed the Pyrenees by this col (see also p. 194). — The prospect is still finer from the ***Pic de Sauvegarde** (9140 ft.; 1 hr. from the Port) which may be easily ascended by the path to the summit (1 fr. for its use).

On the other side of the col is a small Spanish inn (aniseed cordial a specialty). Bearing to the left along the *Peña Blanca*, we pass the springs of *Peña Blanca* and *Coustères*, and, always in view of the Monts Maudits, reach ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the **Port de la Piquade** or *Picade* (8220 ft.), from which the view is equally fine. We now enter, to

Pic de la Salle neuve	Pic de la Maladeta	Pic Paderna	Tuc del Mont
2200	2200	2200	2200
Pic de Néthou	Pic Ondoulous	Pic d'Ordesa	Massif de la
2200	2200	2200	Massif de la
Pic d'Arrigalda	Pic Corone	Degly	Tuc d'Enfer
-	-	-	-
Pic d'Entecade	-	-	-
2200	-	-	-
Pic Randa	-	-	-
2200	-	-	-

the left, the *Pas de l'Escalette* (7875 ft.), whence we may descend to (5 M.) the Hospice de France (p. 175) past the *Pas de la Mountjoye* (which leads, on the right, into the Aran valley). This route traverses pastures and finally descends to the left into the *Val de la Frêche* (p. 175).

To THE COL DE LA GLÈRE (*Pic Sacrew*), 4 hrs.; guide 10, to the *Sacrew* 15 fr.; horse (to the lake) 8 fr. The old road diverges to the right at the *Granges de Labach*, in the Pique valley (p. 175); the new road starts from the Hospice du Port de Vénasque, the two unite in the *Cirque de la Glère*, from which an easy ascent mounts to the *Col de la Glère* (7820 ft.), an old pass into Aragon. The view from the col is somewhat limited, but from the *Lac de Gorgutes*, 10 min below it, there is a very wide prospect. — The *Pic Sacrew* (8785 ft.; guide 5 fr. extra), to the W., may be ascended from the col in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The view includes the Monts Maudits and the glaciers of the *Vallée du Lys*.

To THE PIC DE L'ENTÉCADE, 4 hrs.; guide (not indispensable) 15, horse 6 fr. The route follows the road to Spain as far as the Hospice (p. 175) and thence to the left for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more the bridle-path to the *Port de la Pliquade*. Then,

turning once more to the left, we cross the pastures to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cabane de Pouylané*, occupied by Spanish shepherds. Passing next the little *Etang des Garses*, we reach (10 min.) a col affording a view of the Maladetta, and (20 min.) another col whence we see the Aran valley. The summit of the *Pic de l'Entécade* (7285 ft.) is gained in 10 min. more. The view is magnificent, finer if possible on the Monts Maudits side than from the Port de Vénasque. It includes, moreover, the summits on this side and extends westward as far as the *Pic du Midi*, the *Vignemale*, and *Mont Perdu*; eastward over the Spanish summits beyond the Aran; and northward to the plains of Gascony.

To THE PIC DE NÉTHOU. This expedition, fit only for practised climbers, is long and expensive, especially to the single traveller, but with ordinary prudence it is without danger. The best season is between July 20th and Sept. 1st, and it requires two days. It is advisable to take two guides (35 fr. each), and ice-axes, ropes, and provisions are necessary. Riding is practicable as far as the (7 hrs.; horse 15 fr.) Rencluse. The night is spent at the Spanish inn beyond the Port de Vénasque (p. 175; bargain necessary) or at the Rencluse (poor accommodation, mattress 5 fr., for the guide 3 fr.; bargain necessary).

To the *Port de Vénasque*, see p. 175. — We follow the *Port de la Piquade* route as far as the *Peña Blanca Spring* (p. 175), then turn to the right to the (1 hr.) *Plan des Etangs*, and, farther on, to the right again to (1 hr.; 7 hrs. from Luchon) the *Rencluse* (6970 ft.). This hut is situated near the *Gouffre de Turmon*, where the *Esera*, the torrent fed by the Maladetta glacier and a tributary of the Ebro, becomes subterranean, only to re-appear in the Vénasque valley. The torrent of the Néthou glacier also disappears at the *Trou du Toro*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Rencluse route, near the top of the *Plan des Etangs*. — A very early start is made on the second day so as to ensure, if possible, a clear view from the summit of the Néthou. We ascend in a S. S. E. direction to (2½ hrs.) the *Portillon* (9540 ft.), between the *Maladetta Glacier*, on the right, and the *Néthou Glacier*, on the left. Then (using the rope) we ascend the last-named (2½ by 1 M.) from N. W. to S. E., as far as the (1 hr.) *Lac Coroné* (10,410 ft.) at the foot of the *Dôme du Néthou*, which we ascend, with difficulty, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The next part of the ascent, the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pont de Mahomet*, is the most trying point for those who are subject to giddiness, as it is a ridge about 80 ft. long and only 3 ft. wide, with an abyss on each side. This accomplished, we are on the *Pic de Néthou*, or *d'Aneto* (11,165 ft.), the highest summit of the Pyrenees, and the centre of the *Monts Maudits*, a group of granite peaks, to the S. of the principal range, in Spanish territory. The group has been compared to Mont Blanc, but it is 4615 ft. lower. The range which links this mass to the main chain starts from the *Pic Margalide* (p. 178) and includes the peaks of *Las Salanques* (9825 ft.; guide 15 fr. per day), *Las Mouillères* (9860 ft.; 15 fr. per day), *Fourcanade* (9455 ft.; 40 fr.), *Los Barrancos* (8695 ft.), and *Poumère* (8875 ft.). — The summit of the Néthou is a plateau of 75 ft. by 26 ft. The view is very extensive but is often obscured by mist and always indistinct on account of the elevation. The peaks best seen are those of the group of the *Monts Maudits* (p. 178), that of the *Comolo Forno* (9950 ft.) to the E., those on the frontier to the N.W., the *Pic Posets* to the W., and the *Pic Malibierne* (p. 178) and *Pic Castanesa* (9405 ft.) to the S. — The descent may be made by the *Col Coroné* (10,475 ft.), and thence either to the *Malibierne* valley (p. 178) or over the (2 hrs.) *Col de Querigüeña* (9600 ft.) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Lac de Querigüeña*, *Cregüeña*, or *Gregonio* (8710 ft.), one of the largest in the Pyrenees (200 acres), and by the *Gorge de Querigüeña* to the *Bains de Vénasque*, 5 hrs. from the summit. — The *Pic de la Maladetta* (3½ hrs.), the *Pic d'Albe* (3½ hrs.), the *Pic Coroné* (10,880 ft.), and other summits are also ascended from the Rencluse.

The other summits of the Monts Maudits are climbed via the Malibierne valley. — From the *Port de Vénasque* (p. 175) we descend to the right in 1 hr. to the *Hospice de Vénasque* (5765 ft.). Thence we follow the Vénasque (or Esera) valley. About 2 hrs. from the Port, 20 min. to the left, are the *Bains de Vénasque*, with warm sulphur springs similar to those of Luchon. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more, on the left, is the Gorge de Querigüeña (p. 177), and in another $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we turn to the left from the road to Vénasque (Hôt. du Casino; Cabellud), a small fortified town, 1 hr. farther on. We now ascend the *Malibierne Valley*, with its cascades and fine woods, to the *Ribereta Hut* (6655 ft.), 11 hrs. from Luchon, or the *Llosas Hut*, 1 hr. farther on. Thence we may ascend the *Pic Maudit* (10,990 ft.; good guide required) via the *Vallon d'Eréoueil*. The track ascending this little valley goes on past the *Lac Supérieur d'Eréoueil* (9070 ft.) to the *Col Coroné*, where we join the route to the Néthou described on p. 177. The Llosas Hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Pic des Tempêtes* (10,790 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), the *Pic Margalide* (10,690 ft.; 3 hrs.); the *Pic Russell* (10,500 ft.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), etc.

To the Pic Posets, a long and toilsome expedition, seldom made. It takes 2-3 days, the nights being spent at the Turmo hut (to which riding is practicable), or at the Astos hut. Guide 45 fr.; horse 15 fr. per day. We follow the route last described, up the Vénasque valley, and beyond the divergence of the Malibierne valley, to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pont de Cuberre*, 2 M. on this side of Vénasque (see above). Crossing the bridge, we ascend to the N.W. in the *Astos Valley*, with its fine waterfalls, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Turmo Hut* (5510 ft.) and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more) *Astos Hut* (5905 ft.). At least an hour may be saved by leaving the Vénasque road opposite the Baths and proceeding to the W. into the *Val de Literola* or *Litayrolles* and so direct into the Astos valley, below the Turmo hut. — The hut lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. below the summit. We turn first to the S. and then to the S.W., mounting a succession of rocky terraces to the glacier, which is gained in 3 hrs., at the *Col de Paoul* or *Paüll* (about 9515 ft.). Crossing the glacier we reach (about 1 hr.) a sheer rocky wall, the scaling of which (20 min.) is the chief difficulty in the expedition. The *Pic Posets* or *des Posets* (11,045 ft.), also called *Punta de Lardana*, the second summit in the Pyrenees, forms, like the Néthou, its neighbour on the E., the centre of a nearly isolated mass, more extensive than the Monts Maudits. The view from it is immense. — The return may be made on foot via the *Port d'Oô* (p. 171), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Astos hut; there is no path and the descent to the *Lac d'Oô* is fatiguing, but the view to the N. is very fine. — From the *Pic Posets* we may ascend the (2 hrs. along the crest) *Pic de las Espadas* (10,915 ft.). The other peaks of this group, the *Pic de las Tourets* (9880 ft.), *Pic Béraldi* (9925 ft.), *Pic Central d'Eristé* (10,025 ft.), and *Pic Sud* (9930 ft.), are ascended via Vénasque and the *Vallon d'Aigueta de Eristé* or *d'Aigueta de la Vall*. They afford a finer view to the S. than is obtained from the *Pic Posets*.

From Luchon to *Arreau* and to *Bagnères*, see pp. 131, 166.

26. From Boussens (Toulouse or Tarbes) to Aulus via St. Girons.

41 M. RAILWAY to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Girons, in ca. 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.). DILIGENCE in the season from St. Girons to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Aulus in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 3 fr.; another public conveyance cheaper (1 fr. up, 2 fr. down); carriages, to hold 4 pers., 25 fr.; motor in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 5 fr.; the hotels also send carriages to meet the trains.

~~Boussens~~, see p. 132. — Our line crosses the Garonne, and ascends the Salat valley. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mazères-sur-Salat*.

6 M. *Salies-du-Salat* (Hôt. Raufast, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a small town dominated by the ruins of a castle (13-14th cent.) and pos-

sessing some unimportant saline and sulphur springs. — Beyond several small stations the valley contracts.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Lizier, a decayed little town of 1273 inhab., pictur-esqueley situated on a hill to the left, is the ancient *Lugdunum Con-soranorum* and still retains a large part of its *Roman Walls*, with twelve towers. The *Church of St. Lixier* (12-14th cent.) has a cloister of the 12-13th centuries.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Giron (1350 ft.; *Hôtel de France*, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *des Princes*), an industrial town of 6018 inhab., at the confluence of the Salat, the Lez, and the Baup, is a convenient starting-point for some interesting excursions among the Pyrenees. — About 3 M. to the N.E. (omnibus) is *Audinac*, a hamlet with baths supplied by two considerable mineral springs.

FROM ST. GIRONS TO FOIX, 29 M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ -2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 30 c.). The line leads to the E., viâ the Baup valley. — From (7 M.) *Lescure* a road leads to (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pamiers* (p. 181) viâ the little town of *Mas-d'Azil* (*Hôt. Toulza*; *Savignac*), passing the bold *Roche du Mas-d'Azil*, pierced by a large natural tunnel through which run the river Arize and the road. — Quitting the Baup valley by a tunnel (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), the railway proceeds viâ (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Castelnau-Durban* (inn), the little town of (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Bastide-de-Sérou* (*Lion-d'Or*), and (21 M.) *Cadarce* (inn), and enters the valley of the Ariège. — 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Foix*, see p. 181.

FROM ST. GIRONS TO SENTEIN, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., carriage-road up the Lez valley, to the S.W. — 10 M. *Les Bordes*, at the opening of the fine valley of (3 M.) *Bethmale*, the inhabitants of which retain their peculiar costume. — In the next valley, the *Vallée de Biros*, one of the finest in the district, there are zinc and lead mines. — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sentein* (2490 ft.; *Inn*) contains a fortified church of the 14th century. — About 4 hrs. to the S. is the *Port d'Urets* (8355 ft.), leading into the Aran valley in Spain, and commanded by the *Pic de Maubermé* (9450 ft.), the highest summit in this part of the Pyrenees.

The ROAD TO AULUS (Couflens) ascends the valley of the Salat, which gradually narrows and forms a defile. — 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Lacourt*, with the remains of a 14th cent. keep and of a castle (16th cent.). The gorge now passes between wooded heights. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont de Kercabanac*, at the confluence of the Salat and Arac.

The ROAD TO TARASCON (28 M.), also interesting, crosses the bridge and ascends the valley of the Arac. — 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Massat* (2130 ft.; *Hôt. Lapène*), a decayed town of 3014 inhab., with bone-caverns in the vicinity. — 20 M. *Le Port* (4100 ft.; fine view), the col between the *Tuc de l'Homme-Mort* (5480 ft.), on the left, and the *Pic d'Estibat* (5475 ft.), on the right. — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saurat*, with 2850 inhab., whence a public conveyance plies to Tarascon. — 25 M. *Bédeillac*, with a ruined *Castle* and two interesting stalactite caverns (p. 182). — 28 M. *Tarascon*, see p. 182.

The road now turns to the S. and traverses a short tunnel. — 8 M. St. Sernin. The valley expands. — 9 M. Soueix.

The ROAD TO COUFLENS (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) diverges to the right from the Aulus road a little farther on and continues to ascend the Salat valley. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Seix* (*Hôt. Courtaude*; *Dougnac*), an ancient town of 3068 inhab., with *Baths* and marble quarries. On a hill above it (3965 ft.) are the ruins of the *Château de Mirabal*. — From (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Couflens-de-Betmajou* the ascent of the *Pic de Montvalier* (9314 ft.; 7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide from Seix), an almost isolated cone to the W., commanding a wide prospect, is made viâ the *Estours* valley and the (4 hrs.) *Cabanes d'Aula*. About 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of (51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont de la Taule* lies *Ustou* (2428 ft.), a village in which at one time

the prevailing industry was the training of dancing bears. A bear was then the usual dowry of a bride. — The road beyond Pont de la Taule traverses a gorge, dominated by the ruined *Château de la Garde*, and ends at (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Couflens*, whence a bridle-track crosses the frontier into Spain.

The Aulus road crosses the Salat and ascends the valley of the Garbet, to the right of which rises the Montvalier (p. 179). — 10 M. *Vic*; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oust* ('Augusta'); 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ercé* (2723 inhab.).

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Aulus. — Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL (open the whole year), R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. 4, D. 4, pens. 10-13 fr., HÔTELS DU PARC, near the Bath Establishment, of the first class; DE FRANCE, GEORGE, CROUZAT, DES BAISNS, in the new quarter; DU MIDI, well situated, in the village, pens. 8 fr.; DE PARIS, a little further off, pens. 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — FURNISHED APARTMENTS. — Bath Establishment. Buvette, 10 fr. for 3 weeks; baths and douches, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fr., etc. Open 5-11.30 a. m. & 2-6 p. m. — Casino du Parc.

Aulus (2500 ft.) is a well-situated village on the Garbet, in a little valley enclosed by mountains covered with pastures and woods. Its warm mineral *Springs* (sulphate of lime and iron) are strongly charged with soda and magnesia, and are actively purgative and diuretic. They have long been used for a special treatment of serious cases of syphilis.

EXCURSIONS. — To the *Montbéas* (6240 ft.), the mountain overlooking the valley on the N., an easy climb of 2 hrs. The view is fine and extends to the plains of Toulouse. Halfway up, from the *Bertrone* (4595 ft.), there is also a good view. — To THE CASCADE D'ARSE, a delightful walk of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., up the valleys of the Garbet and the Arse, the latter of which begins about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Aulus. We follow the left bank of the torrent, traversing a defile known as the *Trou d'Enfer*. The *Cascade d'Arse is one of the largest and finest in the Pyrenees. The total height of the fall is about 360 ft., divided into three leaps, of which the second has a breadth of more than 160 ft. — To THE LAC DE GARBET, 2 hrs. The road ascends the stream to the huts of *Castel-Minier*, where we turn to the S., still following the beautiful valley of the Garbet, which also forms a fine waterfall. The Lac de Garbet (5480 ft.) is of considerable size, and is surrounded by pastures. — To VICDESSOS, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., carriage-road to *Castel-Minier* (see above), and thence a footpath via the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Port de Saleix* (5910 ft.) and (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Saleix* (3320 ft.), whence there is a pretty view. *Vicdessos*, see p. 182.

27. From Toulouse to Foix, Tarascon, Ussat, and Ax.

77 M. RAILWAY all the way. To (51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Foix* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 10 c.). — To (61 M.) *Tarascon* in 3-3 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 85 c.). — To (68 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ussat* in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 50, 7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 5 c.). — To (77 M.) *Ax* in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 14 fr., 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 10 c.).

Toulouse, see p. 75. — The train leaves the *Gare Matabiau* and follows the Tarbes line as far as (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Portet-St-Simon* (p. 132). — Beyond (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pinsaguel* we turn to the S., cross the Garonne, and ascend the valley of the *Ariège*, soon crossing the *Lèze* and passing several small stations. — 25 M. *Cintegabelle* (2196 inhab.) has an interesting church with a 14th cent. spire.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saverdun*, to the right, an old town of 3362 inhab., and one of the chief places in the county of *Foix* during the middle

ages, was the birthplace of Benedict XII., the third of the Avignon popes (1334-1342).

We cross the Ariège. — 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Vernet-d'Ariège*.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pamiers** (*Catala*, Rue de la Major, *Fonquergne*, Place des Vékisses, commercial, at both R. 2, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., omn. 25 c.), an industrial town of 10,886 inhab., on the Ariège, and the seat of a bishopric. The iron of the Pamiers foundries enjoys a high repute.

The town sprang up around an abbey and castle of the 12th cent., which no longer exist. Its founder, Roger II. of Foix, named it after the Syrian city Apamea as a memorial of the First Crusade. It often suffered from the chronic rivalry between the Counts of Foix, the abbots, the bishops, and the townsfolk. In 1553 it was ravaged by the plague; and in 1628, having become Protestant, it was taken and sacked by the Prince de Condé. The abbey had already (1588) been destroyed, like many others, by the 'Casques Noires' of the Sire d'Audon.

The partly modern Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame-du-Camp* has a fortified brick façade of the 14th century. — The Rue des Nobles leads by a small vaulted passage to the *Cathedral*, also largely rebuilt in the 19th century. It has a Transition portal, concealed by a modern brick tower in the Tolosan style, and other portions are in the Græco-Roman style of the 17th century. The ascent to the left as we leave the cathedral leads up to the *Castellat*, a promenade on the site of the old castle, with a fine view.

From Pamiers to *Lescure*, see p. 179.

FROM PAMIERS TO LIMOUX, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ -3 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 30, 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 20 c.). — 16 M. *Mirepoix* (*Hôt. Rigaud*), with 3968 inhab., has an interesting *Cathedral* (St. Maurice), dating mainly from the 15th century. From (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Moulin-Neuf* a branch-line runs, via *Chalabre*, to *Lavelanet* (20 M.; p. 182). — 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Belvèze-Aude*, junction for Bram (p. 100). — 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Limoux* (p. 185).

43 M. *Verniolle*; 46 M. *Varilhes*. The valley now contracts and the line recrosses the Ariège. — Beyond (48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Jean-de-Verges* the scenery improves. The Ariège is again crossed.

51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Foix** (1310 ft.; *Hôt. Benoit*, R. 2-4, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Lacoste*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.), with 7065 inhab., the chief town of the department of the Ariège, is admirably situated at the confluence of the Ariège and the Arget.

During the middle ages Foix was the capital of the Counts of Foix, one of whom, Raymond (1188-1223), successfully resisted Simon de Montfort's attack upon his castle during the Albigensian crusade. The Countship of Foix passed in 1229 under the suzerainty of the Kings of France; but nevertheless, owing to the differences between Roger Bernard III. and Philip the Bold, it was invaded in 1272 by the latter, who only became master of the castle on its becoming evident that he was determined to blow up the rock on which it stood. The territory was afterwards united to Béarn and annexed to France under Henri IV.

The CASTLE, or rather what is left of it, presents a very picturesque appearance from a distance. It stands on a rock, 190 ft. high, on the N.W. of the town, and still retains two square towers, of different sizes, dating in part from the 12th cent., and one round tower, 138 ft. high, forming an interesting specimen of 14th cent. architecture. To enter the castle (uninteresting; gratuity) we skirt the rock to the right. — At the foot of the rock is the church of

St. Volusien, dating from the 12th cent., but with some older work and recently restored.

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., near the village of *Herm*, is the large *Grotte de l'Herm*, a bone-cavern interesting to geologists; there are also other caves (see below). — Line from *Foix* to *St. Gérons*, see p. 179.

FROM *Foix* to *Quillan*, $38\frac{1}{2}$ M. The road traverses a hilly and well-wooded region viâ (17 M.) *Lavelanet* (*Hôt. d'Espagne: du Parc*), a cloth-making town with 3196 inhab. (to *Moulin-Neuf*, see p. 181), (21 M.) *Bélesta* (*Hôt. de France*), another industrial town, and (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Puivert*, with a ruined castle. — $38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Quillan*, see p. 186.

The railway now passes under the bridge of *Foix* and ascends the right bank of the Ariège. The best views are to the right. — $55\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Paul-St-Antoine*. Beyond a tunnel we command a view of the gorge of the Ariège, spanned by an ancient fortified bridge. Lofty and barren mountains now appear. — A little beyond (58 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mercus* the Ariège is crossed.

61 M. *Tarascon* (*Hôtel Francal; Arnaud*), a small though very ancient industrial town, very picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Ariège and the Oriège. *Tarascon-le-Vieux*, to the left of the road, is built round a picturesque rock, surmounted by a *Tower*, now the only relic of a castle destroyed in the 17th century. The iron-furnaces and foundries of Tarascon are well-known.

About 3 M. to the N.W., on the *St. Gérons* road, is *Bédéillac*, where there are some interesting caves (see p. 179). Similar caves abound in the limestone mountains of this district, among others the fine *Grotte du Pounchet*, in the *Montagne de Sabart*, a short distance from Tarascon, beyond the confluence of the Ariège and the Oriège; besides those mentioned below, the cavern at the *Roche du Mas-d'Azil* (p. 179), etc.

FROM *Tarascon* to *Vicdessos* (*Montcalm* and *Pic d'Estax*), $81\frac{1}{2}$ M.; diligence from the station, 1 fr. The road leads to the S., up the narrow valley of *Vicdessos*, which is flanked by bare mountains. — 3 M. *Niaux*, with the celebrated stalactite *Grotte de la Calbière*, in which are two small lakes. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Capoulet*, near the ruined *Château de Miglos*. — 9 M. *Vicdessos* (2280 ft.; *Hôt. Arsène-Rouzaud*), a village to the S.E. of which is the *Montagne de Rancié*, with productive iron-mines. — From *Vicdessos* to *Aulus*, see p. 180.

Vicdessos is the point whence the *Montcalm* and the *Pic d'Estax* are ascended in about $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to the first summit, $81\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the second (guide necessary). Riding practicable to the *Pla Subra* (see below). We continue to ascend the *Vicdessos* valley, viâ ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Auzat* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) large and fine *Cascade de Bassiès* (on the right), to (1 hr.) *Marc* (guide, *Pierre Rauzy*). There we enter the lateral valley on the right, making direct towards the *Montcalm*, and ascend steeply viâ the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cabanes de Pigeol* or *Pijéole* (5590 ft.; shelter) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Cabanes du Pla Subra* (6265 ft.). Thence a climb of 3 hrs., toilsome at first, brings us to the crest (9335 ft.) between the valleys of *Subra* and *Rioufred*; and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more we reach the top of the *Montcalm* (10,105 ft.), which repays us with a glorious view, extending W. to the snowy peaks beyond *Luchon* and E. to the *Canigou*. On the S. the view is partly blocked by the *Pic d'Estax* or *Pique d'Estax* (10,305 or 10,330 ft.), the summit of which may be gained in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Montcalm*.

The railway recrosses the Ariège and ascends its valley.

$63\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ussat-les-Bains*. — Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL DES BAINS ET DU PARC*, on the right bank, near the *Etablissement*; *Hôt. MODÈLE*, R. from $21\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *VERGÉ* (formerly *Chaumont*), farther to the right, R. $21\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{3}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{4}$, pens. $8\frac{1}{2}$, omn. 1 fr.; *CASSAGNE FILS, MERVILLE*, beyond the *Etablissement*; *Hôt. DE FRANCE*,

DE LA RENAISSANCE, on the left bank, nearer the station. — *Furnished Apartments*. — *Baths*, 70 c.-1½ fr.; *douches*, 60 c.-1 fr. — Small *Casino* beside the Hôtel des Bains, and *Café* close by. — *Telegraph Office* in the season.

Ussat-les-Bains (1590 ft.), which takes its name from **Ussat-le-Vieux**, the neighbouring village on the right bank of the Ariège, is a hamlet widely known on account of its abundant thermal springs (bicarbonate of lime), supplied by a subterranean lake situated in the rocks which border the valley. These waters (103-89.6° Fahr.) are extremely soothing and efficacious in certain female and nervous complaints. The principal *Etablissement Thermal* is situated on the left bank of the Ariège, beyond a small park. The *Thermes Ste. Germaine* and the *Bains St. Vincent* are on the right bank. Bathing season from June 1st to Sept. 15th.

About 1½ M. from Ussat is the *Grotte de Lembrive*, one of the most interesting caverns in the district, the mouth of which may be seen on the hill on the left bank, opposite the station. Intending visitors apply to the special attendant; adm. 5 fr. each, bargain for a party. The cavern contains stalactites, bone-deposits, and a small pool, and it may be followed for nearly 3 M. into the heart of the mountain.

The valley now expands a little. At (67½ M.) *Les Cabannes* (1750 ft.; Hôt. d'Espagne) is the *Château de Gudane*, on a hill to the right, and at the head of a little valley rises the *Pic de Riez* (8500 ft.). We cross a bridge, traverse a short tunnel, and again cross a bridge. To the left are the *Pic St. Barthélémy* (p. 184), and, on a cliff, the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Lordat*. — 71½ M. *Luzenac-Garanou*, whence a road leads to the (9½ M.) *Col de Marmare* (p. 184).

77 M. Ax-les-Thermes. — *Hotels*. HÔT. DE FRANCE or BOYÉ, Ave. Théophile-Delcassé, R. 3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9½, omn. 1½ fr.; SICRE, at the Breilh Establishment, R. from 2, B. 1½-¾, déj. or D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; DE BORDEAUX, in the town. — Numerous *Furnished Apartments*. — *Cafés*, Place du Couloubret. — *Baths*, 80 c.-1 fr. 25 c.; *douches*, 40 c.-1 fr. 25 c. Glass of the water, 5 c. — *Casino*.

Ax-les-Thermes (2350 ft.), an ancient town with 1503 inhab., is well situated at the confluence of three streams. The warm sulphur springs, for which it is noted, were known to the Romans, as is indicated by the name of the town, derived from *Aquae*. Ax has no fewer than 61 springs, which vary in temperature (77°-172° Fahr.), mineral constituents, and medicinal uses, like those of Luchon and Cauterets. The waters, much frequented by patients from the S. of France, are used both for drinking and for bathing, and are specially efficacious in rheumatism, skin diseases, scrofula, and catarrhs; while they are also used for domestic purposes. The springs are so numerous that it has been conjectured that the town is built above a natural reservoir of thermal mineral water.

There are four bath-establishments in the town, each fed by a different group of springs; viz. the *Couloubret*, to the left, at the end of the square of the same name, reached via the Ave. Théophile Delcassé, which ascends from the station; the *Etablissement Thermal Modèle*, on the bank of the stream skirting the right side of the

same square; the *Breilh*, a little farther on, in the shady court of the Hôtel Sicre, in the Place du Breilh; and the *Teich*, on the other side of the town, reached by the Rue du Coustou. Behind the Teich is a pretty park, and higher up are some ruins, on which a statue of the Virgin has been erected (view). — The *Hospital*, in the Place du Breilh, was founded for leprous soldiers by St. Louis in 1260. The neighbouring *Church* is dedicated to St. Udant, 'conqueror of Attila and martyred at Ax in 452'. — The temperature of Ax is variable, and the evenings are generally cool. — Fine views from the neighbouring heights.

Excursions. — To the *Pic Saquet* or *Tute de l'Ours* (7410 ft.), to the S.W., $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., easy and interesting. We ascend by the bridge above the Etablissement Modèle to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) plateau of the *Romise de Bonascre* (4495 ft.), which may also be reached (in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) by the *Pont d'Espagne* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther up) and the three hamlets of *Bazergue*. Thence viâ the (1 hr.) forester's lodge at the *Jasse de Manscille* (5480 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) top, which commands a splendid view.

The *Pic St. Barthélémy* may be ascended in about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (with guide) from the small village of *Lassur*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the station of *Luzenac* (p. 183). The excursion is interesting and easy. We cross the Ariège at *Lassur* and ascend to the N.E., viâ (1 hr.) *Lordat* (p. 183) and the *Pont d'Arnet*, to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Trimouns* (ca. 5900 ft.), where there are quarries of talc and a cantine; we then bear to the W. and pass to the left of the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Lac Tort*. Then, skirting the *Pic de Soularac* (7685 ft.), we descend to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a little col, and finally ascend once more to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Pic St. Barthélémy* (7705 ft.), which affords a famous view, from the *Pic du Midi* to the *Canigou* and from the mountains of *Andorra* to the plains of *Toulouse*.

The *Pic de Tarbesou* (7763 ft.), another interesting and easy ascent, is reached viâ ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ascou*, the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Granges de Montmija*, and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Métairie del Péré*, 3 hrs. from Ax. An easier ascent leads from the *Granges de Montmija*.

To *QUILLAN* (p. 186), $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. The road leads to the N. viâ *Sorgat* and the (6 M.) *Col de Chioula* to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col de Marmare* (4460 ft.; to *Luzenac*, p. 183). It then descends viâ ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Prades* and (15 M.) *Belcaire*. — From Ax to *Axat*, p. see 186

The ascent of the *Puy de Carlitte* (9585 ft.; with guide), to the S.E., may be made viâ the *Lac Lanoux* (see below) in 2 days from Ax (1 day from L'Hospitalet); but it is more conveniently undertaken from *Les Escaldes* (9 hrs. from Ax; see p. 194).

To *BOURG-MADAME*, 34 M., public vehicle daily in summer (fare 6 fr.); railway projected. The road leaves the valley of the *Oriège* to the left, and ascends to the S. in the narrow and rocky valley of the *Ariège*. — 5 M. *Mérens* (3395 ft.; hotel), with little-used warm springs (93° to 118° Fahr.; sulphur). — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saillens*, with a cold sulphureous spring. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on we pass a bridge and a waterfall.

11 M. *L'Hospitalet* (4790 ft.; *Hôt. Soule*) lies at the point of divergence of the *Andorra* road (see below). — To make the ascent of the *Puy de Carlitte* (see p. 185) we return towards Ax as far as the bridge near *Saillens* and then ascend to the E. to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de Bésines* (7710 ft.), on the N.E. of the *Pics Pédroux* (9290 ft.). From the col we descend in about 1 hr. to the *Lac Lanoux* (7065 ft.; hut), the largest lake in the French Pyrenees (about 208 acres), and thence reach the summit (p. 194) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Beyond *L'Hospitalet* the road proceeds in windings, at one place making a détour of $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., which pedestrians may avoid by means of a well-marked path. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Col de Puymorens* (6290 ft.; refuge). — $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Porté* (5325 ft.; *Michette Inn*) is another starting-point for the ascent of the *Puy de Carlitte* (1 day) viâ the *Lac Lanoux* (see above). To the right, farther on, are the defile and ruined tower of *Cerdane*. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Porta*

(4950 ft.; inn), from which the *Pic de Campcardos* (9560 ft.; fine view) may be ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. We soon perceive the two picturesque *Tours de Carol* or *Querol*. — 26 M. *Courbassil*. — Beyond the (29 M.) village of *La Tour-de-Carol* (4070 ft.; *Pélégry Inn*), a road diverges to the right to *Puycerda* (p. 194), and beyond ($30\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Enveitg* and (32 M.) *Ur* a road leads to the left to *Les Escaldes* ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 194). — 34 M. *Bourg-Madame* (p. 193).

To ANDORRA viâ the Port de Fray-Miquel, ca. $26\frac{1}{2}$ M., the easiest route (13-14 hrs.). Carriages can go as far as (4 hrs.) L'Hospitalet, where it is well to sleep, and the road is practicable for horses for the rest of the way. A guide, not necessary in fine weather, may be useful as an interpreter. The charge is 10 fr. a day for horse and man from L'Hospitalet, in addition to food for both. — To (11 M.) L'Hospitalet, see p. 184. The Andorra road continues to ascend the Ariège valley for some time, and in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. crosses the *Paloumero* on the frontier and turns to the W., where it is indicated by a kind of landmarks. About 1 hr. farther on a short-cut to Saldeu (see below) viâ the Port de Saldeu (8835 ft.), saving 1 hr. but very rough, diverges to the right. About 3 hrs. beyond we gain the Port de Fray-Miquel (8070 ft.), which affords a very fine view, and we then descend viâ (2 hrs.) Saldeu (inn), Canillo (1 hr. 20 min.), the *Méritxell Chapel* (a resort of pilgrims), a (1 hr.) defile commanded by the remains of a fort, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Las Escaldas*, with warm sulphur springs, situated in a valley planted with olives and tobacco. Thence Andorra is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more.

Andorra la Vieja (3510 ft.; *Calounès*, fair; guides), a village of 700-800 inhab., is of importance only as the chief place of the little republic of that name. It is well situated at the foot of the *Anclar* and above a small and fertile plain, but it is ill-built and, beyond the primitive manners of its inhabitants and the organization of its petty government, the chief object of interest is the modest *Palais*, with three irregular windows in the façade, and a tower pierced with loopholes. The meetings of the *Conseil Général* are held in this building, and the members and their steeds are lodged in it. It also serves as the *Palais de Justice*, the *Hôtel de Ville*, the school, and the gaol. The Romanesque *Church* has some good wood-carvings. — For farther details, see *Baedeker's Spain and Portugal*.

28. From Carcassonne to Perpignan viâ Quillan.

Upper Valley of the Aude. Valley of the Rebenty.

$82\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 15 fr., 10 fr. 15, 6 fr. 55 c.); to *Quillan*, 34 M., in 2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.). — From Quillan to *Usson* and *Carcanières-Escouloubre* viâ *Arat*, $20\frac{1}{2}$ & 23 M., diligence daily in summer in ca. $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (4 fr., return-fare $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); railway, see p. 186. — From *Carcanières-Escouloubre* to *Mont-Louis*, see p. 187.

Carcassonne, see p. 100. The line ascends the valley of the Aude and crosses the river between (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Madame* and (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Couffoulens-Leuc*. From (8 M.) *Verzeille* a diligence ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) plies to (3 M.) *St. Hilaire*, where there are the remains of a famous abbey, with a church of the 13th cent. containing the tomb of St. Hilary, with bas-reliefs of the 11th century. — Beyond (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pomas* and again beyond (13 M.) *Cépie* we cross the Aude.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Limoux* (*Hôt. Moderne*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with 7084 inhab., on the Aude, is surrounded by vine-clad hills, which produce a white wine of good quality, known as 'blanquette'. — A little to the N. is *Notre-Dame-de-Marceille*, a pilgrim-resort of

considerable local repute, with a black marble statue of the Virgin and a fine altar-screen. Fine view of the valley and the mountains.

From Limoux to Pamiers (*Bram, Lavelanet*), see p. 181.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Alet (*Hôt. des Bains*), a small and ancient town, called *Eletca* by the Romans, who made use of its mineral waters. Its *Cathedral* founded in 873 and rebuilt in 1018, is now in ruins, but the pentagonal apse, the most interesting part, is standing. This is adorned on the outside by four large columns in the Corinthian style and an elaborate cornice. — The *Etablissement Thermal* possesses two warm springs (bicarbonate of lime, aperient; 68° and 82° Fahr.) and a cold chalybeate spring.

Two more tunnels are passed. — **27 M. Couiza-Montazels.**

From Couiza-Montazels a diligence (1 fr.) plies daily in summer to the village of *Rennes-les-Bains* (*Hôt. de la Reine; de la Terrasse*), $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E., with mineral springs (chalybeate and saline), known to the Romans. There are three bath-establishments, the *Bain Fort*, *Bain de la Reine*, and *Bain Doux*. The environs are interesting. Rennes is the starting-point for the ascent of the *Pech de Bugarach* (4040 ft.; 4 hrs.: extensive view), via ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bugarach*.

28 M. Espéraza. — **30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Campagne-sur-Aude** possesses a bath-establishment with three mineral springs (78-88° Fahr.).

34 M. Quillan (950 ft.; *Hôt. des Pyrénées*, R. 2, D. 3, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Verdier*, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *Boyer*), an industrial town of 2511 inhab., on the Aude, with the ruins of a castle, is the centre of an important forest-district. A statue of the *Abbé Armand* commemorates his services in procuring the construction of the road in the upper Aude valley. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. are the baths of *Ginoles*, with three springs.

An interesting excursion, 7 hrs. there and back (carriage-road), may be made to the S.E. to the fine *Forêt des Fanges* (firs; 2700 acres). — From Quillan to *Foix*, see p. 182; to *Ax*, p. 184.

FROM QUILLAN TO AXAT BY ROAD, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., preferable to the railway (see below). Beyond ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Belvianes* the valley of the Aude contracts to form the **Pierre-Lys Défile*, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and flanked by sheer rocks, some hundreds of feet in height. For more than 300 yards the road is carried through a tunnel, known as the *Trou du Curé*, 5 M. St. Martin-Lys (see below). The picturesque valley of the Rebenty (see below) is $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the right of St. Martin. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Axat*.

Beyond Quillan the railway continues to ascend the valley of the Aude, and beyond ($36\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Belvianes* it enters the *Pierre-Lys Tunnel* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. long), at the beginning of the defile of *Pierre-Lys*. — **40 M. St. Martin-Lys**, on the right bank. — **41 M. Axat** (1350 ft.; *Hôt. Saurel-Labat*, R. 1-3 fr.), an unimportant village, dominated by picturesque ruins.

FROM AXAT TO AX, an interesting expedition of about 10 hours. The route ascends the Valley of the Rebenty, another highly picturesque valley, likewise presenting a succession of wild ravines, connecting little basins partly under cultivation and environed with wood. The most interesting part, as far as Niort, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Axat, should by all means be explored. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the entrance, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Axat, we reach *Marsa* and 1 hr. farther on *Joucou* (1970 ft.) and the* *Joucou Défile*, where the road runs high above the rocky bed of the impetuous torrent and goes through three short tunnels. Beyond these the

waters have worn the rocks on the right bank into a kind of huge colonnade. The stream and road now wind round a projecting bluff and, above a mill, enter the **Able Défile*, which is even wilder than the previous one. About 1 hr. from Joucou is *Belfort*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond which is the striking *Niert Défile*. The village of *Niert* (2825 ft.; inn), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Belfort, was formerly the chief place of the Sault or Forêts district. The upper part of the valley is also interesting; it contains the hamlets of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Mérial* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more) *La Fajole*. In $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the latter we reach the *Col d'Et Pradet* (about 5400 ft.), whence we descend to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) *Ax* (p. 183).

From *Axat* to *CARCANIÈRES-ESCALOUBRE*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M., continuation of the road from Quillan (see p. 186) up the valley of the Aude. Passing under the railway and over the river, we reach the **St. Georges Défile*, another fine part of the valley. At ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gesse* there are an inn and a fish-breeding establishment. The valley now forms a rapid succession of defiles shut in by wooded heights. Near its end, on a rocky spur, we see the ruined *Château d'Usson*. — 13 M. *Bains d'Usson*, a small watering-place. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bains de Carcanières et d'Escouloubre* (2900-2790 ft.; *Hôtel Esparre*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7 fr.; *Roquelaure*; *Sarda-Bonnail*), on the road, near the villages of the same names, contain three unpretending thermal establishments, with springs (138° Fahr.) used both for bathing and drinking. The baths are much frequented by the inhabitants of the surrounding districts.

Farther up the Aude valley is (11 M.) *Formiguères* (4855 ft.; *Merlat*), whence a 'courrier' plies daily (fare 1 fr.) to (9 M.) *Mont-Louis* (p. 193) via the plain of the *Capcir*, the *Col de Casteilou* (5640 ft.), and *La Llagone*. This expedition is much easier in the opposite direction.

Quitting Axat the railway describes a wide curve to the S. of the village, crosses the valley by means of a lofty viaduct (fine view to the right), and ascends its right slope to the *Col Compérè* (1675 ft.). Descending towards the E. Pyrenees, it crosses the *Boulzane*, the valley of which it follows, with continuous fine views. — 46 M. *Lapradelle*, to the S. of which, on a pointed rock, is the picturesque ruined castle of *Puilaurens* (13th cent.).

56 M. *St. Paul-de-Fenouillet* (800 ft.; *Baille*, *Tisseyre*), with 2310 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Agly*.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. are the little thermal baths of *Pont-de-la-Fou*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of which the *Agly* forms the *Défile of St. Antoine de Galamus*, a wild gorge traversed by a road to *Rennes-les-Bains* (p. 188).

$67\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Estagel* (*Hôt. Gary*), the home of the Arago family. There is a statue, by Oliva, of François Arago, the astronomer, the best known of the seven brothers (see p. 189). Route to the *Corbières*, see p. 103.

We cross the *Agly* above its junction with the *Verdouble* and twice more immediately before (73 M.) *Cases-de-Pène*. — 75 M. *Espira-Baixas*. — $77\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rivesaltes*, where we join the railway from Narbonne to Perpignan, see p. 188.

29. The Eastern Pyrenees.

I. From Narbonne to Perpignan.

40 M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 15 c.).

Narbonne, see p. 103. The line is at first the same as that to *Carcassonne*, skirting the left side of the town. Beyond (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mandirac* it keeps along the *Robine Canal* and passes between

the *Étang de Bages et de Sijean*, on the right, and the *Étang de Gruissan*, on the left, the former 11 M. long by 2 to 4 wide, the latter 8 M. long, with an average width of 2 M., communicating by two channels with the *Mediterranean*, which is now visible for some distance. The hills on the right are the Corbières (p. 103). — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ste. Lucie*. To the left are salt-marshes.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ M. **La Nouvelle** (*Hôt. St. Michel*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *d'Italie*), a modern seaport town with 2412 inhab., owes its importance to its relations with Algeria. There are sea-baths at the end of the channel, about 1 M. from the town. To *Lézignan* (Corbières) see p. 103.

The railway now keeps close to the sea, skirting on the right the *Étang de Lapalme*, and crossing its mouth. — $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lapalme*.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leucate*, station for the large village of that name, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E., near *Cape Leucate*, so called from its white rocks. About 1 M. from the station (omn. in summer) are the sea-baths of *La Franqui* (hotel). — We next skirt on the left and then cross the *Etang de Leucate* or *de Salses*, about 9 M. long with an average width of $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. (14,000 acres). — 23 M. *Fitou*.

$28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salses* (*Hôt. de la Dorade*), a town of 2111 inhab., owes its name to two salt-springs in the neighbourhood. It is an ancient stronghold, of which the *Castle* (to the right) remains, built by Charles V. and now used as a powder-magazine. *Salses* is within the ancient province of *Roussillon*, and produces one of the most highly esteemed white wines, known as *Macabeu*.

The line, now at a considerable distance from the sea, crosses a wide and very fertile plain, where two or three annual crops are grown by means of irrigation. Above the last offshoot of the Corbières appear the imposing *Canigou* (p. 192) and other Pyrenean heights. At *Rivesaltes* we cross the wide and often dry bed of the *Agly*.

35 M. *Rivesaltes* (*Hôt. du Parc*, near the station), a town of 5788 inhab., is famous for its *Muscat* wine.

To *Carcassonne* via *Quillan*, see R. 28; to the Corbières, see p. 103.

40 M. Perpignan. — *Hotels.* GRAND-HÔTEL, Quai Sadi-Carnot and Rue Lazare-Escarguel, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $8\frac{1}{2}$ -14 fr., omn. 30 c.; HÔT. DE LA LOGE, Place de la Loge, with restaurant, R. 2, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE LA POSTE, close by, beside the Préfecture, R. from 2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr., omn. 30 c.; DU NORD ET DU PETIT PARIS, Place Font-Froide 2, near the cathedral, R. 2-3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good; DE FRANCE, Quai Sadi-Carnot. — *Cafés*, chiefly in the Place de la Loge. — *Café-Concert de l'Alcazar*, beyond the Promenade des Platanes (p. 189). — *Electric Tramways*. From the station to the Loge, 10 c.; from St. Martin to the Vernet suburb, 15 c.; to Canet (p. 190), Thuir, Rivesaltes-Baixas, and Le Barcarès. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Rue de la Préfecture. — *Syndicat d'Initiative*, temporary office on the Quai Vauban. — *Bull-Ring* near the station.

Perpignan, a town of 36,157 inhab. and formerly the capital of *Roussillon*, is now the chief town of the department of the *Pyrénées Orientales* and the seat of a bishopric, on the right bank of the *Tet*, 7 M. from its mouth in the *Mediterranean*.

Its importance, now much diminished, dates from the 12th and still

more the 13th cent., when it was the residence of the Kings of Majorca. On the extinction of the kingdom, Perpignan reverted to Aragon, to which it had been ceded by its last count in 1172, and it remained faithful to its new masters until the middle of the 17th cent., when, the Spanish governor having violated its privileges, Richelieu was called in to its assistance, and annexed it to France. Owing, however, to its vicinity to and long dependence on Spain, Perpignan still displays more of the Spanish character than any other town on the frontier.

The town, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, is divided into two unequal parts by the *Basse*, a tributary of the Tet. The old town, which lies on the farther side of the river and contains all the objects of interest, consists of a perfect labyrinth of narrow streets, which, however, are kept clean and are cool in summer. From the station we follow the tramway-lines to the Place Arago, embellished with a bronze statue, by A. Mercié, of the astronomer *Fr. Arago* (1786-1853; see p. 187). Opposite is the small modern *Palais de Justice*.

The Quai Sadi-Carnot, at the opposite end of the square, on the small tributary of the Tet, ends at the *Castillet*, a small but massive brick structure, with battlements and a cupola, built in 1319 by Sancho, the second King of Majorca, restored in the 19th cent., and now used as a prison. At the side is the *Porte Notre-Dame*, and beyond it, the *Promenade des Platanes* with its fine plane-trees, where concerts are given. The promenade is embellished with a *War Monument* for 1870-71 and several statues.

The Rue Louis-Blanc leads from the *Porte Notre-Dame* to the right to *La Loge* (Spanish, 'lonja', or market), constructed at the end of the 14th cent., and now occupied partly as the 'mairie' and partly as a café. The exterior presents a singular mixture of the Gothic and Moorish styles, while the arcades of the court are Romanesque.

Recrossing the Place de la Loge we continue straight on by the Rue St. Jean, pass the Place Gambetta, and reach the —

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JEAN, at the extreme N.E. of the town. Its foundation dates from the year 1324, in the reign of Sancho, but the E. end was finished only at the end of the 15th cent. during the French occupation, while the nave, not begun until the 16th cent., has remained without a portal.

There is nothing to be noticed in the exterior, except the iron frame of the tower (18th cent.); but the interior is remarkable for the bold proportions of its nave, 230 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high, and still more for the gorgeous decoration of its altars in the Spanish taste. The **Reredos* of the high-altar (1620) is of white marble, with scenes from the life of St. John, etc., by Soler of Barcelona. In the left transept is the black and white marble tomb of Louis de Montmor (d. 1695), the first French bishop of Perpignan. A chapel opening from this transept to the left of the choir contains a curious altar-screen of painted wood, dating from the 15th or 16th century. The stained-glass windows, the organ-case, the paintings on the walls of the chapels, and a Gothic chapel near the porch to the right, are worthy of notice.

From the Place de la Loge the Rue des Trois-Journées, and then the Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau to the right, lead to the Place de la République, the largest and finest open space in the town, orna-

mented with trees and a white marble fountain, and used as a market for the excellent fruit which is produced in the neighbourhood.

To the E. is the *Theatre*, to the right of which we pass, and then turn to the right to the *Place Rigaud*, in which a bronze statue, by G. Faraill, was erected in 1890 to *H. Rigaud* (1659-1743), the painter, a native of Perpignan. — The Rue Emile-Zola leads farther in the same direction to the *University*, founded in 1349, which contains the civic *Library* and the *Museum* (open Sun. and Thurs. from 1 p. m., or noon in winter, to 5 p. m.). Visitors are also admitted on other days. Besides a picture-gallery, the museum contains sculptures, drawings, and a natural history collection.

A little farther on, to the S. of the town, is the *Citadel*, in which little of interest remains (no admission without special permit). The keep is the ancient castle, entirely transformed, of the Kings of Majorca; the chapel, which is used as an arsenal, has retained its Romanesque portal and Gothic arcades.

From Perpignan to *Prades* and *Puycerda*, etc., see p. 191; to *Amélie-les-Bains* and *La Preste*, see p. 194.

FROM PERPIGNAN TO CANET, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., tramway hourly from the Promenade des Platanes (fare 70 c.). To the left, about halfway, lies the hamlet of *Castell-Rosello*, with its conspicuous 12th cent. tower, 65 ft. in height. This was the site of the town of *Ruscino*, afterwards called *Rouskino* and *Rousseillio*, whence the name *Roussillon* came to be applied to the surrounding district. Here Hannibal made a treaty with the Gauls for the free passage of his army. *Ruscino* was at that time near the sea, at the mouth of the Tet. — About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the village of *Canet* are *Sea Baths* (hotels), on a sandy beach.

FROM PERPIGNAN TO PORT-BOU, $26\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 50 min.- $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 15 c.); to *Barcelona* (131 M.) in $5\frac{3}{4}$ - $9\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 27 fr. 10, 20 fr. 15, 12 fr. 90 c.). Best views to the left. — This railway, forming an interesting approach to Spain, passes under an aqueduct, constructed by the Kings of Majorca, and crosses the Réart, 6 M. *Corneilla*.

8 M. *Elne* (*Hôt. Batlle*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 3 fr.; *Buffet*), a decayed town of 3551 inhab., has remains of fortifications and a fine view. The sea, now 3 M. distant, formerly washed the foot of the little hill on which the town stands. — *Elne* is the ancient *Illyberis*, an important city of the Sardones, under the walls of which Hannibal encamped after crossing the Pyrenees (B. C. 218). It was named *Helena* by Constantine in memory of his mother, and was the scene of the assassination of the Emperor Constantius (A. D. 350). *Elne* was destroyed by the Moors in the 8th cent., by the Normans in the 11th, and by the Kings of France in the 13th and 15th centuries. The bishopric was removed to Perpignan in 1602. — The old *Cathedral* is a Romanesque building of the 12th cent., altered in the 14th and 15th. The plain battlemented façade is flanked by two square towers, that on the right being of stone, of the latter half of the 12th cent., that on the left of modern brick. On the N. side is a small **Cloister* in white marble, of the 12-15th cent., containing some remarkable sculptures and inscriptions, and three fine ancient sarcophagi. — Hence to *Céret*. *Amélie-les-Bains*, and *La Preste*, see p. 194.

The line crosses the *Tech*. — 10 M. *Palau-del-Vidre*. — Beyond (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Argelès-sur-Mer* (*Hôt. Llobet*), a town of 3358 inhab., now $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the coast, we again approach the sea, in order to round the outliers of the *Monts Albères*, the E. extremity of the Pyrenees.

17 M. *Collioure* (*Hôt. de la Gare*, plain), the ancient *Cauco Illyberis*, a small seaport with 2940 inhab., is picturesquely situated. It possesses an old castle, while the *Fort St. Elme* on the S. E. side, the chief remaining fortification, was built in the 16th cent., under Charles V. Good Roussillon wine is grown here. Trade in cork. — Tunnel (920 yds.).

18 M. Port-Vendres (*Hôt. du Commerce*, R. 2, D. 31/2, omn. 1/4 fr.), the *Portus Veneris* of the Romans, a small town of 2851 inhab., is important both as a commercial and military harbour, being one of the safest on the Mediterranean. Its extensive roadstead, with a depth of 40 ft., can accommodate the largest vessels, and the quick steamers from Cette to Algiers touch here. There are sea-water baths. To the S.E. (11/2 M.) is the *Cap Béar* (663 ft.), with a first-class lighthouse; fine view. — Between this point and the frontier fine glimpses of the Mediterranean are obtained. — Four tunnels.

21 M. Banyuls-sur-Mer (*Hôt. Roussillonnais*; *Hôt. des Bains et de la Plage*), with 3111 inhab., is noted for the best Roussillon wine. The modern *Church*, elaborately ornamented but somewhat dark, contains a statue of the Virgin, by Oliva, a Pyrenean sculptor. Banyuls is situated on a small bay of the Mediterranean, with pleasant sea-baths, and enjoys a mild climate. — We pass through a tunnel (3/4 M. long) between two fine bays and reach (251/2 M.) *Cerbère* (buffet-hôtel), the last French station, on a bay of the same name, 1 M. from *Cap Cerbère*, which has marked from ancient times the frontier of France and Spain. We pass through a tunnel (1200 yds. long) under the *Col des Balistres* (850 ft.), and enter Spanish territory.

261/2 M. Port-Bou (buffet; custom-house), where we change carriages for (104 M.) *Barcelona*, viâ (16 M.) *Figueras* (p. 194); see *Baedeker's Spain and Portugal*.

II. From Perpignan to Villefranche-de-Conflent and Puycerda.

Le Vernet. The Canigou. Molitg. Mont-Louis. Les Escaldes.

RAILWAY to *Villefranche*, 29 M., in 11/2-13/4 hr. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 30 c.); DILIGENCE twice daily from *Villefranche* to (181/2 M.) *Mont-Louis* in 33/4 hrs. (fares 5 fr., 3 fr. 50 c.). Public conveyance from *Mont-Louis* to (13 M.) *Bourg-Madame*, near *Puycerda*, in 31/2 hrs. (fare 23/4 fr.). — A railway is under construction from *Villefranche* to (51/2 M.) *Olette*, whence a tramway is being constructed to *Bourg-Madame*.

The line ascends the fertile valley of the *Tet*. — 5 M. *Le Soler*; 8 M. *St. Félix-d'Avall*. — 101/2 M. *Millas* (*Hôt. Fontaneil*; *de la Perdrix*), with 2244 inhab., formerly a fortified place.

14 M. *Ille* (*Hôt. du Midi or Pagès*), with 3245 inhab., is situated in a plain noted for its fruit. — 161/2 M. *Bouleternère*, with a ruined castle. The valley contracts. — 20 M. *Vinça* (*Hôtel St. Pierre*), a small town, 11/4 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of that name, with thermal sulphureous springs.

26 M. *Prades* (*Hôt. January-Malet*, pens. 8 fr.), a town of 3835 inhab., in a fine situation. The *Church* contains several altars in the Spanish style, notably the high-altar, a pretentious if not very tasteful work by Jos. Sunyer (14th cent.), formerly at *St. Michel-de-Cuxa* (see below).

In the charming valley of the *Taurinya*, 2 M. to the S., are the fine remains of the powerful abbey of *St. Michel-de-Cuxa*, founded in 878.

FROM PRADES TO THE BATHS OF MOLITG (pron. 'Molitch'), 5 M., diligence (1 fr.) during the season, viâ (2 M.) *Catllar*. — The Baths of *Molitg* (1475 ft.; *Thermal Establishment*; guide, Jean Bruzy) lie in the narrow gorge of the *Castellane*, in which it has been difficult to find room for the four thermal establishments. The latter are supplied by 12 sulphur springs (77°-100° Fahr.), which are used for drinking and for bathing in the treatment of mucous and skin diseases, rheumatism, and other ailments.

The ASCENT of THE CANIGO is now best made from *Prades*, viâ the (51/2-6 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel des Cortalets* (7545 ft.), which may be reached on

mule-back. Thence the ascent leads viâ the *Clot des Estanyols* and the *Col de la Perdiu*, whence we follow the crest for a full hour. The **Canigou* (9135 ft.; hut) is the last of the high mountains at the E. end of the Pyrenees. It forms a huge mass, the buttresses of which radiate to distances of 7 to 12 miles as the crow flies, and form exceedingly steep arêtes on the N. and N.E. sides of the summit. The *View is superb, embracing from the S.E. to the N.E., beyond the *Albères* and the *Corbières*, the coast of the Mediterranean from *Barcelona* to *Montpellier*, 100 M. distant; to the N. the *Corbières*, and the plain extending to the mountains of the *Aveyron*; to the W. the mountains of the *Ariège*; and to the S. those of *Catalonia*.

Beyond *Prades* the valley of the *Tet* gradually becomes narrower.

— 26 M. (from *Perpignan*) *Ria*, with an iron and marble factory.

29 M. *Villefranche-de-Conflent* (1425 ft.; *Hôt. Lhoste*), a small town at the confluence of the *Tet* and the *Vernet* stream (see below), fortified on the plans of Vauban to command the valley of the *Tet*, which is here very narrow. The *Château*, or fort, commands both valleys. The extensive caves which are used as casemates and magazines for the citadel cannot be visited without special permission. The situation is wild and picturesque.

FROM *VILLEFRANCHE* TO *LE VERNET* (*Canigou*), 3 M., public conveyance from the station (75 c.; carr. 6 fr.), electric tramway under construction.

— 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Corneilla-de-Conflent*, the Romanesque church of which possesses a fine white marble porch, and a stone altar-screen of the 14th century.

3 M. *Le Vernet*. — Hotels (all under the same management): *Grand-Hôt. du Portugal*, pens. from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *du Parc*, from 9 fr.; *des Bains Mercader*, from 9 fr.; *Ibrahim-Pacha*, from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *de la Préfecture*, *des Commandants*, two 'hôtels meublés'. — *Furnished Villas* 6-30 fr. per day. — *Baths* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5 fr. *Douches* 1-3 fr. — *Casino*, with theatre.

Le Vernet, or *Vernet-les-Bains* (2130-2295 ft.), is a beautifully situated village in a mountain-valley, the E. side of which is formed by a shoulder of the *Canigou* (see below). The *Etablissements Thermaux* are situated in a fine park on the bank of a stream, a little outside the village. The sulphur waters are supplied by 10 principal springs, with a temperature varying from 46° to 136° Fahr. They are used especially for chronic rheumatism and affections of the respiratory organs, the climate being such as to allow invalids to remain during the winter.

An interesting excursion (1 hr.) may be made to the S. viâ (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Casteill* to the ruins of the abbey of *St. Martin-de-Canigou*, where there is a Byzantine church of the 11th cent. with monolithic white marble columns.

The ASCENT OF THE *CANIGOU* (guide 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., for two days 14 fr.) from *Le Vernet* viâ the *Chalet-Hôtel des Cortalets* (p. 191) leads first to the E. over the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de Trouge* to (20 min.) *Fillols*, where it joins the route from *Prades* (see above). — The *Brèche Durier*, the most direct route to the plateau of *Les Cortalets*, is practicable only for experienced Alpine climbers. — The old ascent viâ the *Granges de Cady*, i. e. on the S. side, takes 6-7 hrs., but riding is practicable to within 1 hr. of the summit (horse 10, guide 10 fr.). We proceed viâ *Casteill*, the (1 hr.) *Cascade des Anglais*, the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Col du Cheval-Mort*, the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Randaïs Hut*, the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Serrat de Marialles* pastures, and the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col Vert*. We then descend into a ravine to reach the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Granges de Cady* and the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Plateau de Cady*, the farthest point to which horses can ascend. The last part of the ascent is by a tiresome climb over débris, and through a fissure or cheminée, in which natural steps are formed by the schist. The Alpine Club has supplied a railing.

The ROAD TO *MONT-LOUIS* AND *PUYGERDA* ascends the valley of the *Tet*, crossing the river. To the left is a ruined tower.

5 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Olette* (2010 ft.; *Hôtel de la Fontaine*), a market-village, beyond which there was until lately only a path with

steps or 'graus' (Lat. *gradus*). — The road now passes through a tunnel and over a fine bridge. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Olette a path to the left descends to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) baths of the *Graus des Canaveilles*, supplied by 10 sulphur springs (95° - 130° Fahr.). — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Graus d'Olette* or *Bains de Thuès* (about 2460 ft.), a modern establishment with 42 copious sulphur springs, from 80° to 172° Fahr. They are chiefly employed in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, and diseases of the urinary organs.

We recross to the left bank shortly before reaching (10 M.) *Thuès-de-Llar* (2450 ft.). The valley continues to be shut in by high mountains. On the right bank are the *Gorges de Carença*, rising to the *Lake of Carença* (about 6 hrs.; 7430 ft.), with some exceedingly picturesque spots in the first two-thirds of the way.

13 M. *Fontpédrouse* (3210 ft.; hotel). Considerable engineering works have been necessary for the continuation of the road, which makes wide circuits and crosses two ravines by means of viaducts.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mont-Louis** (5280 ft.; *Hôtel de France*; *Jambon*), the old capital of the French *Cerdagne*, is a small town once important as a fortress, situated upon a plateau. It is commanded by the neighbouring heights, especially the *Pic de la Tausse* (6685 ft.), to the N.E., on which a new fort has been built. The cool climate of Mont-Louis attracts numerous Spanish visitors. The winter is very cold.

To the S.E. is (3 M.) *Plans* (5210 ft.), where there is a very curious church, perhaps of Arabic construction. It forms an equilateral triangle with a semicircular apse on each side and a dome in the centre.

About 5 M. to the W. is the Hermitage of *Font-Romeu*, a pilgrim-resort with a Mt. Calvary, on a height commanding an admirable view of the *Cerdagne*. Cheap accommodation may be obtained from the hermit ('*pa-borde*'). The pilgrimages are interesting sights for strangers, and are invariably accompanied with dancing and other amusements. The chief pilgrimage occurs on Sept. 8th.

The road ascends for about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. more to the *Col de la Perche* (5320 ft.; inn), which affords a fine view. We then descend via the *Col Rigat* (4880 ft.) into the fertile plain of the *Cerdagne*. — 26 M. *Saillagouse* (4295 ft.; *Hôtel Cortade*), on the *Sègre*.

The ascent of the *Puigmal* (9545 ft.; 6-7 hrs.), on the frontier to the S.E., may be made from Saillagouse without difficulty (with guide). We ascend via ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Llo*, the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Cirque de la Culasse*, the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col de Llo* (8395 ft.), and (1 hr.) the *Pic de Sègre* (9170 ft.). The view is extensive to the S. and towards the sea.

From Saillagouse two roads lead to (3 M.) *Llivia*, an ancient village with a few ruins, in an isolated portion of Spanish territory, about 4 sq. M. in area with 1300 inhabitants.

From (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ste. Léocadie* the direct road leads straight to *Bourg-Madame* (3 M.), but the diligence makes a détour of (2 M.) via *Osséja* (*Hôt. Puig*), an industrial village.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bourg-Madame** (3740 ft.; *Hôtel Salvat*), a small town at the confluence of the *Sègre* and *Raour*, is the last place on French territory. The French and Spanish custom-houses lie at opposite ends of the bridge over the *Sègre*.

32 M. **Puycerda**, Span. *Puigcerdá* (4075 ft.; *Hôt. Europa; Tixaire*), with about 2500 inhab., was the ancient capital of the Spanish Cerdagne, and a fortress several times taken by the French. The church is curiously decorated in the Spanish style. See *Baedeker's Spain and Portugal*.

FROM BOURG-MADAME TO LES ESCALDES, 4 M.; during the season carriages, 1 fr. per head. — *Les Escaldes* (*Aguas caldas*, or Hot Springs; 4430 ft.); hotel at the *Thermal Establishment*) is a French hamlet with 10 sulphur, chalybeate, and other springs (62° to 107° Fahr.), chiefly frequented by Spaniards from the neighbouring districts. The establishment is well managed, and is surrounded by shady walks in which there are fine points of view. — Guide (with mule): Jean Durand of Dorres, 1/2 M. to the W.

Puy de Carlitte. The ascent, best made from *Les Escaldes* (5 hrs.; 8½ hrs. there and back), is not difficult and the greater part of it may be done on mule-back. We ascend first to the N., and then to the W. to the pastures of the (1/2 hr.) *Coma Armada*, and passing an irrigation canal, reach (1¼ hr.) a col to the left of the *Casteilla* (6850 ft.). We then cross the *Désert de Carlitte*, studded with ponds, and passing (1¼ hr.) a hut, and (1/2 hr.) a spring, arrive in 1/2 hr. more at the base of the peak. The mules must be left at this point. A fatiguing climb of 1/2 hr. now takes us to the *Col de Carlitte* (8530 ft.) and 20 min. more to the exceedingly narrow crest of the **Puy de Carlitte** (9580 ft.), the highest summit of the Eastern Pyrenees. The view is magnificent, including the whole of this part of the chain from the Central Pyrenees to the Mediterranean, and from the plains of Languedoc to the most distant summits of Catalonia. — Descent to *L'Hospitalet* (Ax; Andorra), see p. 184.

III. From Perpignan to Amélie-les-Bains and La Preste.

To *Amélie-les-Bains*, 28½ M., RAILWAY in 1-13/4 hr. (fares 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 30 c.), and thence to (2 M.) *Arles-sur-Tech*, whence a diligence plies daily in summer to (18½ M.) *La Preste* in 3¾ hrs. (5 fr. up, 4 fr. down, return-fare 8 fr.). All the year round there are also 'courriers' from Arles to *Prats-de-Mollo* and *St. Laurent-de-Cerdans* thrice daily in 2 hrs., fare 1½ fr. Electric railway under construction.

From *Perpignan* to (8 M.) *Elne*, see p. 190. The line diverges to the S. W. and ascends the valley of the *Tech*, bounded on the S. by the *Monts Albères*. To the right is the *Canigou* (p. 192).

18½ M. **Le Boulou**, about 1 M. to the S. of which are the *Baths of Le Boulou* (*Hôtel de l'Etablissement*), with several chalybeate springs, chiefly employed for diseases of the liver.

A DILIGENCE (1 fr.) plies hence to the frontier-village of *Le Perthus* (*Hôt. Taulère*), 5½ M. to the S., situated on the *Col du Perthus*, and commanded by the *Fort de Bellegarde*, on an isolated height (1380 ft.). The road (Barcelona road) passes the Baths of Le Boulou, and affords fine views of the Canigou, to the right. — The *Col du Perthus* (950 ft.) is said to have been Hannibal's route across the Pyrenees, and was possibly the site of the 'Trophées de Pompée', a tower erected to commemorate the conquest of Spain. — About 4½ M. farther on is the Spanish village of *La Junquera* (custom-house; inn), 10 M. beyond which is *Figuera* (*Hôtel de Paris*, pens. 6½ fr., good), a town of 10,700 inhab., commanded by a Citadel of no military importance. Figueras is a station on the railway from Perpignan to Barcelona (pp. 190, 191).

21 M. **St. Jean-Pla-de-Cors.** We next cross the *Tech* by means of a lofty and long viaduct, to the left of which is the old *Pont de Céret*, with an arch of 150 ft. span, rising to the height of over 95 ft. This bridge is said to be of Roman origin (3rd cent.).

23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Céret (*Hôtel Bazerbe*), **1 $\frac{1}{4}$** M. to the S. E. of the station, is an ancient town of 3840 inhab., with some remains of fortifications, a 14th cent. *Fountain*, and a 12th cent. *Church*, with a marble Gothic portal. It is noted for its fruit.

The valley contracts and takes the name of *Vallespir* ('vallis aspera'). The railway crosses and recrosses the Tech. Fine view of the Canigou to the right. On the right is *Palalda* (see below), and on the left, the fort of Amélie, on a height commanding the valley.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Amélie-les-Bains. — Hotels. Hôt. des Thermes Romains; des Thermes Pujade, pens. 7-8, omn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; MARTINET; PELLISIÉ; BOCASSIN; BARTRE. — Furnished Villas and Chalets. — Casino Municipal and Cafés in the Rue Nationale. — Guides, Alph. Barbet; Jos. Piques. — English Church Service in summer.

Amélie-les-Bains (800 ft.), formerly *Arles-les-Bains*, received its present name under Louis Philippe in honour of Queen Amélie. It is a prosperous town, finely situated at the confluence of the Tech and the Mondony, and at the foot of the *Fort-les-Bains* (1225 ft.), constructed in the time of Louis XIV. Though an important thermal station, it is not expensive. There are 30 copious sulphur springs (68°-145° Fahr.), which have been in use since the time of the Romans. Owing to the mildness of the climate the baths, which are used mainly for affections of the lungs, are open throughout the year and are considerably frequented even in winter.

The *Thermes Romains* still retain some parts of the ancient establishment, including the 'lavacrum', a large vaulted hall at the entrance, and another room on the left, containing a *piscina*. The baths are well equipped and are reached by a gallery from the hotel in connection with them. In front is a fountain with thermal water.

The *Thermes Pujade*, on the left bank of the Mondony, are better situated, but the bathing arrangements are less complete. Behind the establishment is an attractive little park on the verge of a gorge, from which the Mondony descends in a cascade, above a dam, called 'Hannibal's Wall'.

A short distance below these baths the Mondony is crossed by a high *Foot Bridge*, leading to a shady promenade in which is the *Military Hospital*, the largest military thermal establishment in France, with accommodation for 500 patients.

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS. — To *Palalda* ('Palatium Dani'), a picturesque village on the slope of a hill on the left bank of the Tech, which we cross by a bridge of ancient origin at the entrance to Amélie. — To *Montbolo* (1890 ft.; fine view), 3 M. to the N. — To *Arles-sur-Tech* and the *Gorge de la Fou*, see below and p. 196. — To the *Serrat-d'en-Merle* (about 1640 ft.; fine view), a height about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the Military Hospital. — To *Montalba*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., via the pretty valley of the Mondony. — To the *Roc de France* (4700 ft.), on the frontier, about 5 hrs. by a path for which a guide is advisable (5 fr.). Splendid view.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Arles-sur-Tech* (907 ft.; *Hôt. Pujade-Sola*; *Gardes*), the Roman *Arulae*, a quaint little town with a remarkable Romanesque *Church* and *Cloisters* in the Transition style, the remains of a Benedictine abbey, is the railway-terminus. The old Catalonian

manners and customs, fêtes, and public dances, are preserved here perhaps better than anywhere else in this part of the French Pyrenees.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond Arles a road diverges to the right, skirting the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gorge de la Fou*, a cañon in the limestone rock nearly 1 mile long, with its two sides, 525 ft. in height, at the most only 15 or 16 ft. apart, while the channel at the bottom, through which the torrent dashes, is but 3 ft. wide. The road leads viâ the plateau on the right to (1 hr. more) the village of *Corsavy* (2580 ft.; view).

From (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont du Pas-de-Loup* a road leads to the left into Spain viâ (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Laurent-de-Cerdans* (2490 ft.; Hôtel du Midi) and (13 M.) *Coustouges*, a village $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of the frontier, with a pretty 12th cent. church.

The road to La Preste ascends a picturesque defile. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Tech* (Hôtel Vial), picturesquely situated.

42 M. *Prats-de-Mollo* (pron. 'moyo'; 2620 ft.; *Hôtel Maillard; Pompidor*), a small walled town (2525 inhab.) on a mountain-slope commanded by the *Fort de la Garde* (2810 ft.), constructed by Vauban, and by the ruined *Château de Parella*. It has an interesting Gothic and Romanesque *Church*, with fine altars.

A mule-path leads hence into Spain, viâ the (2 hrs.) *Col d'Ares* (5010 ft.) perhaps the pass crossed by Cæsar, in which case the name might be derived from the altar ('ara') erected by him to commemorate the defeat of Pompey's lieutenants. The route leads to (2 hrs. more) the small Spanish town of *Camprodón* (2920 ft.), whence a diligence plies to (1 hr.) *San Juan de las Abadesas*, the terminus of the Spanish Northern Railway (see Baedeker's *Spain*).

Beyond Prats the road is highly picturesque. On an eminence (5050 ft.) to the left (S.) rises the 14th cent. *Tour de Mir*; to the right lies the hamlet of *St. Sauveur*; to the left the *Cascade de Graffouil* (80 ft.); to the right the hamlet of *La Preste*.

46 M. *La Preste-les-Bains* (3705 ft.; *Hôt. de l'Etablissement Thermal*) lies partly on a plateau between the ravines of the Tech and the Llabane. The establishment, open throughout the year, is supplied by abundant sulphur springs (113° Fahr.), which have been long known and are used especially for calculus. There are beautiful shady walks in the neighbourhood.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.W. is the attractive *Grotte de Can-Brixot*, rather difficult of access. — The *Col Pragon* (5365 ft.) is $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond it lies the Spanish village of *Espinabell*; then ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Mollo* and (1 hr.) *Camprodón* (see above).

The ascent of the *Pic de Costabonne* (8085 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., with mule 9 fr.), on the frontier to the W., is easily made viâ the *Col de la Pale*, which lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. of the top. *View scarcely inferior to that from the *Canigou*. — About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the col is the *Source of the Tech*.

III. SOUTH EASTERN FRANCE TO THE LOIRE. AUVERGNE. THE CÉVENNES.

30. From Paris to Lyons	199
a. Via Dijon and Mâcon	199
From Chalon-sur-Saône to Auxonne; to Bourg; to Lons-le-Saunier; to Cluny, 200. — Ile de la Palme; Beaujeu, 201.	
b. Via Nevers and Paray-le-Monial	202
From Saincaize to Bourges, 202. — From Moulins to Montluçon; to Bourbon-l'Archambault (Cosne-sur-l'Œil), 204, 205. — From Paray-le-Monial to Mâcon, via Cluny, 205. — From Paray-le-Monial to Roanne, 206.	
c. Via Nevers and Roanne	206
From Varennes-sur-Allier to Commentry. Sallées-Bains. Ambierle. St. Alban, 207. — From St. Victor to Thizy and Cours, 208.	
31. From Paris to St. Etienne	208
a. Via Roanne	208
From St. Just-sur-Loire to Firminy, 209.	
b. Via Vichy, Thiers, and Montbrison	209
Excursions from Vichy, 213.	
32. From Paris to Le Puy	215
a. Via Roanne and St. Just-St.-Rambert or St. Etienne	215
b. Via Clermont-Ferrand	215
Mozac. Châtelguyon. Châteauneuf-les-Bains. From Biom to Volvic, 215, 216. — Maringues. From Coudes to St. Nectaire and to Besse, 216.	
c. Via Vichy, La Chaise-Dieu, and Darsac	218
33. Clermont-Ferrand and its Environs	219
a. Clermont-Ferrand	219
b. Royat	222
c. The Puy de Dôme. Auvergne	223
From Clermont-Ferrand to Mont Rognon and the Plateau de Gergovie; to La Bourboule and Le Mont Dore, 226.	
34. La Bourboule. Le Mont Dore and its Environs	227
a. La Bourboule	227
b. Le Mont Dore	228
c. Environs of Le Mont Dore	229
35. Lyons	233
Environs of Lyons, 246. — From Lyons to Montbrison; to Trévoux; to Mornant and Vaugneray; to Aoste-St-Genix; to Geneva, 246, 247.	
36. From Lyons to Bordeaux	247
a. Via Roanne, Montluçon, and Limoges	247
Ebrouil. St. Eloy, 247. — Marcillat. Néris. From Montluçon to Bourges; to Aurillac, 248. — From	

Busseau-d'Ahun to Ussel. From Vieilleville to Bourganeuf, 249.	
b. Via St. Etienne, Clermont-Ferrand, and Tulle. Northern Auvergne	250
I. From Lyons to Clermont-Ferrand	250
From St. Etienne to Mont Pilat. From St. Etienne to Annonay and St. Rambert-d'Albon, 252. — From Dunières to La Voulte-sur-Rhône; from Bonson to Sembadel, 253. — Chalmazelle. Puy de Montoncel, 254. — From Pont-du-Château to Billom, 255.	
II. From Clermont-Ferrand to Brive. Northern Auvergne	255
III. From Brive to Bordeaux via Périgueux	257
37. From Lyons to Toulouse. Southern Auvergne.	257
From Lavoûte-sur-Loire to Raucole - Brossettes, 258. — From Le Puy to Espaly, Polignac, etc., 260. — To the Mézenc via Le Monastier, 261. — Plomb du Cantal; Puy Mary, 262.	
38. From Clermont-Ferrand to Béziers via St. Flour and Millau	264
From St. Flour to Laguiole, 264. — From Le Monastier to Mende. From Campagnac to St. Geniez-d'Olt, 265. — From Millau to Nant. Roquefort. St. Affrique. From Tournemire to Le Vigan. From Bédarieux to Graissesac (Lacaune), 266.	
39. The Causses and the Cañon of the Tarn	267
a. From Mende to Ste. Enimie, Le Rozier (Montpellier-le-Vieux), and Millau	267
I. From Mende to Ste. Enimie. (a.) Via Sauveterre; (b.) Via Ispagnac; (c.) Via the Col de Montmirat and Ispagnac; (d.) Via Lanuéjols, the Col de Montmirat, and Ispagnac, 267, 268.	
II. From Ste. Enimie to Le Rozier, 269.	
b. From Banassac-la-Canourgue to La Malène, Le Rozier (Montpellier-le-Vieux), and Millau	270
I. From Banassac to La Malène, 270.	
II. From La Malène to Le Rozier, 270.	
III. From Le Rozier to Millau. (a.) Via Aguessac. (b.) Via Montpellier-le-Vieux, 271. — Ravines of Les Paliès and the Rajol, 271.	
c. From Mende to Millau via Florac, Meyrueis, and the Valley of the Jonte	273
I. From Mende to Florac, 273.	
II. From Florac to Meyrueis (Aigoual), 273.	
III. From Meyrueis to Millau, 274.	
40. From Clermont-Ferrand to Nîmes via the Cévennes	274
St. Laurent-les-Bains. From La Bastide to Mende, 275. — Excursions in the Lozère Mountains, 275.	
41. From Nîmes to Montpellier and Céte	276
From Lunel to Sommières (Le Vigan), 276. — From Montpellier to Palavas; to Le Vigan; to Lodève, 281. — Balauc-les-Bains. 282.	

30. From Paris to Lyons.

a. Via Dijon and Mâcon.

318 M. RAILWAY in $6\frac{3}{4}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to the Gare de Perrache (see p. 233; fares 57 fr. 35, 38 fr. 70, 25 fr. 25 c.). The trains start from the Gare de Lyon. — *Train de Luxe* via Lyons to the Riviera, see p. 479.

Paris, see Baedeker's *Paris*. — Railway thence via (195 M.) *Dijon* (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Cloche, du Jura, de Bourgogne, etc.) to (218 M.) *Beaune* (Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste, du Chevreuil, etc.), see Baedeker's *Northern France*.

Beyond Beaune the railway continues its southward course. — 222 M. *Meursault*, noted for its white wines. Farther on, to the right, is *Puligny*, where Montrachet wine is produced.

226 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chagny* (Buffet; Hôt. du Commerce, good; de Bourgogne), a commercial town with 4670 inhab., is situated between the *Dheune* and the *Canal du Centre* (see below).

From Chagny to *Nevers* and to *Paray-le-Monial* (Roanne; p. 207), see Baedeker's *Northern France*.

The Lyons line next passes through two short tunnels, the first under the *Canal du Centre*; it then enters the valley of the *Thalie* by a deep cutting and reaches (231 M.) *Fontaines*.

237 M. *Chalon-sur-Saône*. — Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL, HÔT. DU CHEVREUIL, HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS, all in the Rue or Place du Port-Villiers, near the Saône; TERMINUS, near the station, well fitted up (pens. 7 fr. 50 c.). — Cafés at and near the Grand-Hôtel and near the bridge.

Chalon-sur-Saône is an old commercial and manufacturing town of 29,060 inhab., on the right bank of the *Saône*, at the mouth of the *Canal du Centre*, which connects this river with the *Loire* at *Digoin* (74 M.). It has few noteworthy buildings.

Chalon is the *Cabilionum* of the ancients, the principal town of the *Ædui* and afterwards the chief Roman settlement in Gaul. Christianity was introduced here by St. Marcel in the 2nd cent., and the town was the seat of a bishopric until 1790. Chalon was the residence of the Kings of Burgundy, had counts of its own from the 8th cent., from 1237 to 1477 was subject to the Dukes of Burgundy, but was finally united to the crown of France by Louis XI.

Quitting the station, we find on the left a square containing an *Obelisk* of the 17th cent. (erected on the opening of the *Canal du Centre*), the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Corn Market*, two modern buildings. In front of the *Palais* is a square with a pretty fountain. The Grande Rue, to the right, descends to the old *Pont St. Laurent* and to an island in the *Saône*, on which is a large *Hospital*, founded in the 16th and rebuilt in the 19th century. — Not far from the bridge, to the left, is the *Church of St. Vincent*, an ancient cathedral built in the 12-15th centuries. It has a modern façade with two towers. The most interesting parts are the choir and apse, dating from the 13th century. — Below the bridge is a small harbour. On the quay is a statue of *Niepce* (1765-1833), one of the inventors of photography.

We return by the Rue du Port-Villiers. To the left lie the *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Church of St. Peter* (1692-1700; enlarged in

1898). Nearly opposite is the *Musée*, with collections of paintings, sculptures, antiquities, and natural history (open daily; free on Sun. 12-4).

FROM CHALON TO AUXONNE, 41 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 40, 5 fr., 3 fr. 30 c.). — 10 M. *Gergy*, on the right bank of the Saône, is united with *Verjux*, opposite, by means of a handsome stone bridge. — 11 M. *Allerey* is a station on the line from Chagny to Dôle (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). → 41 M. *Auxonne* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

FROM CHALON TO BOURG, 48 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 65, 5 fr. 85, 3 fr. 80 c.). — 3 M. *St. Marcel*, once the seat of a famous abbey, now represented only by the fine Transition church (12th cent.). — 10 M. *Germain-du-Plain*, the junction for Lons-le-Saunier (see below). — 20 M. *Cuisery*; 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Romenay*; 33 M. *Montrevel*; 41 M. *Attignat*. — 48 M. *Bourg* (p. 288).

FROM CHALON TO LONS-LE-SAUNIER, 42 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 35 c.). — To (10 M.) *St. Germain-du-Plain*, see above. — 33 M. *Louhans* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. St. Martin*), a town with 4469 inhab., has another station on the line from Dijon to St. Amour (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). — 42 M. *Lons-le-Saunier* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

FROM CHALON TO CLUNY, 31 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 60, 8 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.). — This line runs first to the W., then to the S., through a vine-growing country. — 5 M. *Givry*, formerly fortified, produces good wine and has important stone-quarries. — 7 M. *St. Desert*, with a fortified church of the 14th century. — 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Gengoux*, a small and ancient town, is the junction for a branch-line to (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Montchanin* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). — 26 M. *Massilly*. — 31 M. *Cluny*, see p. 205.

Beyond Chalon the Lyons line for a short distance approaches the Saône. In clear weather the Jura Mts. are seen.

253 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tournus* (*Hôt. du Sauvage*, good; *Hôtel-Buffet*, at the station) is a commercial and manufacturing town of 4900 inhab., on the Saône. The church of *St. Philibert* is a massive building of the Burgundian Romanesque type, dating from the 11-12th cent., and slightly altered in the 14-15th. The nave has large round pillars, with transverse barrel-vaulting. In the S. aisle is a painted stone fragment of a tomb (15th cent.), much mutilated, with a 12th cent. Byzantine statue of the Virgin, in wood, in front of it. The Chapel of the Virgin and the Chapel of Ste. Philomène contain some interesting paintings. The apse at the E. end is surrounded with columns with fine capitals, and the outside of this part of the church is also worth noticing. The crypt beneath the choir is interesting. The organ-case also repays inspection. — The Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is embellished with a marble *Statue of Greuze*, the painter, a native of Tournus (1725-1805), by Rougelet.

259 M. *Uchizy-Chardonnay*; 264 M. *Pont-de-Vaux-Fleurville*; 266 M. *Sénozan*.

273 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mâcon* (*Buffet*). — Hotels. *DE L'EUROPE ET D'ANGLETERRE*, Quai du Nord; *DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES*, Place de la Barre, R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10, D. 4, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *DU SAUVAGE*, near the bridge; *DE FRANCE ET DES ÉTRANGERS*, near the station. — Cafés on the Quai du Midi. — Post Office, near the Lycée. — *Bains du Centre*, Rue Guichenon 3.

Mâcon is a town of 18,900 inhab., the capital of the department of *Saône-et-Loire*, on the right bank of the Saône.

Mâcon, the *Matisco* of the *Ædui* and a place of some importance in Caesar's time, fell into decay under the Roman empire. Later it was repeatedly pillaged by the barbarians who invaded Gaul, and down to

the 13th cent. was several times besieged. It was not finally annexed to the crown till the reign of Louis XI (1461-83). During the Religious Wars (1559-67) it more than once changed hands and suffered accordingly. Mâcon is now a manufacturing and commercial town, but poor in historical monuments.

The Rue Gambetta leads from the station to the *Quai du Sud*, now a promenade, adorned with a bronze *Statue of Lamartine* (b. at Mâcon 1790, d. 1869), by Falguière. The Saône is crossed farther on by an old bridge of 12 arches, leading to the suburb of St. Laurent. Near the statue is a fine block of buildings, partly of the 18th cent., comprising the *Hôtel de Ville*, with the *Theatre*, the *Library*, and the *Musée* (pictures, natural history objects, etc.; open on Sun. from 2 to 4 and to strangers on other days also).

Behind the *Hôtel de Ville* is the *Church of St. Peter*, a large modern Romanesque building, with nave and aisles, transepts, ambulatory, side-chapels, and galleries. The chapels are richly decorated with paintings. In the right transept is a beautifully framed epitaph of 1649.

The Rue Carnot, on the right of the Place St. Pierre, and farther on the Rue Dombey lead to the Place de l'Herberie, in which, at the left-hand corner, is a curious *Timber House*. Not far off, Rue Sigorgne 21, is the handsome *Hôtel de Séneçé*, formerly occupied by the Mâcon academy. Keeping straight on in the Rue Dombey, we find in another square, behind the market, the remains of the ancient *Cathedral of St. Vincent*, of which the façade with the narthex and towers dates from the 13-15th centuries. One of the towers still retains a portion of its spire and some fine sculptures. The narthex is used as a chapel. The entrance is on the side next the market, where the graceful columns of the church form a kind of screen, and where there is a miscellaneous collection of fragmentary sculptures. In the chapel the tympanum of the ancient doorway may be noticed. — The building to the right is the *Préfecture*, rebuilt in 1866.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Mâcon is the *Ile de la Palme*, where the Helvetii were defeated in B. C. 61 by Caesar, after 370,000 of them had crossed the Saône with the intention of settling in Gaul.

From Mâcon to Geneva, see R. 42; to Aix-les-Bains, see RR. 42, 48, and 49; to Cluny (15 M.) and Moulins, see p. 205. To Lyons by steamer (starting at Chalon, p. 199) on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. at 11.30 a. m.

Our line continues to descend the Saône valley, passing several small stations. — $287\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Belleville*, a small town 1 M. to the left.

A branch-line runs hence to (8 M.) Beaujeu (*Hôt. de la Préfecture*), a town of 3373 inhab., which lends its name to the surrounding district of Beaujolais. Its formerly strong castle has almost entirely disappeared.

$290\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Georges-de-Reneins*. — 296 M. *Villefranche-sur-Saône* (*Hôt. de l'Europe; de la Providence*), a town of 14,800 inhab., on the *Morgon*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. of the Saône. The chief buildings are the church of *Notre-Dame-des-Marais* (14-16th cent.) and the Renaissance *Hôtel de Ville*. In the Rue Nationale are numerous quaint old houses. — $298\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Anse*, a large market-town on the Azergues, was a Roman station, with proconsular villas.

301 M. Trévoux (*Hôtel de la Terrasse*), an old town with 2820 inhab., finely situated on the left bank of the Saône and connected with Lyons by a special railway (p. 246). Its name points to the three Roman roads which converged here. The Emperor Septimius Severus defeated his rival Albinus in 198 near Trévoux. During the 18th cent. the town had a famous printing-press, from which issued the *editio princeps* of the *Dictionnaire Universel*, known as the *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*.

A narrow-gauge railway runs hence to (331 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Bourg (p. 288), via (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Jassans and (7 M.) Ars (inn), a village with a handsome church built over the tomb of the former curé Vianey (d. 1858), which has become a pilgrim-resort.

The scenery improves as we approach Lyons. — Besides the following stations, there are a number of others stopped at by local trains running between Lyons (Gare St. Paul and Gare de Vaise) and Villefranche. 304 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Germain-au-Mont-d'Or (buffet), the junction of the line from Paris via Roanne and Tarare (see R. 30c). — 306 M. Neuville-sur-Saône, on the left bank of the Saône and on the Trévoux railway. — 307 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Couzon, with a striking modern church attached to an old tower. Fine retrospect. From (310 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Collonges-Fontaines steamboats and a steam-tramway ply to Lyons. The left bank of the river is now bordered by prettily wooded hills.

313 M. L'Ile-Barbe, a favourite pleasure-resort of the people of Lyons. Steamboat, see p. 246. On the right bank of the Saône is St. Rambert, with a fine Romanesque church, almost entirely rebuilt in recent years. Beyond two short tunnels the church and tower of Fourvière (p. 244) are seen on a hill to the left.

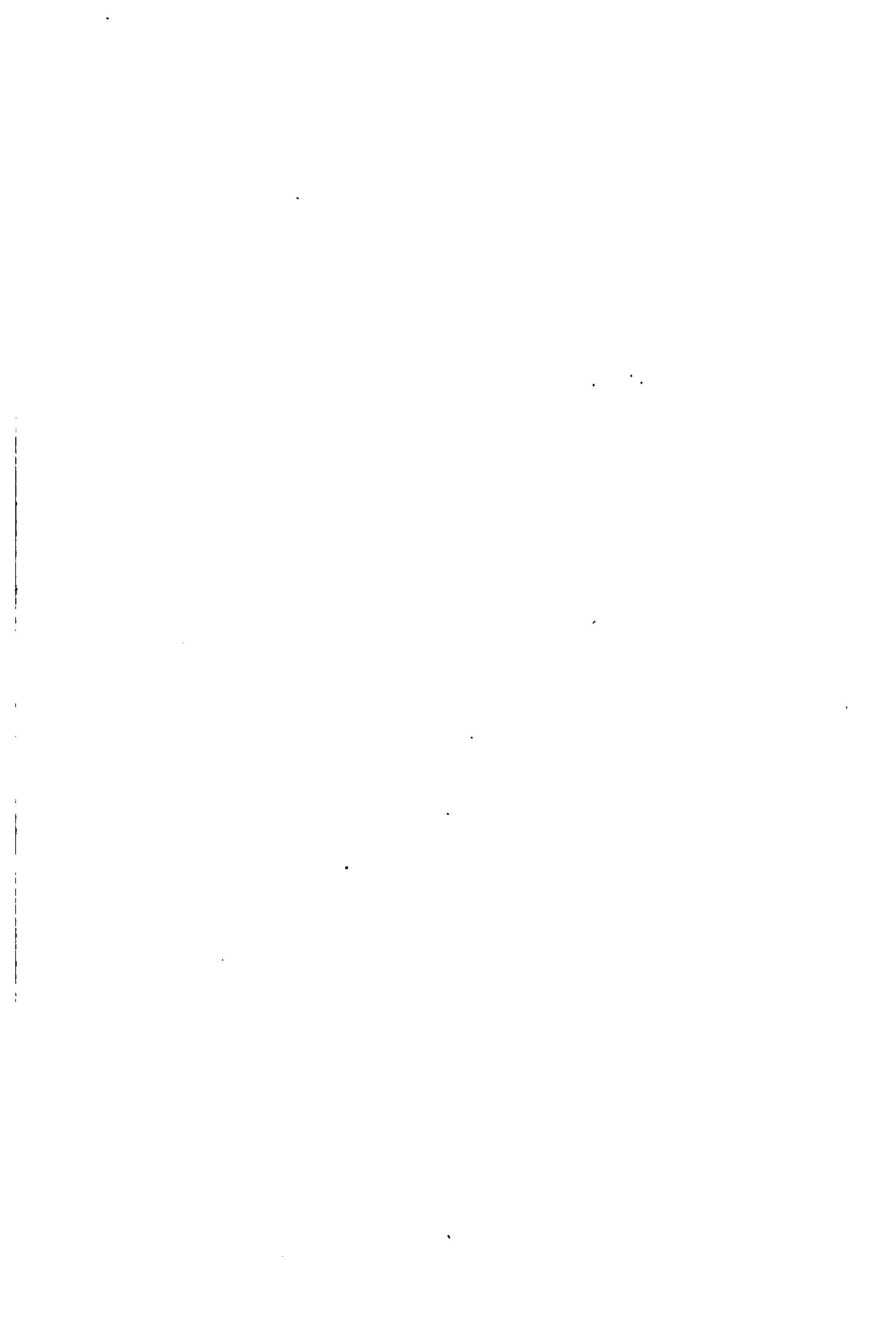
315 M. Lyon - Vaise, the first of the Lyons stations (p. 233). — Then passing through a tunnel, more than 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, and crossing the Saône (fine view, on the left, of the city), we arrive at (317 M.) Lyons (Gare de Perrache, p. 233).

b. Via Nevers and Paray-le-Monial.

315 M. RAILWAY in 10 hrs. 53 min. - 14 hrs. 50 min. (fares 56 fr. 80, 38 fr. 35 c., 25 fr.). The trains start from the Gare de Lyon.

From Paris to (157 M.) Nevers (Buffet; *Hôtel de France*; *de la Paix*), see Baedeker's Northern France. — Beyond Nevers we cross the *Loire*, and, turning to the W., leave its valley for that of the Allier. Farther on we cross the Canal Latéral, which has itself been carried over the Allier by the Guétin aqueduct. Beyond a tunnel we reach (163 M.) Saincaize (Buffet).

FROM SAINCAIZE TO BOURGES (Vierzon, Tours, Orléans), 361 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 90 c.). The line crosses the Allier and then the Canal du Berry. — From (7 M.) La Guerche (3250 inhab.) lines run to (43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Villefranche-d'Allier (p. 204) via (38 M.) Cosne-sur-Œil (2087 inhab.), and to (24 M.) Laugère, (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Amand (p. 248), and (54 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Châteaumeillant (p. 35), diverging from each other at (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Sancoins. — Beyond (281 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Savigny-en-Septaine the line crosses the *Pèvre* three times. — 361 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Bourges, see Baedeker's Northern France.



MOULINS

1:16,650

C

B

A

C

1

1

2

3

4

5

Gravé et imprimé par Wagner & Debès, Leipzig

2

3

4

Moulins

A

B

C

S. Germain
des Fossés

Chagny

Gravé et imprimé par Wagner & Debès, Leipzig

Grand Séminaire

Cimetière

Hôpital

Cours de Percy

Cours de Percy

Cours de la Révolution

Usine Altimar

Place Poiret

Place du pont

Regent

Rue de la République

Rue de l'Allier

A

B

B

MOULINS

1:16,650

B3

B3

C4

B3

1 Hôtel Moret

2 Monument aux Morts

3 Statue de Th. de Banville

4 Tour de l'Horloge

Spinaize

disututrices

l'Orangerie

173 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Pierre-le-Moutier has an interesting church (12-13th cent.). — 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Villeneuve-sur-Allier. The bed of the Allier is very wide and, like that of the Loire, almost dry in summer.

193 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Moulins - sur - Allier** (*Buffet*). — **Hôtels.** Du DAUPHIN (Pl. b; B, 3), Place d'Allier, R. 4, B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, omn. 1 fr.; de PARIS (Pl. a; B, 2), Rue de Paris, R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. or D. 3, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; de l'ALLIER (Pl. c; B, 3), Place d'Allier, R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. or D. 3 fr., omn. 30-50 c. — **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, 3), Place de la Bibliothèque 2.

Moulins (730 ft.), a town with 22,340 inhab. and the capital of the department of the Allier, is of no great antiquity, and was of importance as capital of the *Bourbonnais* only from 1368 to 1527. In the latter year Francis I. confiscated the duchy in consequence of the treason of the Constable Bourbon, who had entered the service of Charles V.

The *Place de la République* (Pl. C, 4), to the right of the station, is embellished with a bronze statue of *Théodore de Banville* (1823-91), the poet, by Coulon. A fine avenue of plane-trees, to the left, leads to the centre of the town. Passing to the left of the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3), we gain the Rue de la Flèche, turn to the right, and reach the *Tour de l'Horloge* (Pl. 4; B, 3), a square belfry of 1455, the upper part of which was restored in the 17th century. Opposite is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3), containing a small Musée and a library of 28,500 vols., the chief treasure of which is the Bible of Souvigny, a splendid MS., dated 1115 and containing 122 miniatures (adm. daily, except holidays, 12-4).

The **CATHEDRAL** of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. B, 3), a little farther to the left, has its façade, embellished with two fine towers, on the opposite side, in the *Place du Château*. The nave is early-Gothic in style and was built from the plans of Viollet-le-Duc; the choir, which internally is loftier than the nave, dates mainly from the latter half of the 15th cent. and was originally the chapel of the château. It has been restored since 1885.

In the **INTERIOR** the chief points calling for notice are the fine 15-16th cent. glass; a Holy Sepulchre (16th cent.), in the crypt behind the high-altar; a tasteful winding staircase on the right of the choir; and a small monument, representing a corpse devoured by worms, in the chapel in front of the staircase just mentioned. The chief artistic treasure, however, is a *Triptych attributed to Jean Perréal, in the sacristy, on the left of the choir. This fine work, recently restored, represents on the outside the Annunciation (grisaille) and on the inside the Virgin and Child surrounded by angels, with the donors Pierre II de Bourbon (d. 1503) and his wife Anne of France (d. 1522; daughter of Louis XI) attended by their patron-saints.

The *Château* of the Dukes of Bourbon stood opposite the cathedral, but the only portions left of it are the square *Tour Mal-Coiffée* (14th cent.), now used as a prison, and the buildings (of later date) of the *Pavillon d'Anne de Beaujeu*, now the Gendarmerie, to the right.

A little beyond, on the same side, are the *Place de Paris* and the *Rue de Paris*, at the entrance of which stands the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 2), formerly a Jesuit college. It contains an *Archaeological Museum*, composed chiefly of local antiquities (adm. on application).

A short distance from this point, to the left, is the *Lycée Bonyville* (Pl. A, B, 2), originally a Convent of Visitandines, in which, on applying to the porter (25 c., two or more pers. 50 c.), visitors are shewn the **Mausoleum of Duke Henry II. of Montmorency*, beheaded for treason at Toulouse in 1632. It was erected by his widow, the Princess des Ursins, who rests beside him. The design is by François Anguier (d. 1669), who also worked at it as a sculptor, with Regnaudin and Thibaut Poissant.

In the middle, on a black marble sarcophagus, is the white marble statue of the Duke, in a reclining posture, with his wife seated by him overcome with grief. The latter statue is a fine work. To the left, Strength, symbolized by a figure of Hercules, and to the right, Charity. The base, also of black and white marble, has four columns, between which are three niches, the middle one containing an urn which two angels are wreathing with flowers, the others with statues of War and Religion. Above are a fine pediment and the Montmorency coat-of-arms.

The *Eglise du Sacré-Cœur* (Pl. A, 3), in the Place d'Allier, is a fine modern building in the early-Gothic style, designed by Lassus; and the church of *St. Pierre*, in the Rue Delorme, partly in the Gothic style of the 15th cent., has some good modern stained glass.

The church of Yzeure, or *Izeure*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of Moulins (comp. Pl. C, 3), is a fine edifice of the 12th cent., with an interesting crypt, good carvings, and some notable frescoes and paintings.

FROM MOULINS TO MONTLUÇON (Limoges), 50 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 20, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 5c.). — The line crosses the Allier and skirts the town to the left. Farther on, to the right, appear the *Château de Chartilly* and the *Château de Chassagne*, both of the 16th century.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Souvigny* (*Hôtel du Lion-d'Or*) is a little town once famous for its Cluniac Priory, of which some secular buildings, restored in the 17th cent., and the Church, dating from the 11-12th cent. but altered in the 15th, still remain. The Towers of the church-façade, without spires, are Romanesque, but the façade itself is Gothic (15th cent.). The Interior, 273 ft. long, with a nave and double aisles, is very striking. Along the vault (15th cent.) of the nave runs a central rib extending to the E. end and richly carved with foliage. The apse is a little out of line with the nave. To the left of the entrance is a piece of a Romanesque column covered with ornament and sculptures representing the months of the year, signs of the zodiac, fabulous animals, etc. On the wall is a sort of *Reredos*, having two tiers of fine Romanesque arches, with elaborately sculptured colonettes and mutilated statuettes. To the right of the entrance are equally curious fragments of sculpture. On the same side, just before the choir, is a stone cabinet of the 15th cent. with coarse paintings on the doors. The *Old Chapel*, on the same side, and the *New Chapel* on the left, with beautiful balustrades, were added in the 14th and 15th centuries. The former contains the *Tomb of Louis II. of Bourbon*, the latter that of *Charles I.*, with their respective wives, splendid monuments with recumbent statues, unhappily mutilated and disfigured by inappropriate inscriptions. The sacristy has some fine wainscoting of the time of Louis XIV. — By the side of this church still stands the *Old Parish Church*, Romanesque in style.

Beyond Souvigny the train passes over a viaduct, 85 ft. in height. — $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Noyant*, to the left, with a 15th cent. castle. — Beyond (19 M.) *Tronget* the line descends rapidly through a district intersected by many valleys. — $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Murat*, beyond which are the extensive ruins of the *Château de Murat* (13-14th cent.). — 32 M. *Villefranche-d'Allier*, the terminus of a line from La Guerche (see p. 202). — We soon enter the coal-basin of Commentry. — 36 M. *Doyet-la-Presle*, the junction for (31/2 M.) *Bézenet* (3698 inhab.), with important coal-mines, and (45 M.) *Varennes* (p. 207). — 41 M. *Commentry*. For this town and the rest of the journey, see p. 248.

FROM MOULINS TO BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULT (*Cosne-sur-l'Œil*), 16 M., railway in 1-11/3 hr. (fares 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45 c.). — 101/2 M. *St. Menoux* possesses an interesting abbey-church of the 11-15th centuries. — 16 M. *Bourbon-l'Archambault* (*Hôtel des Bains*; *du Parc*; *Montespan*; *de France*), a town of 3600 inhab., noted for its thermal mineral springs, the *Aquae Boronis* of the Romans, is commanded by the extensive ruins of the castle (13-15th cent.) of the Sires de Bourbon. The waters are efficacious in cases of scrofula and chronic rheumatism. The environs are pleasant. — *Souvigny* (p. 204) lies 8 M. to the S.E. of Bourbon, via *Autry*, with its curious 12th cent. church, and only 41/2 M. to the S. of *St. Menoux* (see above). — This railway proceeds via (28 M.) *Buxière-les-Mines* (8350 inhab.) to (35 M.) *Cosne-sur-l'Œil* (p. 202).

The Lyons line now turns to the E. — 211 M. *Dompierre-Sept-Fonts*, an industrial town with 3271 inhab., on the *Bèbre*, 2 M. to the N.E. of which is the abbey of *Sept-Fonts* (founded in 1132), now belonging to the Trappists. Branch-line to *La Palisse*, see p. 207. — 216 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gilly*, junction of a line to *Auxerre* via *Cercy-la-Tour* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*), with marble quarries. — Beyond (222 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Agnan* we cross the *Arroux* and the *Canal du Centre*. — 228 M. *Digoin* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), an old industrial town with 6890 inhab., on the *Loire*, at the mouth of the *Canal du Centre* and the *Canal Latéral*.

235 M. *Paray-le-Monial* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de la Poste*; *Drago*, for pilgrims; *de Bourgogne*, good and moderate), a town of 4362 inhab., takes the latter part of its name from a Benedictine monastery, founded in 965. One of the nuns in the *Convent of the Visitation* here, Marie Alacoque (d. 1690), brought into prominence the worship of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The *Church is a fine building erected in the 12th cent. by Cluniac monks; the *Mairie* dates from the 16th century.

FROM PARAY-LE-MONIAL TO MÂCON, 58 M., railway in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 75, 5 fr. 90, 3 fr. 65 c.). — 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Charolles* (*Buffet*; *Lion-d'Or*), a very ancient town of 3718 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the *Arconce* and *Semence*, and formerly capital of the *Charolais*, once belonged to Burgundy, and from it Charles the Bold took his title of Count of Charolais. — Farther on we ascend the valley of the *Semence*. — Several small stations are passed.

34 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cluny* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de Bourgogne*, good; *de l'Etoile*), a town of 4108 inhab., once of worldwide repute on account of its great Benedictine abbey founded in the 9th cent., which was at the height of its glory in the 12th. It had some 2000 religious houses dependent on it, and was the intellectual capital of Europe until its wealth led to a relaxation of discipline and the preëminence passed to the Cistercian order under St. Bernard. The prodigality of the Cluniacs was especially shown in the superb churches which they built. Unhappily but little is left of their *Abbey Church*, which furnished the type. The other buildings of the abbey have to a great extent been rebuilt and now contain one of the five *Ecoles des Arts et Métiers* in France (the others being at Aix, Angers, Châlons-sur-Marne and Lille). The *Abbot's Palace*, now converted into the *Hôtel de Ville* and *Museum*, dates from the 15-16th centuries. The visitor should also note *Notre-Dame*, of the 13th cent.; *St. Marcel*, which has a Romanesque steeple of the 12th cent.; some old houses; and remains of fortifications. The *Chapel of the Hôtel Dieu* contains two fine statues of the early part of the 18th cent., intended for the mausoleum of the Duke and Duchess of Bouillon, which, however, has never been erected.

[From Cluny a RAILWAY runs to Roanne (58 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 3-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares

9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 25 c.) viâ (6 M.) *Clermain*, (26 M.) *La Clayette-Baudemont*, (32 M.) *St. Maurice-Châteauneuf*, and several other small stations. — 38 M. *Charlieu* (*Lion-d'Or*), a town of 5400 inhab., originated in an ancient Benedictine abbey, of which the chief feature remaining is the very beautiful church-porch (11-12th cent.). — At (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pouilly-sous-Charlieu* we join the line from Paray-le-Monial to Roanne (see below).]

Returning for a short distance by the same line, we ascend to the left, pass through a tunnel nearly 1 M. long, and, after a view of the old fortress of *Berzé*, also on the left, reach (83 M.) *St. Sorlin-Milly* (buffet). Milly, 1/2 M. to the right, was the home of Lamartine (d. 1869). — 58 M. *Mâcon*, see p. 200.

FROM PARAY-LE-MONIAL TO ROANNE, 38 M., railway in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 95 c.). — This line, the continuation of that from Chagny (see Baedeker's *Northern France*), turns to the S. into the vallée of the *Loire*, on the left bank of which is the *Roanne and Digoin Canal*. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marcigny* (2578 inhab.). At (251 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pouilly-sous-Charlieu* we join the line from Cluny to Roanne (see above). Beyond (331 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Coteau* we cross the *Loire*. — 38 M. *Roanne*, see p. 207.

Beyond Paray-le-Monial the line intersects the S.E. portion of the *Central Cévennes*, traversing numerous tunnels and viaducts and opening up beautiful scenery. — Beyond (240 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lugny-les-Charolles*, with its 16th cent. château, the *Arconce* is crossed.

253 M. **La Clayette** (pron. 'clate'; *Hôt. du Nord*), a picturesquely situated little town (1688 inhab.), with a château and a lake, is the junction for the Cluny and Roanne line (see above). — Soon after passing (257 M.) *Mussy-sous-Dun* (1840 ft.) we cross the great *Viaduct of Mussy* (600 yds. long and 200 ft. high), and beyond (259 M.) *Chauvailles* (4232 inhab.) and (262 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bellerache-Belmont* we pass below the *Col des Echarmeaux* (2355 ft.), by means of the tunnel of that name (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.), which is the longest in France except one (p. 450). — From (266 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Poule* (1700 ft.) the line descends into the populous industrial valley of the *Azergues*, crossing five viaducts and describing a spiral curve (*Boucle de Claveisolles*) by means of which it descends 140 ft. in less than 3 M. Beyond (272 M.) *Claveisolles* (1420 ft.) the foot of the descent is reached after a tunnel, 1 M. in length.

276 M. **Lamure-sur-Azergues** (1270 ft.; *Hôt. Chaumont*) is situated in a wooded valley. Several small stations are passed, including (281 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chamelet* and (291 M.) *Chessy*, each with a château. — 292 M. *Châtillon-d'Azergues* (708 ft.) also has a ruined mediæval château, with a fine double chapel, dating partly from the 12th century.

At (294 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lozanne* we join the line from Paris viâ Roanne (p. 208), and at (306 M.) *St. Germain-au-Mont-d'Or* (small buffet) the line from Paris viâ Dijon (p. 202). — 202 M. *Lyons* (p. 233).

c. Via Nevers and Roanne.

321 M. RAILWAY in 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares as in R. 30b). No through service to Lyons by this route; the express-trains from Paris go on from Roanne to St. Etienne (R. 31).

From Paris to (193 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Moulins*, see pp. 202, 203. — Beyond Moulins this line continues to ascend the valley of the Allier, passing

(203 M.) *Bessay* and (207 M.) *La Ferté-Hauterive*, with its large modern château farther on, to the left. — 212½ M. *Varennes-sur-Allier* (hotels).

FROM VARENNES TO COMMENTRY, 49 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 40 c.). — 6 M. *St. Pourçain-sur-Sioule* (*Hôt. de France*; *Chêne-Vert*), an ancient town with 4943 inhab. and an interesting church. — At (18 M.) *Chantelle* is a ruined castle of the Dukes of Bourbon, dismantled by Francis I. in 1527, after the treason of the Constable Bourbon (p. 203). Adjoining is a Romanesque church, with cloisters of the 11th and 15th centuries. A branch-line runs hence to (9½ M.) *St. Bonnet-de-Rochefort* (*Ebreuil*; p. 247). — The line ascends the pretty valley of the *Bouble*. 34 M. *Montmarault*. 41 M. *Bézenet*, and thence to (49 M.) *Commentry*, see p. 204.

216½ M. *Créchy*. Farther on, to the left, is *Billy*, with the picturesque ruins of its feudal castle, a favourite excursion from Vichy.

220 M. *St. Germain-des-Fossés* (840 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôt. du Parc*; *de la Gare*), where the lines to Clermont-Ferrand (p. 215) and Vichy (R. 31) diverge to the right. The former priory church of St. Germain, 1 M. to the S. of the station, probably dates from the 11th century. — 224 M. *St. Gérand-le-Puy*. — 231 M. *Lapalisse* (1046 ft.; *Hôt. de l'Ecu*), a town with 2847 inhab., 1¼ M. to the left, with a castle of the 15-16th cent., restored in the 19th cent. (branch-line to *Dompierre*, 27 M. in 2 hrs.; see p. 205). We cross the *Bèbre*; fine prospect of Lapalisse, to the left. Beyond (235 M.) *Arfeuilles* the *Montagnes de la Madeleine* appear on the right. — 241 M. *St. Martin-Saint-Bains*.

An omnibus (1½ fr.) plies hence in summer to (31½ M.) *Saint-les-Bains* (*Hôtel de l'Etablissement*), the mineral waters of which, believed to be the most highly charged with silicate in existence, are efficacious in infectious diseases and in skin affections.

247 M. *La Pacaudière*. — 253½ M. *St. Germain-l'Espinasse*.

St. Germain lies 1¼ M. to the E. About 1¾ M. to the N.W. is *Ambierle* (*Hôt. Dalleris*), a picturesquely situated town with a handsome Benedictine Church (15th cent.), which has twelve windows with ancient stained glass, and an altar-piece, presented in 1466, attributed to Rogier van der Weyden.

261½ M. *Roanne* (930 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôtel du Nord*, Rue de la Sous-Préfecture; *du Commerce*, Place du Marché), an industrial town of 34,901 inhab. with spinning-mills and cotton-factories, on the left bank of the *Loire*. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small *Musée*, open on Sun. & Thurs. (10-12 and 2-4). The principal church is that of *St. Etienne* (13-14th cent.; almost entirely rebuilt in the 19th cent.).

A narrow-gauge railway runs hence to (32 M.) *Boën*, via (8 M.) *St. Alban* (*Hôt. St. Louis*, etc.), a village with cold mineral springs (aërated chalybeate), long famous as table-waters. There is a well-managed *Establishment* and a *Casino*. A variety of excursions may be made in the *Monts de la Madeleine*, which command fine views of the *Loire* valley.

From Roanne to *Paray-le-Monial*, *Montchanin*, and *Chagny*, see p. 208.

Passing to the right of Roanne, the line crosses the *Loire* at a point where the bed of the river has been changed. — 263 M. *Le Coteau*, a suburb of Roanne, whence the line to *St. Etienne* (R. 31) diverges to the right and that to *Paray-le-Monial* to the left. The *Tarare*

line ascends the valley of the Rhins, which it crosses several times.

— Beyond (267 M.) *L'Hôpital* are four short tunnels. 271 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Régny*, an ancient village on the Rhins, which had a Cluniac priory. Fine modern church and some remains of fortifications. Then between two tunnels, to the left, the pencil manufactory founded by Conté. — 275 M. *St. Victor-Thizy* (buffet).

Branch-lines run hence to (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Thizy (Hôt. du Midi)*, a town with 4797 inhab., picturesquely situated to the N.E., and to (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cours (Poste)*, a cloth-manufacturing town, with 5493 inhabitants.

The engineering difficulties of the line increase and the country becomes more broken as we approach the mountains of Lyonnais. Beyond two more tunnels is (278 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Amplepuis* (1410 ft.; *Hôt. du Centre; du Commerce*), with 7097 inhab. and cotton and muslin manufactories. The line now makes a considerable ascent, passes through a tunnel 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, and rapidly descends into the basin of the Rhone. The scenery is picturesque and a good view of Tarare is obtained, to the left. Another tunnel, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, is passed through.

287 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tarare* (1312 ft.; *Buffet; Hôtel de l'Europe*), a modern industrial town of 12,334 inhab., in the narrow valley of the Turdine, surrounded by mountains. It is an important centre for the manufacture of plain and embroidered muslins and of silk plush for hats.

297 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *L'Arbresle* (760 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel*), an ancient town, with 3406 inhab. and the remains of a fortress, of which the keep has been restored. Branch-line to Montrond, see below. — At (301 M.) *Lozanne* we join the line from Paris via Paray-le-Monial (p. 206). — 312 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lyons-Vaise*, 315 M. *Lyons-Perrache*, see p. 233.

31. From Paris to St. Etienne.

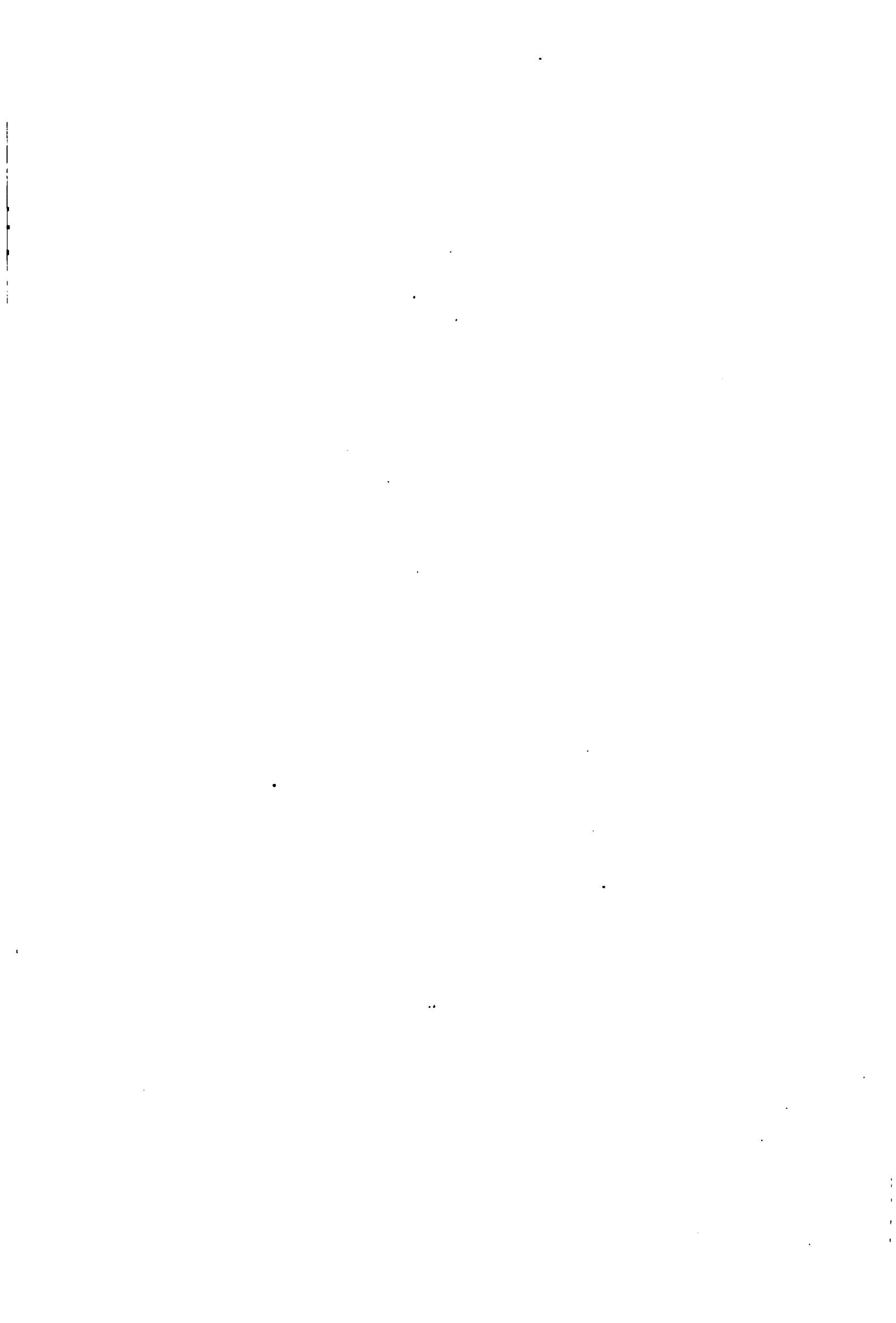
a. Via Roanne.

310 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs.) fares 56 fr., 37 fr. 80, 24 fr. 65 c.).

To (261 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Roanne*, see pp. 206, 207. The Lyons line is quitted beyond (262 M.) *Le Coteau*. The country becomes very hilly, and the line passes through numerous tunnels. Near (274 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Jodard* we reach the banks of the Loire, the bed of which is here shut in between the hills of the Forez, which extend as far as Roanne.

— Beyond (281 M.) *Balbigny* the valley expands to the right, on which side it is sprinkled with pools and bordered by the distant Forez mountains (p. 218). — 287 M. *Feurs (Poste)*, a town with 3766 inhab., was formerly the capital of the Forez. A diligence plies hence to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Panissières* (4488 inhab.), to the N.E.

294 M. *Montrond (Hôt. du Forez)*, with the ruins of a castle of the 14-16th cent., overlooking the Loire. The *Source du Geyser*, a mineral spring of considerable value, found in boring for coal in 1881, supplies the small thermal establishment. — Lines to Montbrison (p. 253) and to L'Arbresle (see above).



299 M. *St. Galmier-Veauche*. *St. Galmier* (*Hôt. Lassounery; de la Poste*), a town of 3104 inhab., $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. (omn. 45 c.) to the left, is celebrated for its mineral waters, which are largely exported. The *Church* (15-17th cent.) contains a remarkable tabernacle of the 16th cent., and a painted altar. A diligence plies hence to *Belle-garde* (p. 246).

302 M. *La Renardière*. — At (302 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Just-sur-Loire* (2577 inhab.) we join the line from Clermont-Ferrand (p. 253).

FROM *St. Just-sur-Loire* TO *FIRMINY* (*Annonay*), 12 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45, 95 c.). — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Just-St-Rambert*, the station for *St. Rambert-sur-Loire* (3240 inhab.), which has remains of fortifications. — 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fraisse-Unieux*, also on the line from Le Puy to *St. Etienne* (R. 37). — 12 M. *Firminy* (p. 257).

305 M. *La Fouillouse*; 307 M. *Villars*. We are now entering the scene of a busy and varied industry, fostered by one of the chief coal-fields in France. Coal-mines and factories become more and more numerous; lofty chimneys rise in all directions and the district is blackened by smoke. — 308 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Terrasse*, a suburban station of *St. Etienne*. The line skirts the National Arms Factory to the right.

310 M. *St. Etienne*, see p. 250.

b. Via Vichy, Thiers, and Montbrison.

310 M. RAILWAY in 15 hrs. by the only train with through-connections. The fares are approximately the same as by the preceding route, but no through-tickets are issued. — From *Paris* to *Vichy*, 227 M., in 8-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 40 fr. 90, 27 fr. 60 c., 18 fr.). — From *Vichy* to (231 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Thiers*, in 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.). — From *Thiers* to (401 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Montbrison*, in 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (7 fr. 40, 5 fr., 3 fr. 25 c.). — From *Montbrison* to (201 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Etienne*, in 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 70 c.).

To (220 M.) *St. Germain-des-Fossés*, see R. 30 c. — The *Vichy* line continues to follow the valley of the Allier. To the right (fine view) diverges the line to Clermont-Ferrand (R. 32). — 232 M. *Vichy*.

Vichy. — Hotel-omnibuses (1-2 fr.) meet the trains. Railway-omnibus, 30 c. by day, 50 c. by night. Cabs, see p. 210.

Hotels. In the Rue Cunin-Gridaine (Pl. C, 2-4), on the E. side of the Park, beginning at the *Etablissement Thermal*: GRAND-HÔTEL DES BAISNS (Pl. a); NOUVEL HÔTEL (Pl. b), R. 5-10, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 13-20 fr.; HÔT. DE L'AMIRAUTÉ (Pl. c); VELAY ET DES ANGLAIS (Pl. d); ROYAL (Pl. e); MOMBRUN ET DU CASINO, united (Pl. é), pens. 10-20 fr. per day; BONNET (Pl. f); DE LA RESTAURATION & ST. JAMES (Pl. g). — In the Rue du Parc (Pl. B, 3, 4), on the other side of the Park, beginning at the Casino: *GRAND-HÔTEL DES AMBASSADEURS ET CONTINENTAL (Pl. h), R. from 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20, omn. 1 fr. (trunk 60 c.); DES THERMES (Pl. i), R. 4-12, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-18 fr.; DE CHERBOURG (Pl. j), pens. 9-20 fr.; DES PRINCES ET DE LA PAIX (Pl. k, l), pens. 10-15 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL DU PARC (Pl. m), R. from 4, pens. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Between the baths and the new park: HÔT. DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE & QUEEN'S (Pl. t), in an open situation on the Boul. National, R. from 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.; D'AMÉRIQUE (Pl. yy), second class, good, R. 3-8, D. 4, pens. 10-14 fr.; HÔT. DE LA NÉVA (Pl. xx); HÔT. D'AIX & DE CHAMBERY (Pl. vv), Rue Lucas. — To the N. of the *Etablissement*, Rue Chomel 19 (Pl. B, 1), PENS. VILLA DE PASSY & PAVILLON BOIS, pens. from 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — HÔT. DE LA GRANDE-

GRILLE & REGINA HOTEL (Pl. n; B, 2), Rue de l'Etablissement; **BRITANNIQUE** (Pl. o; C, 2), **DE LA SOURCE LUCAS** (Pl. p; C, 3), both in the Rue Lucas; **HÔT. MAUSSANT ET MÉTROPOLE** (Pl. q; C, 2), in the Rue de Ballore. — In the Rue de Paris (Pl. D, 3): to the right as we go to the station, **HÔT. DU LOUVRE ET DE REIMS** (Pl. r); **GR.-HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS** (Pl. s), **DU RHÔNE** (Pl. u), **DU BEAUJOLAIS** (Pl. v); to the left, **HÔT. DE LA POSTE** (Pl. z), **DE BREST** (Pl. w), **D'ALSE ET DE LA SUISSE** (Pl. x), **DE ROME** (Pl. y; pens. from 7 fr.). — Rue de Nîmes (Pl. C, 3-5): **HÔT. DE NICE** (Pl. bb), near the church of St. Louis, R. from $4\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-10 fr.; **DE L'EUROPE** (Pl. cc); **D'ORLÉANS & SPLENDIDE HÔTEL** (Pl. dd); ***INTERNATIONAL HÔTEL** (Pl. ab), R. from 5, pens. from $12\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **DE MILAN** (Pl. ee); **DU RÉGENT** (Pl. pp), not far from the Park; **HÔT. DU PALAIS** (Pl. éé); **DES ALPES** (Pl. ff; meublé). — **VICHY HÔTEL**, Boul. Carnot, R. from 3, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **DE BADE & NOTRE-DAME** (Pl. ac), behind the church of St. Louis, pens. 10-12 fr.; **GALLIA** (Pl. ad); **HÔT. MOLIÈRE** (Pl. gg; B, 4), Rue du Casino, well situated, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. $8-12\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Place and Boulevard de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. B, 4, 5), also well situated: **HÔT. DES DEUX-MONDES** (Pl. hh), **DE LONDRES** (Pl. kk), **DE SÉVILLE & DE CONSTANTINE** (Pl. jj), **DE RIVOLI** (Pl. ll; open all the year round; 7-9 fr.), **DE LISBONNE** (Pl. qq), all of the second class. — Near the Source de l'Hôpital (Pl. B, 5): **HÔT. DE RUSSIE** (Pl. mm), **VILLA DE L'UNION** (meublé; Pl. nn); **DES CONSULS** (Pl. ae); **HÔT. DE LA PORTE DE FRANCE** (Pl. oo). — In the Place de la Marine (Pl. B, 5): **BEAU-SITE** (Pl. rr; 7-9 fr.); **DES TOURS**; **DES CHARMILLES** (Pl. ii). — In the Boul. National (Pl. B, C, 6): **HÔT. DU PAVILLON-SÉVIGNE**, 12-20 fr.; **BELLEVUE** (Pl. ss); **BEAU-RIVAGE** (pl. zz); **DE PLAISANCE** (Pl. ww); **DE LA CLOCHE** (Pl. af), near the Hôtel de Ville. — **GR. HÔT. DU PALAIS-ROYAL** (Pl. tt), **DES CÉLESTINS** (Pl. uu), two second-class houses in a quiet street behind the Parc des Célestins (Pl. C, 5). — In the Rue de Paris, nearer the station (Pl. D, 3): **BEAUPARLANT**, **DU GLOBE**, **DE NAPLES & DES NÉGOCIANTS**, unpretending but good. — There are also a great number of furnished houses and smaller hotels, especially in Old Vichy. Living is not so dear at Vichy as one might expect considering the reputation of the place. There are, at any rate, hotels to suit every purse.

Restaurants. *Touring Club*, at the International Hôtel (see above); *Alhambra Taverne*, Rue Sornin, à la carte.

Cafés. *De la Restauration*, in the Park, to the left of the Casino; *Café de l'Eden-Théâtre*, see p. 211; *Grand-Café de France*, *Café Riche*, *Elysée-Palace* (p. 211), *Gr.-Café de l'Univers*, all in the Rue de Nîmes. — *Brasserie des Sources*, Rue Sornin.

Cabs. From the station to the hotels, with small luggage, by day (6 a. m. to 8 p. m.), with 1 horse $1\frac{1}{2}$, with 2 horses $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., by night 1 fr. extra. — Per drive, by day, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and 2 fr.; night, 2 and 3 fr. Per hour, by day, 3 and 4 fr.; night, 4 and 6 fr.

Excursion Cars in the Place Victor-Hugo (Pl. C, 4, cc), Rue Cunin-Gridaine, and Carrefour des Quatre-Cheminis; comp. p. 214. — **Tramway** to Cusset, see p. 213.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Rue Cunin-Gridaine.

Thermal Establishment, open all the year (see p. 211). The mineral water drunk on the spot is gratis; sent to a special address, 30 c. per litre. For the *Baths* visitors enter their names at the office, in the Rue de l'Etablissement. Tariff: baths or douches de luxe, 5 fr.; mineral baths, 1st cl., 2 fr. 50 c.; 2nd cl., 1 fr. 50 c.; 3rd cl., 60 c.; bath in the common basin, 2 fr., etc., according to tariff posted up in the Establishment. The season reaches its height in July and August.

Casino (see p. 212), admission 2 fr. per day, 20 fr. per 25 days. The subscription admits to all rooms except the theatre, and includes the use of chairs in the promenade and the public parks. Admission to the *Theatre*, with numbered stall, 5 fr.; to Casino and Theatre, 6 fr.; subscription for both, 80 fr.

Club. *Cercle International* (Pl. C, 3), Rue Cunin-Gridaine and Rue Sornin; admission granted only to members of existing clubs, or on introduction.

— *Syndicat d'Initiative*, Rue de Nîmes 176. — *Eden Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), behind the *Nouvel Hôtel* (3 and 2 fr.); *Elysée Palace* (Pl. C, D, 3), Rue de Nîmes; *Jardin de Vichy* (Kursaal), Rue de Paris.

English Church Service in summer (June-Sept.).

Vichy (860 ft.) is a town of 14,254 inhab., prettily situated on the right bank of the *Allier*, and enjoying a healthy and temperate climate. It is the principal watering-place of France and perhaps of Europe, for the number of visitors is nearly 80,000 annually. Except its old quarter, which dates from the middle ages, the town is entirely modern.

Its waters, though well known to the Romans, who named the town *Aquae Calidae*, came into favour only towards the end of the 17th cent., when Madame de Sévigné made them known at the court of Louis XIV; and they did not become really fashionable until the Second Empire. The place is much indebted for its prosperity to the admirably managed Thermal Establishment, which is the property of the State and is leased by a company. The waters are chiefly used for drinking, and about 14,000,000 bottles are exported annually, and yet such is the influx of strangers at the height of the season that the company is prepared to provide 3500 baths a day.

The long Rue de Paris leads from the station to the centre of the new town. Thence the Rue Lucas continues in almost the same direction, passing between the *Military Hospital*, on the right, and the *Source Prunelle*, on the left. — Farther on the Rue Cunin-Gridaine diverges to the left, skirting the Park and containing many of the chief hotels.

The Thermal Establishment (Pl. B, 2, 3) comprises the *Ancien Etablissement*, built in 1853 and enlarged in 1898, and the *Nouvel Etablissement*, erected in 1898-1903, on opposite sides of the Rue Lucas. The former now contains the baths of the 2nd and 3rd class, the latter the offices and the baths of the 1st class. — The New Establishment is a vast structure in the Moorish style, severely simple on the exterior, and producing a somewhat clumsy effect, due in great measure to the dome above the façade. The two square towers at the back are used as reservoirs. The principal entrance, in the Rue Lucas, admits to an imposing hall, flanked on each side by a handsome staircase and a lift. The entrance to the corridors on the 1st floor is frescoed by A. Osbert. The left wing is reserved for gentlemen, the right for ladies. On application at the office visitors are shown the sumptuously fitted bath-rooms, etc. At the rear of the building is a department containing practically every mechanical device employed in modern therapeutics, so that by a union of the mechanical and the hydrotherapeutic systems an immense variety of ailments may be advantageously treated. The baths in both establishments are supplied from the *Puits Carré* (111° Fahr.; 1100 gallons per hr.), but the water of other springs is also employed, even those of other spas, of which the New Establishment contains large supplies.

On the site of the old 1st class baths now stands a large and elegant pump-room, known as the *Drink Hall* (1902), supplied by

four of the principal springs: the *Source Chomel* (111° Fahr.; 23 gr. of bicarbonate of soda per gallon), the water of which is raised by a pump; the *Grande Grille* ($107\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr.), the most celebrated of the Vichy springs, the water of which bubbles up naturally; the *Source Mesdames* (61° Fahr.), brought hither from the Cusset road; and the *Source Lucas* (84° Fahr.), the most abundant of all (3600 gal. per hr.), which rises in the Rue Lucas, opposite the military hospital. The total daily supply from the ten springs belonging to the state is over 114,000 gallons. The water of the *Source Chomel* is especially effective in maladies of the digestive organs; that of the *Grande Grille* for liver-complaints and hepatic affections; that of the *Source Mesdames* for chlorosis and other female diseases; while that of the *Source Lucas* is used for cutaneous diseases. For the other springs, see p. 213. — To the right of the Thermal Establishment is the *Pastillerie* (Pl. B, 2; visitors admitted), in which are produced the salts, pastilles, and barley-sugar of Vichy.

The Park (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), between the Drink Hall and the Casino, is a promenade shaded by fine trees, planted in the time of Napoleon I. It is the centre of Vichy, and the rendezvous of the visitors during the *Concerts* (8.30 to 9.30 a. m., and 2.30 to 3.30 p. m.). It is still more frequented in the evening. Two covered and macadamized galleries render promenaders independent of the weather. On the right as we come from the Etablissement is the *Source du Parc* (60.8° Fahr.), which is little used, though in certain cases it is to be preferred to the *Sources de l'Hôpital* and *des Célestins* (p. 213). — Farther on, to the right of the Casino, is the Concert Enclosure, to the left a band-pavilion and the Café 'La Restauration' (p. 210), adjoining which are two 'Salles de Jeux'.

The Casino (Pl. B, 4) is a fine building in the style of the Renaissance, erected in 1860-65 by Badger and enlarged in 1898-1901, when the new *Theatre* was added. The façade, in front of which is a small garden, forms a verandah in the middle, and on each side a pavilion, with a large window between two colossal caryatides, and a circular pediment. The caryatides, representing the Seasons, are by Carrier-Belleuse. Within are to be found all the means of recreation usual in establishments of this kind. The Casino is open from May 1st to Oct. 15th, but the real season lasts only from July 1st to Sept. 15th. Admission, see p. 210.

To the right of the Casino, beyond the Park, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. A, 4), a small plain building with a pretty fountain in front of it. Behind the Casino, a little to the left, on the site of the old hospital, is a fine *Garden* embellished with a concert kiosque and bounded by a semi-circular rotunda containing attractive shops. In the middle is a room decorated with a colossal high-relief representing 'The Nymph of the Springs', by Carrier-Belleuse. A passage to the right leads to the *Place Rosalie* (Pl. B, 5), in which is the *Source de l'Hôpital* (93° Fahr.), similar in character to the *Grande*

Grille. The water is chiefly used for gastric disorders. It has a separate bathing establishment in the Place.

The Rue du Pont, which descends from this spring towards the Allier, crosses the ***New Park**, a splendid promenade formed since 1861 by the construction of an embankment, nearly a mile long, protecting land which the Allier used often to overflow. It extends almost the whole length of the town by the river-bank, and has an area of nearly 30 acres. There is a fine view of the valley and the eminences on the opposite bank. The bridge dates from 1866.

Old Vichy, skirted by this park on the left side of the Rue du Pont, has little to interest the visitor. The *Tour de l'Horloge* is a relic of a 15th cent. château. In the lower part of Old Vichy are the *Source Dubois* (Pl. D, 5; 51.8° Fahr.), the private *Bains Larbaud* (Pl. B, 5), with a gratuitous drinking-room, and a little higher up the *Pavillon de Sévigné*, so named from its having been in 1676 and 1677 the residence of Madame de Sévigné, who speaks of Vichy in her letters (p. 211).

Farther on are the *Sources des Célestins* (Pl. C, 6), named after a convent of Celestines which existed here down to the 18th century. They are three in number (55° Fahr.): the Source de la Grotte, the Old Source farther away and scanty, and the New Source, the most frequented. Their waters are pleasant to drink, but must, it is said, be used with caution. They are efficacious in cases of gout, gravel, and diabetes. Above the springs is a pretty park, which, on the other side, communicates with the Rue de Nimes.

The Boulevard National joins, at the end of the New Park, the Avenue des Célestins, which skirts the town, passing in front of the private establishment of the *Bains Lardy* (Pl. D, 6) and thence we re-enter the town by the Rue de Nimes. In this street, not far from the Casino, is the modern Romanesque *Church of St. Louis* (Pl. C, 4), decorated inside with polychrome paintings. Hence we may return to the station via the market-place, in which rises the *Monument of the Republic*, by Coulon (1904).

Excursions. — To Cusset, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E., tramway (20 c., 35 c. there and back) from the Church of St. Louis (Pl. C, 4) via the railway-station in 20 min.; also omnibus, gratis for bathers at the Etablissement Ste. Marie. An alternative route leads by the *Allée des Dames*, a pleasant promenade skirting the *Sichon*, a small tributary of the Allier, and reached by the Rue de Ballore. Cusset (*Hôtel du Globe; de l'Etoile*) is a small and ancient town (6538 inhab.), with its own Bath Establishment, having two cold springs. — About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, to the left, is the *Restaurant des Malavaux*, in the Jolan valley.

To the **ARDOISIÈRE**, a continuation of the preceding route, 7 M. from Vichy; one-horse carriage 10 fr., two-horse 15 fr. there and back, including halt of 1 hr. About 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Cusset, in the valley of the Sichon, is the village of *Les Grivats*; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, in a picturesque gorge, is the *Gour Saillant*, a pretty little cascade, and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond it lies the *Ardoisière* (slate-quarry; adm. 50 c.), which, however, is less interesting than the road to it. There is an expensive restaurant (déj. 5, D. 6 fr.).

To the **CHÂTEAU DE BOURBON-BUSSET**, a continuation of the preceding route, 8 M. from Vichy. There is also a road via St. Yorre (p. 214), t

it is to be preferred for the return, unless we go by train (see below) from Vichy to St. Yorre and walk thence ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.). One-horse carriage 15 or 16 fr., two-horse 20 or 22 fr., according to the route chosen; excursion-car daily (office, p. 210), $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. An ascent of little more than a mile from the Ardoisière brings us to the plateau on which stands the Château de Bourbon-Busset, with the village of *Busset* (1666 inhab.). This château (no admission) became in the 18th cent. the property of a branch of the Bourbon family, but the building dates from the 14th century. It is a very remarkable feudal castle, entered by a drawbridge between two large modern round towers. The block in the rear, the only old part, though restored in the 19th cent., presents a severe but picturesque appearance, with its massive machicolated tower. On this side is a terrace commanding a superb *View of the valley of the Allier, the Limagne, the Monts Dôme, and the Monts Dore, as well as of the Forez group. To the left of the court is a small chapel, rebuilt in the style of the 13th century. — In returning by ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Yorre we obtain splendid views of the valley of the Allier and the mountains.

To THE SPRINGS OF BELLERIVE AND HAUTERIVE. The former is an intermittent spring about 1 M. from Vichy, on the left bank of the Allier. The hours at which it flows are posted up at the Thermal Establishment (adm., 50 and 25 c.). — *Hauterive*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on (carriage 7 or 10 fr.), possesses, within a fine park, one of the chief mineral springs worked by the Company. The water, of the same character as that of Les Célestins (p. 213), is used only for exportation.

To THE CHÂTEAU DE RANDAN, 10 M., via the *Bois de Randan*. One-horse carriage 15 fr., two-horse 20 fr., with return via Maulmont (see below) 18 and 24 fr.; excursion-car (p. 210) on Sun. and Thurs. (fare $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The Château de Randan, originally dating from the 16th cent., was entirely rebuilt in 1822 by Mme. Adélaïde d'Orléans, sister of Louis Philippe, and now belongs to the Comtesse de Paris. The park only is open to visitors on Sun. and Thurs., from 1 to 6 p. m. The return is usually made by the hunting-lodge of *Maulmont* (5 M.), also a modern edifice. Thence we may either proceed by *Hauterive* (see above), or, better, cross the Allier by the Pont de Ris ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.; see below).

The *Côte St. Amand*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Vichy, on the left of the road to Thiers, and the *Montagne Verte*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., are especially visited for the sake of the views, similar to that from *Busset* (carr. 7 or 10 fr.). — The ruins of the Château de *Billy* are also visited; they are $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station of St. Germain-des-Fossés (p. 207).

The railway now follows the right bank of the Allier, passing on the left the municipal hospital of Vichy with its church. — 232 M. St. Yorre (*Hôtel Gay*) has several cold mineral springs, in a fine park to the right of the line a little before the station. The water is used only for drinking purposes. Excursion to the (3 M.) Château of Bourbon-Busset, which is seen on the left, see above.

$236\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ris-Châteldon*. *Ris*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E., near the confluence of the Allier and the Dore, has a fine suspension bridge over the Allier (to Randan, see above). *Châteldon* (two hotels), 3 M. to the S.E. (omn.), at the foot of rocky heights, is an ancient town of 1984 inhab., with many picturesque houses of the 15th cent. and an old castle. It has also springs of mineral water, which is used for exportation only.

To the right of the *Dore*, which the line now skirts, are the Monts Dôme (p. 223). — 240 M. *Puy-Guillaume*; $244\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Noalhat*.

At (250 M.) *Courty* (buvette) our line joins that from Clermont-Ferrand to Thiers and St. Etienne, see p. 218.

32. From Paris to Le Puy.

a. Via Roanne and St. Just-St-Rambert or St. Etienne.

348 or 364 M. RAILWAY in $12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. viâ St. Just-St-Rambert (fares 63 fr. 5, 42 fr. 60, 27 fr. 80; no through tickets), in $15\frac{3}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. viâ St. Etienne (65 fr. 65, 44 fr. 30, 28 fr. 90 c.).

To (302 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Just-sur-Loire, see pp. 208, 209. Thence we may proceed viâ St. Just-St-Rambert to (312 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Fraisse-Unieux and (348 M.) Le Puy, or we may go on to (310 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Etienne (p. 250) and take the train thence viâ Fraisse-Unieux to (364 M.) Le Puy (pp. 257, 258).

b. Via Clermont-Ferrand.

351 M. RAILWAY in $12\frac{1}{2}$ -14 hrs. by night-train (fares 63 fr. 45, 42 fr. 85, 27 fr. 95 c.). — From Paris to Clermont-Ferrand, 261 M., RAILWAY in 8-14 hrs. (fares 47 fr. 5, 31 fr. 75, 20 fr. 70 c.).

To (220 M.) St. Germain-des-Fossés, see pp. 206, 207. — The railway turns to the W. and crosses the Allier. Beyond (221 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Rémy-en-Rollat the line steadily ascends, affording a fine view of the basin of the Allier and the mountains of the Forez (p. 208), bounding the horizon to the left. The Monts Dôme are also in view (p. 223). — 231 M. Monteignet-Escurolettes.

235 M. Gannat (*Hôt. de la Poste; de France*, at the station), a town of 5324 inhab., on the Andelot, with an interesting church of the 12-13th cent., and a château of the 14th (now a prison). Line to Montluçon and Bordeaux, see R. 36. — We next traverse the Limagne, a fertile plain of the Basse-Auvergne, covering an area of about 90 sq. M., watered by the Allier and bounded by the Monts Dôme on the W. and the Forez range on the E.

241 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Aigueperse (*Hôt. Terminus; des Commerçants; St. Louis*), a town of 2257 inhab., with a fine Gothic church of the 13-15th cent., lately restored. It possesses a St. Sebastian by A. Mantegna, a Nativity by Ben. Ghirlandaio, and some good carving. — 246 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Pontmort. To the right is the Chaîne des Puys, dominated by the Puy de Dôme (p. 225).

253 M. Riom (*Gr.-Hôt. Place-Desaix; du Louvre; de la Poste*), a town of 11,081 inhab., long the capital of Auvergne, is well built of dark stone or Volvic lava. The chief churches are *St. Amable* (12th and 18th cent.); *Notre-Dame-du-Marthuret* (15th cent.), with a fine statue of the Virgin above the door; and **Ste. Chapelle* (14-15th cent.), with beautiful stained-glass windows of the 15th century. There is a Museum with 200 pictures, a large *Prison* of the 17th cent., and some ancient houses of the 15th and 16th cent., including the *Hôtel des Consuls* (1527-31), opposite the *Hôtel de Ville*.

The church of Mozac, 1 M. to the W., contains two valuable reliquaries of the 12th and 16th cent. respectively.

About 4 M. to the N.W. (hotel-omnibuses 1-2 fr., brakes 50 c.) is Châtelguyon (**Splendid et Nouvel Hôtels*, R. from 3, pens. from $12\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Grand-Hôtel du Parc*; **Continental*; *Gr.-Hôt. des Bains*; *Les Bruyères*, R. 3,

D. 4, pens. 9 fr. ; *Barthélémy*), a village of 1741 inhab., noted for its mineral springs, with two *Establishments* and a *Casino*. The church contains a gilded altar-piece (18th cent.); and there is another of the same kind in the church of the neighbouring village of *St. Bonnet-Laschamps*. — The church of *Yssac-la-Tourette* contains two alabaster altar-panels in the Gothic style (13th or 14th cent.), attributed to Flemish artists.

Public conveyances also leave Riom four times a day in the season (4 fr.) for (20½ M. to the N.W.) *Châteauneuf-les-Bains* (*Hôt. des Grands-Bains*; *St. Cyr*; *Chatard*; *Petit Rocher*; *La Rotonde*), on the *Sioule*, also with mineral springs. The 13th cent. *Château* contains various collections.

A NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY runs from Riom to (5 M.) *Volvic* (1540 ft. ; *Parrat-Rigaud*; *du Commerce*), at the foot of the *Puy de la Bannière*, with a considerable trade in lava-stone. About ¾ M. to the N. are the interesting ruins of the **Château de Tournoël*, dating partly from the 11th century. Farther on are the *Gorges d'Enval* or *Bout-du-Monde*. — The railway joins the Clermont and Brive line at (11 M.) *Volvic-Craïère* (p. 255).

Besides the *Puy de Dôme* on the right, we now see, on the left the *Mont Rognon*, with a ruined tower, and the Plateau of *Gergovie* (p. 226). — 256 M. *Gerzat* (hotel).

A branch-line runs from Gerzat to (12½ M.) *Maringues* (Poste), a small industrial town (2924 inhab.), viâ (8½ M.) *Joze*, with mineral springs.

261 M. *Clermont-Ferrand* (*Buffet*). For this town and Auvergne, see pp. 219 et seq.

Beyond Clermont we pass (266 M.) *Sarliève-Cournon* and (267 M.) *Le Cendre-Orcet*, and reach the banks of the Allier. Undulating country; best views to the right. This country abounds in old castles and ruins, most of them on 'puys', as the singularly formed peaks are called (comp. p. 223). Beyond (270 M.) *Les Martres-de-Veyres* (1130 ft.) we have on the right the *Puy de Monton* (1930 ft.) which is crowned by a modern statue of the Virgin, 65 ft. in height. To the left, beyond the Allier, rises the *Puy St. Romain* (2555 ft.), at the foot of which are the thermal springs of *Ste. Marguerite*. We cross the Allier. — 272 M. *Vic-le-Comte*, the little town of which name lies 3 M. to the S.E. The old part of its church, the *Sainte Chapelle*, is remarkable as a rich example of the end of the Gothic period and the beginning of the Renaissance.

Farther on, to the left, 2 M. from Coudes, are the imposing ruins of the **Château de Buron*, an ancient stronghold of the Counts of Auvergne. To the right, beside the Allier, are the ruins of a toll-tower. Above Coudes, on the right, is *Montpeyroux*, dominated by a 13th cent. tower.

276 M. *Coudes* (1175 ft.; *Hôt. du Commerce*, at the station; *Dusson*), on the right bank of the Allier.

A diligence in connection with the first morning train plies hence to (13 M.) *St. Nectaire* (p. 232) in about 3 hrs., and thence to (3 M. farther) *Murels* (p. 232). — Another diligence plies to (18 M.) *Besse* (p. 230) viâ (7½ M.) *Montaigut-le-Blanc* and (13½ M.) *Le Cheix* (hotel), near which are the *Grottes de Jonas* (p. 230)..

To the right, on the bank of the river, are rocks and pictur-esqueley situated villages. We recross the Allier and see the *Monts Dore* (p. 230) on the horizon to the right.

283 M. *Issoire* (1265 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôt. de la Poste*), a town of 5791 inhab., on the *Couze*, was the scene of many excesses both by Calvinists and Catholics in the 16th century. The fine **Church of St. Austremoine* in the Auvergnat-Romanesque style (12th cent.), resembles *Notre-Dame-du-Port* at Clermont (p. 220).

A brake of the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 219) plies hence daily in summer to (151½ M.) *St. Nectaire* (p. 232; fare 2½ fr.), going on thence to *Murels* (3 fr.) and *Mont-Dore* (5½ fr.). Also circular tickets.

We cross the *Couze d'Issoire*. To the left, at a distance, is the *Château de la Grange*. Near (285½ M.) *Broc-Beaurecoeil*, to the right, are the ruins of the *Château de Châlus*. — Passing (288 M.) *Le Breuil* and (290½ M.) *Le Saut-du-Loup*, we cross the *Alagnon* and note on the left another castle in ruins. Then, after a short tunnel, (294 M.) *Brassac-les-Mines*, the centre of a small coal-field.

At (298 M.) *Arvant* (1397 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôt. du Midi et de la Gare*) the Aurillac branch (p. 261) diverges to the right.

300½ M. *Laroche-Faugère*. To the right, on an eminence, is the *Château de Paulhac* (15th cent.).

304 M. *Brioude* (1423 ft.; *Hôtel du Nord*), an ancient town of 4841 inhabitants. The *Church of St. Julien*, well seen from the railway, is a remarkable monument of the 12-14th cent., Gothic in its details, but still Romanesque as a whole. It has a tower at each end, both rebuilt in the 19th cent., that over the portal without a spire. The Chapel of St. Michel contains a fresco of the 12th century.

Recrossing the Allier 1½ M. farther on, we pass (311 M.) *Frugières-le-Pin*. On the right, the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Domeyrat* (15th cent.), overlooking the village of the same name. — 315½ M. *Paulhaguet* (1710 ft.). — At (319 M.) *St. Georges-d'Aurac* (1876 ft.; hotel near the station) diverges the line to Nîmes (p. 274). — The line ascends and makes a wide sweep to the S., round the *Mont Briançon* (3420 ft.). — Near (321½ M.) *Aurac-Lafayette*, to the E., is the *Château de Chavaniac*, the birthplace of Lafayette (1757-1834). — 330 M. *La Chaud*, beyond which there are magnificent views to the left, extending as far as the Monts Dôme (pp. 223, 224). — After passing (334½ M.) *Fix-St-Geneys* the line traverses a tunnel, 1⅓ M. long, in the *Monts du Velay*, and attains its highest point (3660 ft.), afterwards descending into the basin of the Loire. Fine views.

338½ M. *Darsac* (3010 ft.; buffet; inns at the station) is the junction of the line to Arlanc and La Chaise-Dieu (p. 218). We reach the valley of the *Borne*. From (343 M.) *Borne* an omnibus plies to St. Paulien (p. 261). Farther on we cross the stream, and beyond the ruined *Château de St. Vidal* (left) descend rapidly. A fine view of the picturesque town of Le Puy soon opens on the left, and the line makes a wide sweep to the E. — 351 M. *Le Puy*, see p. 258.

c. Via Vichy, La Chaise-Dieu, and Darsac.

326 M. RAILWAY in 14 hrs. (fares ca. 60 fr. 5, 40 fr. 60, 26 fr. 40 c.), only one through connection daily, changing carriages at St. Germain-des-Fossés and Darsac. Beyond Courty this line is very picturesque, particularly in the environs of La Chaise-Dieu.

From Paris to Vichy and (247 M.) Courty, see RR. 30b, 30c., and 31b. The Arlanc line joins that from Clermont-Ferrand (p. 254) and crosses the *Dore*. — 249 M. *Pont-de-Dore* (997 ft.; buffet). We now ascend the valley of the *Dore* to the S. — 256 M. *Courpière* (1035 ft.; Hôt. de France), beyond which lies the most picturesque part of the route. — 263 M. *Giroux*. — 266 M. *Olliergues*. — 271 M. *Vertolaye*.

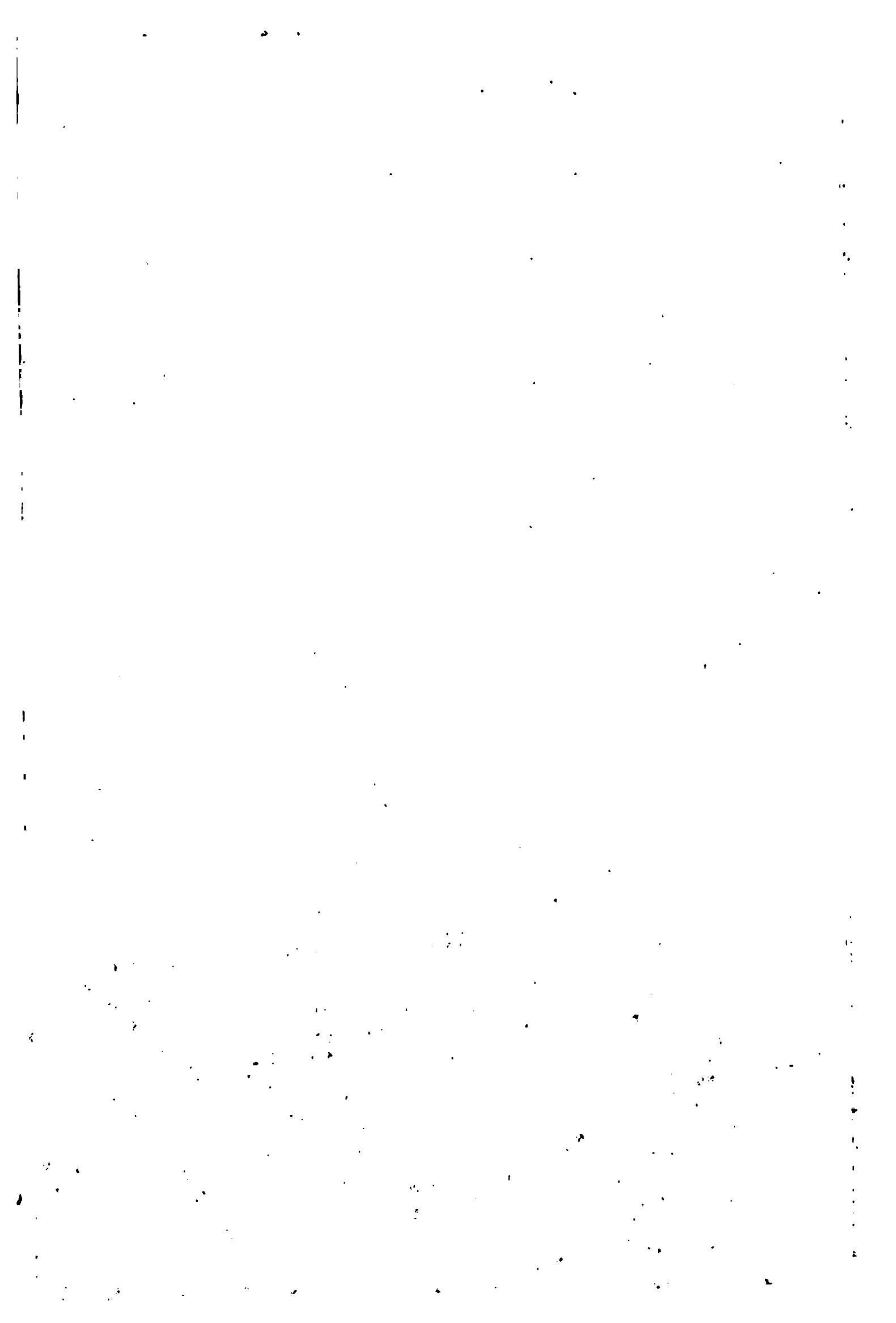
About 3 M. to the S.E. lies *Job* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), whence the *Pierre-sur-Haute* (5380 ft.), the chief summit of the *Monts du Forez*, may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. Descent in 1½ hr. to Chalmazelle (p. 254).

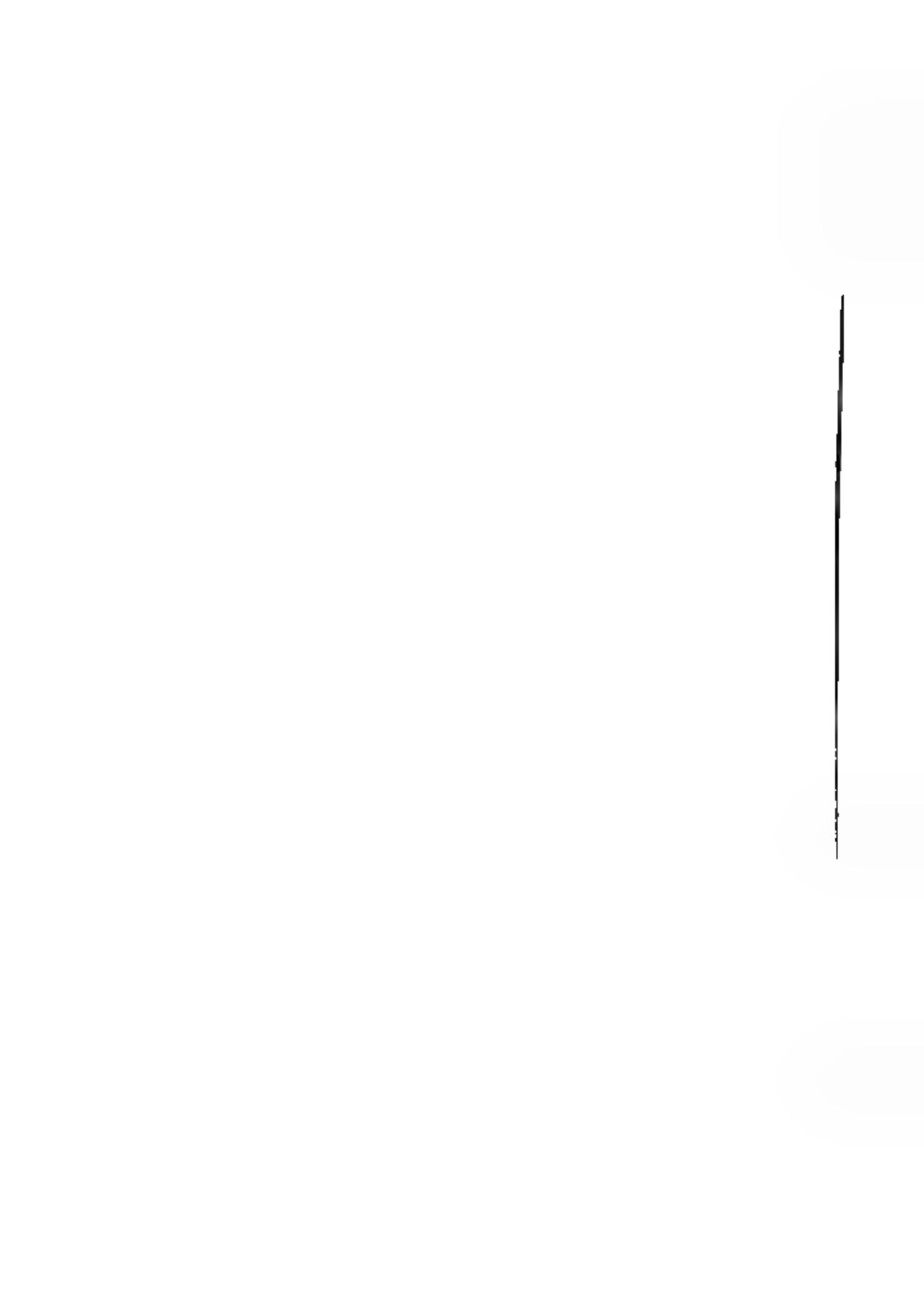
279 M. *Ambert* (1730 ft.; *Tête-d'Or; de Paris*), an ancient town of 7648 inhab., with an interesting church of the 15-16th cent., and manufactures of lace and of rosaries. — Beyond (284 M.) *Marsac* we cross the *Dore* for the last time.

289 M. *Arlanc* (1940 ft.; *Hôt. du Prince*), an old town of 3247 inhab., on a hill between the *Dore* and its affluent the *Dolore*, with a small bathing establishment (chalybeate springs).

The line now ascends rapidly. 292 M. *Mayres*. Fine view of the wooded **Gorges of the Dore*, far below to the left. Several viaducts and tunnels. — 294 M. *St. Sauveur-la-Sagne* (2640 ft.). — 297 M. *St. Alyre* (2785 ft.). — 301 M. *La Chapelle-Geneste* (3178 ft.). View to the left of La Chaise-Dieu, which we reach by a long loop.

304 M. *La Chaise-Dieu* (3550 ft.; *Lion-d'Or; de l'Univers*), a small and ancient town with 1774 inhab., owes its name to a celebrated Benedictine abbey, the *Casa Dei*, founded in 1043 by St. Robert. Amongst its abbots and nominal rulers have been Pope Clement VI., Richelieu, Mazarin, etc. The vast buildings of the *Abbey* were surrounded in the 14-15th cent. by fortifications, parts of which still remain, notably the *Tower of Clement VI.*, a massive square keep erected in 1378-1420 (148 steps; fine view from the top). Near it are two walks of the *Cloisters*, which date from the same period. The handsome *Church of St. Robert* was built in 1344-50 by H. Morel and finished 20 years later in the pontificate of Gregory XI. The façade is approached by a grand flight of steps and is flanked by two towers, which have, however, lost their galleries. The rood-loft and the organ-case (at the W. end) date from the 17th century. In the choir, which has a stone screen, are spires. The wide nave and aisles are uniform in height, with the mutilated tomb of Clement VI. (d. 1352), magnificent stalls, Flemish tapestries of 1501-1518, and (on the left, in the ambulatory) a remarkable but almost obliterated *Dance of Death* by an unknown artist of the second half of the 15th century. ■





The line proceeds towards the S., by a hilly and partly wooded plateau. — 307 M. *Sembadel* (3575 ft.; buffet; Hôt. Moderne); branch to *Bouson* (p. 253). — 312 M. *Monlet*. — 314 M. *Allègre* (3286 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce), with a 14th cent. château. To the left, farther on, is the *Mont de Bar* (3825 ft.; ascent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), an extinct volcano. — The line now descends rapidly. 317 M. *Ceaux d'Allègre* (2945 ft.). — At (320 M.) *Darsac* (p. 217) we join the preceding route to *Le Puy* (p. 258).

33. Clermont-Ferrand and its Environs.

a. Clermont-Ferrand.

Railway Stations. The *Gare de Clermont* (omn.) lies on the E. side of the town, at the end of the Avenue Charras (Pl. D, 3) and nearly 1 M. from the principal hotels. The *Gare de Royat* (omn.) lies about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W., but the railway makes a circuit of 3 M. (Limoges line, p. 255).

Hotels. *GRAND - HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. a; A, 3), Place de Jaude, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{11}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 11, omn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. b; B, 4), Place de Jaude, R. 3-6, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., omn. 50 c., view of the Puy de Dôme; HÔTEL TERMINUS & TOURING HOTEL, opposite the station, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 12, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔTEL DE LA PAIX, Boulevard Desaix (Pl. e; B, 3), R. from 3, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from $9\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔTEL DE LYON (Pl. d; A, 4), Place de Jaude; HÔTEL DES MINIMES (Pl. c; A, 3), Rue des Minimes 8; HÔTEL DU LOUVRE (Pl. f; B, 3), behind the theatre, R. 2, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. $6\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; HÔTEL DU MIDI, HÔTEL DU GLOBE, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. $3\frac{3}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. $8\frac{3}{4}$ fr., both near the station.

Restaurants. *Au Castronomie (*Hugon*), Rue Royale (Pl. B, 3), déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Café Lyonnais, Place de Jaude, good table (similar charges); and in most of the hotels.

Cafés. Glacier, Lyonnais (see above), de Paris, Place de Jaude; du Globe, Boul. Desaix 3.

Cabs. In the town, by day, 1 fr., by night (9 p. m. to 5 a. m.) 1 fr. 50; to Montferrand, Clermont station, or Royat, 50 c. extra; luggage 50 c. extra, 1 fr. to the hotels at Royat; per hr., 3 and 4 fr.

Carriage-hirers. Trinquier, Place de Jaude 4; Bal & Faure, Rue Blatin 6.

Electric Tramways. 1. From the Station (comp. Pl. D, 3) via the Place Delille and the Rue Montlosier (*Post Office*) to the Place de Jaude (Pl. A, 4); 2 sections. — 2. From the Station via the Place Delille and the Rue Ballainvilliers (*Pyramid*) to the Place de Jaude; 2 sections. — 3. From the Place de Jaude via the Place Delille to Montferrand (comp. Pl. D, 2); 2 sections. — 4. From the Place de Jaude via Chamalières to Royat (comp. Pl. A, 4); 2 sections. Fares 10 c. per section (20 c. in summer after 10 p. m.), 15 c. with correspondance.

Post Office, central office (Pl. B, 2), Place Gilbert-Gaillard; branch office (Pl. D, 4), Cours Sablon 3. — **Telegraph Office,** Square d'Assas (Pl. B, 4), and at the central Post Office.

Theatre, Place de Jaude (p. 221). — EDEN THEATRE, Place Chapelle-de-Jaude.

Baths at Rue Blatin 20, and Rue du Lycée 2, at the corner of the Ave. Croix-Morel; *Etablissement Thermal de St. Alyre*, see p. 221.

Syndicat d'Initiative de l'Auvergne, Place de Jaude 4.

Clermont-Ferrand (1335 ft.), the former capital of Auvergne (p. 223), and now the chief place in the department of the Puy-de-

Dôme, is a town of 52,933 inhab., the headquarters of the 13th army corps, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a university. It is built on a slight eminence rising on the E. side of the Limagne, which is here bounded by the remarkable range of extinct volcanoes known as the Monts *Dôme* and culminating in the Puy de *Dôme* (p. 224). In general appearance the town does not correspond with the beauty of its situation. Its streets are, as a rule, narrow, and the houses, built of lava, have a gloomy and forbidding look.

The town has superseded the Gallic *Augusta Nemetum*, which itself succeeded *Gergovia* (p. 226) as the capital of the Arverni, after the overthrow of Vercingetorix by Cæsar at Alesia in B. C. 52. After being repeatedly ravaged by the barbarians, it took in the 10th cent. the name of *Clarus Mons*, whence its present name *Clermont*. The affix, *Ferrand*, was added when the little town of *Montferrand* (p. 222) was annexed in 1731. Here, at a Council summoned by Pope Urban II. in 1096, the first Crusade was arranged. Whether Gregory of Tours was a native of the town is uncertain, but it was the birthplace of Pascal (1623-1662) and of Chamfort (1741-94). — Clermont is the chief centre of the French india-rubber manufacture, and produces also chemicals and preserved fruit (*pâtes d'Auvergne*).

From the station the Avenue Charras leads to the *Place Delille* (Pl. D, 2, 3), ornamented with a fountain. The Rue du Port, beginning near the middle of this square, passes a little farther on to the S. of —

***Notre-Dame-du-Port** (Pl. C, D, 2), a church founded in the 6th cent., rebuilt in the 11th and 12th, and recently restored. Archæologically it is the most remarkable church in Clermont, representing the earliest type of the Auvergnat Romanesque style, of which there are several fine examples at St. Saturnin (p. 226) and Issoire (p. 217). The principal characteristics of this style, all of which are illustrated in *Notre-Dame-du-Port*, are as follows: the wagon-roofed nave, without windows, is flanked by aisles with groined vaulting and galleries; the choir has an ambulatory from which radiate an even number of apsidal chapels; above the crossing is a cupola, surmounted by a tall octagonal tower as lantern; the two transeptal bays between the aisles and the choir-ambulatory are covered with lofty semicircular vaulting in such a way that they form a remarkable exterior rectangle at the base of the tower; beneath the choir is a crypt; on the façade rises a square tower; and finally the exterior is adorned with bands and modillions and with patterns formed of black lava and white stones. At *Notre-Dame-du-Port* we may specially observe the exterior of the choir, the wide narthex or anterior porch, and the pillars of the nave with engaged columns and elaborately carved capitals. In the crypt is a small black statue of the Virgin.

A small street to the N. of this church leads to the *Place d'Espagne* (Pl. C, D, 2), oblong in shape, so called because Spanish prisoners of war were employed upon it in 1692. From this square and from the *Place de la Poterne* (Pl. B, C, 2), a little farther on, fine views are obtained of the Monts *Dôme*. Lower down, in a square

which bears his name (Pl. B, 2), is the bronze *Statue of Blaise Pascal* (1623-62), the philosopher, by Guillaume (1880).

To the N.W. of this point, in the suburbs of *Fontgiève* and *St. Alyre*, are some curious *Fontaines Pétrifiantes* (Pl. B, 1 and A, 1; mineral baths). Visitors are expected to make some small purchase or to give a gratuity.

We now re-enter the town, ascending the Rue St. Hérem, which skirts the Square Blaise-Pascal. The street to the right, at the top, passes in front of the *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 3), which together form one huge building in the neo-classical style. Farther to the S. is the —

***Cathedral of Notre-Dame** (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine Gothic building, the construction of which was begun in 1248 from plans by Jean Deschamps, but has been interrupted and resumed several times. In the 15th cent. the side-portals with their unfinished towers were added; then the building was once more abandoned till the 19th cent., which witnessed the completion of the façade with its two towers after the plans of *Viollet-le-Duc*.

The INTERIOR is distinguished by its harmonious proportions. The choir, with its plain aisles, apses, and side-chapels, is in the early Gothic style; the nave, with double aisles and chapels, is in a later Gothic style. The windows, below which is a fine triforium with pointed gables, contain stained glass of the 13-15th cent., the rose-windows in the transepts being specially fine. The high-altar, of copper, the bishop's throne, and the railings of the choir are all modern, designed by Viollet-le-Duc. In the second chapel to the right of the choir is a painted wooden reredos of the 16th cent., representing the lives of St. Crispin and St. Crispinian. In the left transept is a 'jacquemart' (clock-figure), taken in the Religious Wars of the 16th cent. at Issoire.

A *Monument of the Crusades*, with a bronze statue of Pope Urban II. (comp. p. 220) by Gourguilhon, was erected in 1899 in the Place de la Cathédrale. The house (partly pulled down) in which Pascal (see above) was born, stands in this square, between the Rue des Chaussetiers and the Rue des Gras. — The quarter surrounding the cathedral is one of the oldest parts of the town, and retains many interesting old houses (Rue des Grands-Jours 1; *Maison Savaron*, Rue des Chaussetiers 3; *Maison des Architectes*, Rue des Gras 34).

To the S., beyond the 17th cent. *Church of St. Pierre-des-Minimes* (Pl. A, 3, 4) and the *Theatre*, we reach the Place de Jaude (Pl. A, 4), the centre of Clermont, though situated to the W. of the town proper. In the middle rises the large *Monument of Vercingetorix*, by Bartholdi (1903) and at the S. end is a bronze statue, by Nanteuil, of *General Desaix* (1768-1800), a native of Auvergne.

The Rue Blatin, in the direction of the Puy de Dôme, leads from the W. side of the Place de Jaude to Royat (p. 222), passing a *Monument du Centenaire de 1789*, by Gourguilhon.

The Boulevard Desaix, passing the *Préfecture* (Pl. B, 4), is continued by the Rue de l'Hôtel-Dieu to the Boulevard de la Pyramide, in which rises the *Fontaine Desaix*, known as 'La Pyramide' (Pl. C, 5).

The Musée (Pl. C, 5), at the corner of the Rue Ballainvilliers, built in 1903, contains a picture-gallery, mediæval and modern sculptures, and collections of Gallo-Roman and other antiquities, etc. It is open to the public on Thurs. and Sun. from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and at other times on application. Behind the Musée is the Library (1905), with 100,000 vols. and 1100 MSS., open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-11 and 2.30-6. — The Musée Lecoq (Pl. C, 5), in the Rue Bardoux, has natural history and geological collections (open on Thurs. & Sun., 10-3). — The Jardin Lecoq (Pl. C, 5, 6), in the vicinity, is a fine public promenade, with a Botanical Garden; a military band plays here in summer.

The Cours Sablon (Pl. D, 5, 4), one of the old boulevards, leads to the N. to the Grande Fontaine, or *Fontaine de Jacques d'Amboise* (Pl. D, 4), a tasteful monument in Volvic stone, erected in 1515 by the town and Bishop Jacques d'Amboise. — To the left, behind the *Lycée Blaise-Pascal*, is the *Église des Carmes* (Pl. C, 4), a fine Gothic structure of the 14-15th cent., without aisles.

The Boulevard Trudaine ascends from the Fontaine d'Amboise to the Place Delille and the Avenue Charras (p. 220).

Montferrand (p. 220), 1 M. to the N.E., is well worth a visit on account of its numerous quaint old houses.

b. Royat.

FROM CLERMONT TO ROYAT, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W., by the Rue Blatin, beginning at the Place de Jaude; 3 M. by railway. Electric tramway, see p. 219; railway, see p. 255. Omnibus from Clermont station to Royat 20 c.; luggage 20 c. By the road, which is followed by the tramway, we pass through part of the village of *Chamalières* (2898 inhab.; comp. p. 224), the church of which (dating from the 11-12th cent.), near the tramway terminus, is an example of the Auvergnat Romanesque style.

Hotels. Above the park of the Thermal Establishment, with a fine view: GRAND-HÔTEL, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), pens. from 13 fr.; GR.-HÔT. CONTINENTAL, R. 5-8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10, omn. 2 fr.; HÔT. DEVILLEAINE & SPLENDID, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 12-16 fr.; CASTEL-HÔTEL, beside the casino-theatre, R. from 4, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens from 8 fr.; HÔT. ST. MART, near the station, R. 3-7, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-14 fr.; all of the first class. — Facing the park opposite the Kursaal (also first-class): HÔT. MÉTROPOLE, R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 (wine extra), D. 5, pens from 12, omn. 2 fr.; well spoken of. — In the Boul. Bazin, beyond the Grand-Hôtel, and partly with a view of the valley: HÔT. VICTORIA ET DE NICE, R. 3-5, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; HÔT. DE PARIS; HÔT. DE L'EUROPE, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 (wine extra), pens. from 7 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE LYON, R. 4-6, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; HÔT. DE LA PAIX, pens. from 7 fr. — Lower down, nearer the baths: CENTRAL, with café-restaurant, pens. from 8 fr.; GR.-HÔT. BRISTOL; RICHELIEU PALACE HÔTEL; HÔT. DU LOUVRE; CÉSAR & ST. VICTOR, pens. from 7 fr.; HÔT. DE FRANCE ET D'ANGLETERRE, R. 3-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; GR.-HÔT. DES SOURCES, R. 2-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-12, omn. 1 fr.; HÔT. DE VENISE. — Numerous Villas (ca. 75) and Furnished Houses.

Restaurants. *Du Casino*, in the Parc, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; and at the hotels.

Baths, 1-2 fr. according to the month and the hour at which they are taken, and to the kind. — *Douches*, 60 c.- $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Inhalation*, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Mineral Water. Subscription (obligatory) 10 fr.; then, 5 c. a glass.

Casino Municipal, open from June 15th to Sept. 15th; admission 2 fr., with seat in the theatre 5 fr.; subscription for 30 days 30 fr., including the theatre 50 fr.; reduction for families. Seat in the park for non-subscribers to the casino, during the music 15 c. (day), 25 c. (evening); subscription, 5 fr. for 30 days, 10 fr. for the season. — **KURSAAL** (adm. as to the Casino), with café and theatre (2-3 fr.).

Band daily in the Park of the Casino Municipal from 9.30 to 10.30 a. m., from 3.30 to 5 and from 7 to 8.30 p. m.

Post and Telegraph Office behind the Kursaal, in the Park. — Cabs, see p. 219. Carr. to the Puy de Dôme 25 fr.; see the tariff posted on the bridge.

English Church Service at the Hôt. Continental in summer.

Syndicat d'Initiative, open from June 1st to Oct. 1st, at the post-office.

A list of *Physicians* and other useful information is given in the guide to Royat, which is distributed at the Etablissement.

Royat (1475 ft.) is a place of 1580 inhab., in a narrow valley watered by the *Tiretaine*, and overlooked on the N. by the *Puy de Chateix* (2230 ft.) and on the S. by the *Puy de Gravenoire* (2700 ft.) and *Puy de Montaudoux* (1940 ft.). Its higher points command splendid views of the Puy de Dôme, to the W., and of Clermont and the Limagne, to the E.

The *Thermal Establishment* is on the side next Clermont, at the end of the valley and on the bank of the river. It has four mineral springs, used both for drinking and for bathing. These are the springs of *St. Mart* (55° Fahr.), *St. Victor* (68°), *César* (84°), and *Eugénie* (96°). The Establishment is open throughout the year, and is especially frequented between May 15th and Oct. 15th (about 5000 visitors annually). The maladies which are successfully treated here are rheumatism, gout, and other arthritic diseases, affections of the respiratory organs, and chlorosis and anæmia. Royat claims to rival Vichy and in certain cases to be preferable. In the Park are remains of *Roman Baths*, to the right, behind the Establishment.

The village proper, with its picturesque **Church* (10-12th cent.), lies farther up the valley. — Excursions, see below.

c. The Puy de Dôme.

Auvergne, *Arvernia*, an old province of France, was divided into *Basse-Auvergne*, to the N. and E., and *Haute-Auvergne*, to the S., the two together corresponding to the present departments of Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal and a part of Haute-Loire. *Haute-Auvergne* and the environs of Clermont-Ferrand in *Basse-Auvergne* are especially interesting from a geological point of view, and, for the tourist, rank amongst the most interesting regions of France. Nowhere can the results of volcanic action be better studied. The shape of the mountains reveals their origin at a glance. They are in general rounded, presenting a succession of isolated cones, the outcome of volcanoes extinct before the dawn of history, but with craters still easily recognizable. Many of these mountains bear the name of *Puy*, derived from the Latin *podium*. They may be divided into three systems. The first chain is that of the *Monts Dôme*, or *Chaîne des Puys*, in which are 60 puys, from 2500 to 4000 ft. in height, descending in steps right and left of the Puy de Dôme (4805 ft.; p. 225). The second system, more to the W., that of the *Monts Dore*, comprises two eruptive groups, culminating respectively in the *Puy de Sancy* (6185 ft.; p. 230) and

the *Banne d'Ordenche* (4970 ft.; p. 231). The third chain, to the S., that of the *Monts du Cantal*, culminates in the *Plomb du Cantal* (6095 ft.; p. 262).

The distance from Clermont-Ferrand to the top of the Puy de Dôme is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which may be accomplished by carriage (20-25 fr.) in about 4 hours, except the ascent of the cone, and in 7 hours on foot, there and back, besides halts. An electric tramway from Clermont is under construction. The excursion cars (fare 4 fr. there and back) of the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 219) ply to the Col de Ceyssat (see below), whence, if desired, the ascent may be made. — The air at the top of the Dôme is always cold.

a. FROM CLERMONT TO THE PUY DE DOME VIA ROYAT. 1. *Carriage Road.* — *Royat*, see p. 222. From the Bath Establishment, where the tramway-cars stop, we cross the river and ascend by the street on the left. We leave the footpath (see below) on the right, nearly opposite the church and near a small cascade formed by the Tiretaine under a bridge. Farther on, towards the end of the village, we turn to the left, cross the river, follow for a short distance a street in the upper part of the village, and turn to the right at the second cross-street. After that there can be no mistake. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Royat we reach the poor hamlet of *Fontanat* (p. 225), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which are the houses of *Font-de-l'Arbre* (restaurant), where carriages halt. About 10 min. farther on we cross the La Baraque road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Col de Ceyssat, the route to which leads across a flat succeeded by a strip of wood at the foot of the cone. To the left, on a hill, are the scanty remains of the *Château de Montrodeix*, the foundation of which dates back at least to the 8th century. The *Col de Ceyssat* (3535 ft.; two hotels), at which the carriages stop, is to the S. of the Puy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. (good zigzag road) from the Observatory on the top of the mountain.

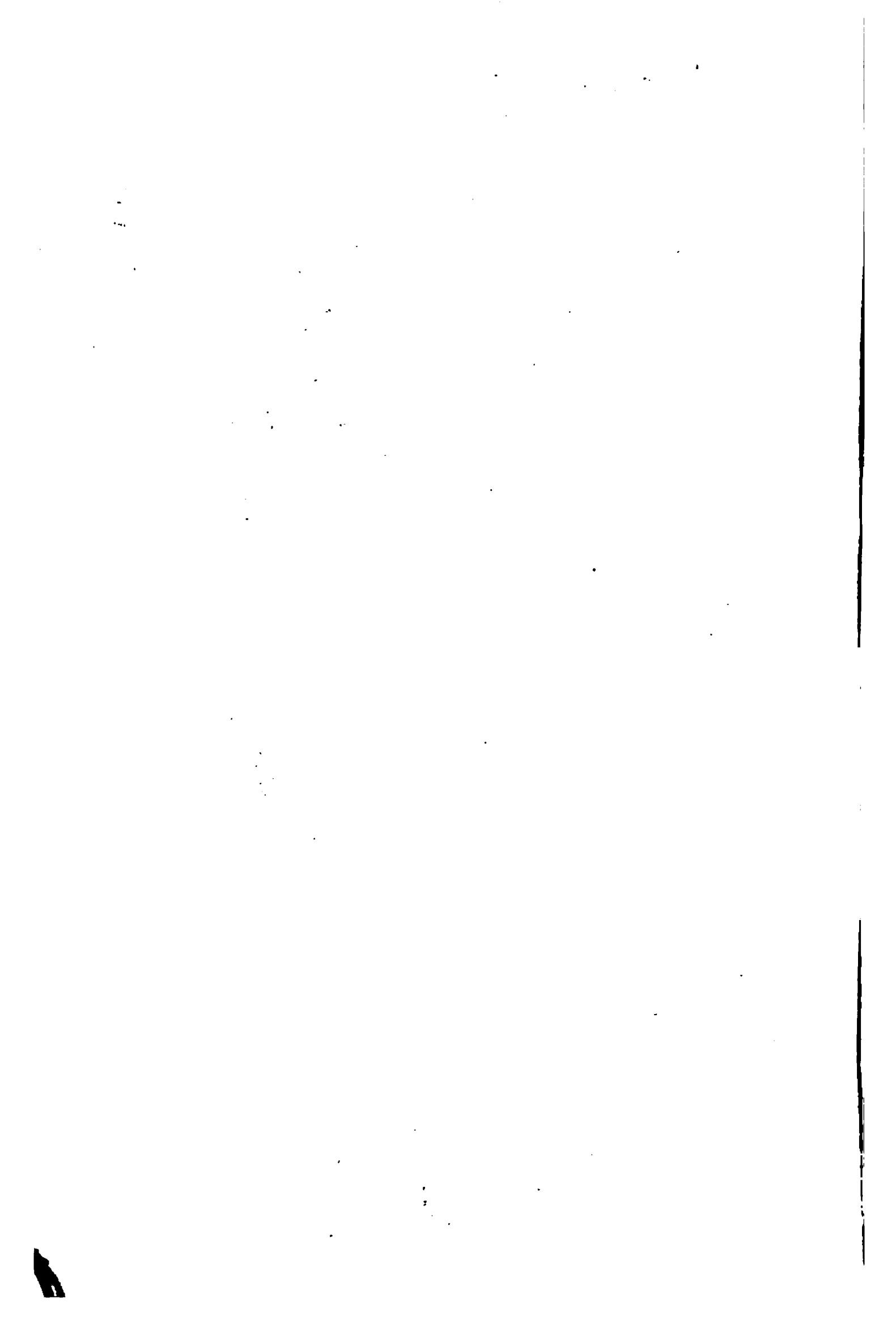
2. *Pedestrian Route* ('chemin des crêtes') from Royat. This route, which is particularly to be recommended for the return on account of the view of the valley and in the direction of Clermont, ascends, as stated above, to the right at Royat (guide-post), crosses some vineyards, turns to the left, and skirts the valley all the way to Fontanat, through which it passes to join the carriage-road.

b. VIA LA BARAQUE. This route is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. longer than the preceding, and is seldom used except as a return-route by those who have descended on the Puy de Pariou side (p. 225). It leaves the Rue Blatin (p. 221) under the name of Avenue de l'Observatoire and passes through *Chamalières*, a village of 2898 inhab., with a church dating in part from the 11th century. Fully $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on it joins the Tulle road at a point where a turn is made to the left and zigzags up to *La Baraque* (inn), a hamlet 4 M. from Clermont, built on a lava-stream from the Puy de Pariou. The road to the latter branches off $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on to the right of the Tulle road, which is the way to the Col de Ceyssat mentioned above.

c. VIA VILLARS. This is a less interesting route than either of the preceding, but as compensation it offers remnants of a Roman road paved with blocks of lava and in a fair state of preservation. It leads to the tramway terminus at *Chamalières* (see above), and leaves the Royat road



Avent



to the left. Then it passes under the railway and ascends a wooded valley. *Villars* is a hamlet about 1 hr. from Clermont. Thence, passing to the left of the hamlet of ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Cheix* and farther on to the right of ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Fontanat*, we join the preceding routes.

The **Puy de Dôme* (4805 ft.) is formed of a porous trachyte which is peculiar to this mountain and therefore called *domite*. It is scantily clothed round its base by wood, and elsewhere by coarse grass. The top is a fairly extensive plateau sloping towards the S. Upon it are an observatory, an inn (open in the season only; déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), and some ruins.

In clear weather the **PANORAMA* is vast and magnificent: to the E. the valley of *Royat*, *Clermont*, and the *Limagne*; to the S. a number of naked volcanic cones, attaining a height of from 8600 to 4100 ft. above the sea; farther away, the *Lac d'Aydat*, to the left of which are the *Monts Dore*, dominated by the *Puy de Sancy*, and still farther, the heights of the *Cantal*; to the W., a broken plain; to the N., other volcanic cones, forming a continuation of those to the S., amongst which we may single out the *Petit Puy de Dôme*, a buttress of the chief mountain; then the two *Suchets*; to the left, the *Puy de Côme*; to the right, the *Puy de Pariou*, etc. (see below). In clear weather it is said that the *Pelvoux*, 175 M. distant, and *Mont Blanc*, 190 M. distant, are visible.

The scanty RUINS which cover a part of the plateau are those of a *Temple of Mercury*, built of enormous stone blocks bound together by iron clamps. Several platforms are still recognizable, and on the last of these are some small apartments, looking towards the S., and ending in semicircular form, nearly all provided with stone seats. Roman coins and other antiquities have been found here.

It has been suggested that this was the depository of the colossus of *Mercury*, mentioned by *Pliny* in his *Natural History* as having been carved by *Zenodorus*, who spent ten years on his task and received 400,000 sesterces for it. But no trace of this statue has been found.

The OBSERVATORY, at the upper end of the plateau, opened in 1876, communicates with *Clermont* by means of a special telegraph. — It was on the *Puy de Dôme*, in 1648, that *Pascal* made his first experiments to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere.

Sure-footed pedestrians who wish to save time may descend in about 1 hr. straight from the summit to the road by which they ascended, by following the direction of the telegraph. Foot-passengers or those who send down their carriage by this road generally descend on the N. side towards the *Petit Puy de Dôme* (4160 ft.), to which there are two paths, the left one being shorter but steeper than the right. On the left there is a complete crater called the *Nid de la Poule*. Farther on, in front, is the *Puy du Petit-Suchet* (3950 ft.), and to the left the *Grand-Suchet* (4070 ft.). Passing to the right of the former, we may reach the *Puy de Pariou* (3970 ft.) in about 2 hrs. from the top of the *Puy de Dôme*. It has a crater over 1000 ft. in diameter and about 300 ft. in depth, and a '*Cheire*' or lava-stream on the side next *Clermont*. The *Puy de Côme* (4150 ft.), the second to the W., has a double crater; on the *Puy de Cierzou* (3965 ft.), between the two, are curious grottoes, especially on the S. side (torch or candle required). The descent is made to

the N.E. to the road to Pontgibaud, which joins the Tulle road at *La Baraque* (p. 224), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the foot of the Puy de Pariou. It skirts the lava-stream of that mountain.

FROM CLERMONT-FERRAND TO MONT ROGNON AND THE PLATEAU DE GERGOVIE, 4 and 6 M., 4-5 hrs. walk there and back; carriage about 15 fr. We follow the Avenue de Beaumont (Pl. B, 6), called also Route de Bordeaux. A short-cut for pedestrians diverges to the right beyond the railway bridge, rejoining the road $\frac{1}{3}$ M. farther on, to the right of Beaumont. Another short-cut, to the left beyond the chapel of Notre Dame de l'Agneau, leads direct to *Ceyrat* (see below), a large village nearly 2 M. from Beaumont, at the foot of the Mont Rognon (1980 ft.; fine views). The top of this mountain, which, like all the neighbouring puys, is of volcanic formation, is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a steep ascent to the left. The Castle, on the summit, built about 1160, has been in ruins since 1634.

The Plateau de Gergovie (2440 ft.) lies about 2 M. to the E. of Mont Rognon. It is reached direct from Clermont via (3 M.) *Romagnat* or by a longer carriage-road, passing the *Gorge d'Opme* to the S. This basaltic plateau, which measures about 1600 yds. by 650 yds., is the site of the Gallic town of *Gergovia*, which Caesar besieged after occupying Bourges, and where he was defeated in 52 A.D. by the famous Vercingetorix. After the submission of the Gauls Augustus tried to efface the memory of this defeat by transporting the inhabitants to Nemetum, now Clermont, which he loaded with his favours, whilst Gergovia was suffered to fall into ruin. The present scanty remains consist of heaps of stones lying by the sides of the roads which cross the fields, and which are said to indicate the course of the streets of the town. Excavations have from time to time been undertaken, with abundant results, especially on the E. side. The view from the plateau is still more extensive than from Mont Rognon. Vercingetorix is commemorated by a monument erected in 1901 at the E. edge of the plateau. — The descent may be made on the E. to the Issoire road, or on the N. to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aubière* (3032 inhab.), about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Clermont.

FROM CLERMONT-FERRAND TO LA BOURBOULE AND LE MONT-DORE. A. *By Railway*, $48\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.) — To (39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Laqueuille* see p. 255. The Mont-Dore branch-line turns to the S. and beyond (42 M.) *St. Sauves* ascends the picturesque wooded valley of the *Dordogne*. — $44\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Bourboule*, see p. 227. — After a tunnel the valley contracts; to the N. rise the Banne d'Ordeneche and the Puy Gros (p. 290), and in front, farther on, are the Pic du Capucin (p. 231) and the Puy de Sancy (p. 230). — $48\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Mont-Dore* (p. 228). — B. *By Road*. To Le Mont-Dore, $27\frac{1}{2}$ M., carriage for 4 pers. 45 fr.; excursion-car of the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 219) to the (9 M.) Lac d'Aydat (5 fr.). — We follow the Mont Rognon route (see above) to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ceyrat* (see above), then ascend in zigzags, and beyond (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Saulzet* proceed to the W., passing several hamlets. To the right appears the chain of the *Monts Dômes* (p. 223). Beyond a tunnel we cross the *Cheire du Puy de la Vache*, a stream of lava which extends to the S. to the Lac d'Aydat (2710 ft.), a picturesque lake situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left of the main road. — At (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Randanee* (3100 ft.; inn), a village with the château of the late Comte de Montlosier (1755-1838), a benefactor of the country, our route leaves the main road and thence runs to the S., skirting various 'puys'. Beyond (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Espinasse* we descend, then ascend past the *Roche Sanadoire* (p. 231) to (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the Lac de Guéry (p. 231), whence we descend to (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Mont-Dore* (p. 228), which is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. by rail from *La Bourboule* (p. 227).

FROM CLERMONT-FERRAND TO ST. AMAND-TALLENDE, 12 M., motor-omnibus five times daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fare 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.), St. Saturnin, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from St. Amand, possesses a very fine church of the 12th or 13th cent., and a 14th cent. château. — The Puy de Charade (2975 ft.) is ascended from Clermont-Ferrand (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. there and back); fine view.



34. La Bourboule, Le Mont-Dore, and its Environs.

I. La Bourboule.

From Clermont-Ferrand to these points, see p. 226. Laqueuille may be reached also from *Montluçon* (p. 248) via Eygurandes-Merlines (p. 255). — From Paris to *La Bourboule* and *Le Mont-Dore*, via Orléans and *Montluçon*, 285 M., RAILWAY in 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 51 fr. 50, 34 fr. 80, 22 fr. 70 c.).

La Bourboule. — **Hotels.** Most of the hotels are new and comfortable, but it is advisable to ascertain the charges beforehand. In the centre of the town: *VILLA MÉDICIS & PALACE HOTEL, R. from 6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 14, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE PARIS, on the right bank of the Dordogne; GR.-HÔT. DE L'ESTABLISSEMENT; HÔT. DE LA MÉTROPOLE, R. 3-8, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-20, omn. 1 fr.; HÔTEL DES ÎLES-BRITANNIQUES, pens. from 14 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL, R. from 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DES ÉTRANGERS; HÔT. COSMOPOLITAINE, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 9 fr.; SPLENDID-HÔTEL; HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE & BEAUSÉJOUR RÉUNIS, R. from 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE BRISTOL, pens. 9-15 fr., these three in the Rue du Château, near the Parc Chardon; HÔT. DE FRANCE, HÔT. DES NATIONS, Rue du Château, less pretending; HÔT. DE LONDRES, Ave. des Suchères, close by, pens. from 8 fr.; HÔT. DU PARC, on the other side of the park, pens. from 8 fr.; GR.-HÔT. RICHELIEU & D'ALGER, déj. or D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 10-15 fr.; HÔT. DU GLOBE, HÔT. DES BAINS, HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS, pens. from 8 fr.; HÔT. DE LA POSTE, GR.-HÔT. DE RUSSIE & DE LA BOURBOULE, R. from 5, B. 1, déj. 4, D. 4, pens. from 12, omn. 1 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DU LOUVRE; HÔT. DES AMBASSADEURS, pens. from 9 fr. On the other (left) bank: HÔT. CONTINENTAL, R. 2-8, B. 1, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-16, omn. 1 fr.; MODERN HOTEL & VILLA BORGHESE, R. 6, B. 1, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 15, omn. 1 fr.; HÔT. DES SOURCES, pens. from 7 fr. — In the Rue de St. Sauves, near the old establishments: GR.-HÔT. DES ANGLAIS; HÔT. DE VENISE, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 7, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. BELLEVUE, second-class. — Numerous Villas and Furnished Houses. — *House-Agent*, Rue Peironnel, opposite the thermal establishment.

Cafés, in the parks; *Café-Restaurant des Thermes*, at the theatre, déj. 3, D. 5 fr.; *Café Français*, opposite the chief Establishment.

Thermal Establishments. Drinking, 8-12 fr. per season. Baths 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8 fr. according to class, establishment, and season; douche 1-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Reduction for families and in September.

Cabs. Per drive 2, per hr. 8 fr.; at night 3 & 4 fr. — *Electric Tramway* from the Establishment to the Funicular Railway. — *Saddle-horses*, 6-10 fr. per day; *Donkeys*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr. per hr.

Funicular Railway to the *Plateau de Charlanne* (3770 ft.), every 20-30 min., in 10 min.; return-fare 1 fr.

Casinos. *Casino des Thermes*, Parc de Fenestre (now abandoned). *Casino Chardon*, Parc Chardon, with a *Theatre*; adm. 2 fr., incl. the theatre 4 fr.; less for subscribers. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, at the Hôtel de Ville.

La Bourboule (2790 ft.), formerly an insignificant hamlet, had 1947 inhab. in 1901, and is rapidly developing into a small town, owing to the growing popularity of its thermal mineral springs, which attract about 7000 visitors annually. There are three thermal establishments and two casinos. The chief springs, rising on the *Rocher de la Bourboule*, a height above the town, are the *Source Choussy* and the *Source Perrière*, with a temperature of 60° Fahr., used in cases of anæmia, rheumatism, lymphatic affections, diseases of the skin and the respiratory organs, diabetes, and intermittent fevers. La Bourboule has the reputation of being expensive.

EXCURSIONS. The excursions from La Bourboule are practically the same as those from Le Mont-Dore. — The *Mont Dore Road* (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; carr., see

above) ascends the right bank of the Dordogne. Cross-roads, see p. 231. About halfway are the *Cascades de la Vernière* and *du Plat-à-Barbe*, often visited from La Bourboule. The former is visible from the road (p. 231). They may also be reached via the right bank.

The Roche Vendeix (3845 ft.; fine view) is nearer to La Bourboule than to Le Mont-Dore. It lies about 2 M. to the S.E. of the former, via the valley of the *Fenestre*, beyond the park of that name, and may be conveniently reached by the cable-railway (p. 227). — At *Pregnoux*, farther to the N., obsidian is found. — A route descends on the S. to (5 M.) Le Mont-Dore. — About 5½ M. to the S.W. lies the little town of *Latour-d'Auvergne* (hotels).

The heights to the E., in the direction of the valley, are the *Puy Gros* and the *Banne-d'Ordenche* (p. 231). Nearer lies *Murat-le-Quaire*, a village presenting a most picturesque appearance.

II. Le Mont-Dore.

Hotels. *HÔTEL SARCIRON-RAINALDY, Place Michel-Bertrand, R. 5-16, B. 1½-2, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. from 13, motor-omn. 3 fr.; INTERNATIONAL HÔTEL, R. from 5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; NOUVEL HÔTEL & HÔTEL DE LA POSTE, Place Michel-Bertrand, pens. 12-18 fr.; HÔT. DE PARIS, Place Michel-Bertrand, and HÔT. DU PARC, on the park, same proprietor, pens. 10-18 fr.; HÔT. GALLIA; HÔT. BARDET, R. from 4, B. 1, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. from 9, omn. 1½ fr.; HÔT. DES ETRANGERS, R. 4-6, B. 1, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.; HÔT. VILLA ST. GEORGES; HÔT. RAMADE AÎNÉ, HÔT. DES BAIS ET DE LYON (pens. 8-14 fr.; open all the year round), Rue Rigny, near the square; HÔT. DE LA PAIX, open all the year round; HÔT. CONTINENTAL, Rue Montlosier; HÔT. DE NICE; HÔT. DE L'OISE & CHALET DU PARC; MODERN HOTEL; HÔT. BEAU-SITE, Rue Ramond; HÔT. DE LONDRES, higher up, to the left of the park, pens. from 8 fr.; HÔT. DU NORD, Rue de Rigny; HÔT. TOURNAIRES (pens. 7-10 fr.), HÔT. RICHELIEU, HÔT. DES THERMES, HÔT. DE RUSSIE, HÔT. DES SOURCES, good and moderate, these five in the Rue Favart; HÔT. & VILLAS THÉVENIN, HÔT. DES SAPINS, beyond the Dordogne. — Numerous *Furnished Houses* and *Villas*.

Cafés. *Du Casino*; *du Pont*, *de la Rotonde*, near the Promenade, on the left bank.

Thermal Establishment (open June 1st-Oct. 1st). Drinking and gurgling, 12 fr. for 21 days; baths ¾-3 fr.; douches ¾-3 fr.; baths with douches 1 fr. 10 c.-5 fr.; inhalation and pulverization ¾-4 fr.; subscription for 21 days, 85, 125, & 175 fr.; 25% reduction after Aug. 20th; porters 65 c. per 300 mètres, 10 c. for each addit. 50 mètres. The tariff and a list of *Physicians* are exhibited in the Establishment.

Carriages, generally dear, about 20 fr. per day (bargaining necessary). — **Horses and Donkeys**, 3-6 fr. per day; no tariff.

Guides, scarcely required for the ordinary excursions, with the details given below; 3-10 fr. for half-a-day, 5-12 fr. per day.

Electric Cable Railway (*Funiculaire*) up the Capucin (p. 230), from the Pont Meynadier (3510 ft.) to the Salon (4084 ft.), 574 yds. in length. Fares from 7 to 10.30 a. m., up 80 c., down 35 c., return-ticket 1 fr.; 11.30-6, up 1 fr., down ½ fr., return-ticket 1¼ fr.

Casino. Admission per day 1 fr.; theatre 1-5 fr.; subscription for 21 days 15 fr.. including chairs in the park; incl. the theatre also, 80 fr. Two concerts daily in the park.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Favart, at the corner of the Issoire road.

Syndicat d'Initiative, at the kiosque in the Place Michel-Bertrand.

English Church Service in summer.

Le Mont-Dore (3440 ft.), a little town of 2092 inhab., on the *Dordogne*, which rises a few miles higher up, lies in a beautiful valley surrounded on three sides by the loftiest heights of the Monts Dore (p. 230). To the charm of situation it adds the advantages afforded

by very important mineral waters, which have been known from the days of the Romans and at present attract about 8000 invalids annually. They are used both for drinking and bathing in cases of diseases of the respiratory organs, incipient pulmonary affections, rheumatism, chlorosis, and other ailments.

The *Thermal Establishment*, in the Place, was partly rebuilt in 1893, and is now an attractive and well-managed institution. Within may be seen fragments of Roman architecture and sculpture. The Establishment is built with its back against the *Montagne de l'Angle*, from which issue the mineral springs, and has an annex to the N., containing the vapour-baths.

The springs are twelve in number: *Source Rigny* (109° Fahr.), *Bertrand* or *de la Madeleine* (113°), *Ramond* (108°), *Boyer* (113°), *Pigeon* (112°), *Nouvelle* or *des Chanteurs* (116°), *Chazerat* (113°), *Boyer-Bertrand* (111°), *Panthéon* (111°), *Pavillon*, *Grand Bain* or *Bain St. Jean*, *César*, and *Caroline*, combined (113°), and *Ste. Marguerite* (59°). These yield together about 90,000 gallons of water daily. There are 'buvettes' for the *César*, *Ramond* (the most chalybeate), and *Bertrand* springs. The aerated water of the cold *Ste. Marguerite* spring has an agreeable taste. Visitors may inspect the Bath Establishment between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The treatment at Mont-Dore is peculiar. It consists chiefly in very hot baths (104 - 113° Fahr.), douches, vapour-baths, inhalation of vapour, and equally hot foot-baths for the reaction. It requires the supervision of a specialist. The patients are frequently carried to and from the Establishment in litters or beds (porter, see p. 228). A special flannel costume is worn. The season, nominally from June 1st to Oct. 1st, extends in reality only from June 15th to Sept. 15th, the climate at this altitude being severe, the more so from the fact that the valley is exposed to the N., and closed to the S. by the great wall of the Puy de Sancy.

III. The Environs of Le Mont-Dore.

A number of interesting excursions may be made from Le Mont Dore, most of them by carriage or on horses or donkeys (see p. 228).

To THE PUY DE SANCY via the valley, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by a road and path practicable for horses to within $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. of the summit. We ascend the right bank of the Dordogne from the end of the main street, with the object of our excursion in front of us. After about 550 yards a path diverges to the left to the *Grande Cascade*, which is seen at a distance. It falls from a sheer rock of trachyte to a depth of more than 100 ft.

We may also proceed from the fall to the Puy de Sancy, or return past it, at the expense of $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. extra. Ascending to it in 25 min., we find a flight of steps in the rock, with a hand-rail, leading in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Plateau de Durbize*. We next follow the route to the valley of Chaudefour (p. 232), and after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. turn to the right along the path to Les Crêtes (fine views), above the *Roc de Cuzeau* (5655 ft.) and the *Pic de Cacadogne* (5895 ft.), between the valley of Le Mont-Dore, on the right, and the *Vallée de Chaudefour*, on the left. The latter may be visited from this side (p. 232). About $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on we rejoin the path which ascends from the valley.

To the right of the valley rises first the *Pic du Capucin* (4800 ft.; see p. 231), which more or less resembles a head covered by a cowl; then the *Puy de Cliergue* (5470 ft.). Behind, opposite the Puy de Sancy, is the *Puy Gros* (4860 ft.). The carriage-road ends 2 M. from the village; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on is a bridge; and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther we keep straight on, avoiding the descent to the left. To our right lies the wild *Vallon de Lacour*, with its streamlet. After about 1 hr. we cross the *Dore* and then the *Dogne*, which descend from the Puy de Sancy and unite to form the *Dordogne*, $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Le Mont-Dore. The *Dore* descends in a cascade from the Puy, the summit of which is hidden by the black peaks bordering the *Gorge d'Enfer*, to the right. About 7 min. farther on the long *Cascade du Serpent* is seen among the trees, descending from the Puy de Cacadogne. Thence the ascent is continued by a fairly good zigzag path to the left over pastures to the (1 hr.) *Col de Sancy*, where we leave the horses (50 c.), and find refreshments in the season. Thence it is a short $\frac{1}{4}$ hr's. ascent (charge 25 c.) to the top of the **Puy de Sancy* (6185 ft.), the highest mountain in the centre of France. A geodetic signal and a broken cross mark the summit.

The **PANORAMA* is very grand and extensive, comprising to the N., the valley of the *Dordogne* and the *Monts Dore*, i. e. the mountains already named, several lower peaks to the right, farther away, the Puy Barbier (5670 ft.), Puy de Frigoux (5625 ft.), Puy de la Tache (5370 ft.), etc.; the *Lac de Guéry*, overlooked by the *Roche Sanadoire* (4225 ft.; p. 231); to the left, the *Puy Gros* (4860 ft.) and the *Banne d'Ordanche* (p. 231), and on the horizon the *Monts Dôme*; to the W., forests, pasture-lands, and smaller *Puys*; to the S., near at hand, another *Puy Gros* (5920 ft.), the *Puy Ferrand* (see below), the *Puy de Paillaret* (5680 ft.) etc., the *Lac Chouvet* and the *Lac de la Landie*, a wide stretch of pasture, and the *Monts du Cantal*; to the E., the *Lac Chambon*, in the valley of *Chaudefour*, on this side of *Murols* (p. 232). — The view on this side is finer and more complete from the *Puy Ferrand* (6055 ft.), which may be reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Sancy*.

This excursion may be agreeably prolonged by descending on the other side of the *Puy de Sancy*. In 3 hrs. we reach the hamlet of *Vassivière* (*Hôt. Notre-Dame*, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr), a celebrated pilgrim-resort, with a church containing a black statue of the Virgin, which is transported to *Besse* for the winter. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, to the right of the road, is the *Lac Pavin* ('pavens'; 3925 ft.; inn), an ancient crater half-filled with water, over $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and nearly as broad. Its precipitous banks, on which rises the *Puy de Montchalme* (4640 ft.), and the solitude which reigns all around have given rise to many weird traditions. About 2 M. hence lies *Besse-en-Chandesse* (*Hôt. Tournade-Malguy*, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8 fr., good; *de la Providence*, pens. 7 fr.; *de Paris*, pens. 6 fr.; *de Notre-Dame*, pens. from 6 fr.), a curious and very ancient little town, with remains of fortifications, including a 15th cent. belfry-tower. — The curious *Grottes de Jonas*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Besse*, form an entire village, now abandoned, the dwellings being hollowed out of the volcanic rock at various elevations and connected with one another by winding staircases. The road leads on to *Coudes* (p. 216), 18 M. from *Besse* (omnibus). Another road, to the left, halfway between *Besse* and the grottoes, leads to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Besse*) *Murols* (p. 232).

To the CAPUCIN. The cable-railway (p. 228) ascends in 8 min. to the *Salon du Capucin* (4085 ft.), a forest-clearing, where refresh-

ments are to be had in the season. Turning to the left, we skirt the **Pic du Capucin** (4800 ft.) in order to ascend it in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more on the W., the only accessible side. Riding is practicable to within 10 min. of the summit, which is bare and affords a fine view of the valley of the Dordogne, etc.

To **LA BOURBOULE**. This village may be reached by railway or by a road on the right bank of the Dordogne, but it is much more interesting to take the pedestrian route, in the valley to the left. In the latter case we cross the Dordogne, and turning to the right, follow the left bank until we are behind the hamlet of *Rigolet-Haut*; or we may take the shorter path which diverges to the left near the beginning of the road and ascends to *Rigolet-Haut*. Thence we descend straight to *Rigolet-Bas*, turn to the left, and follow the banks of the *Clergue* streamlet. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up is a saw-mill. Near the hamlet is the fine *Cascade du Plat-à-Barbe* (fee), so named from the shape of the ravine into which it falls from a height of 55 ft. The *Cascade de la Vernière* (fee), 10-15 min. lower down, is even finer, though only 25 ft. in height. In a wood to the right is a ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) clearing, much visited by pedestrians, called the *Salon de Mirabeau*, from the fact that Mirabeau-Tonneau, brother of the famous orator of the Revolution, made it a rendezvous of pleasure-parties when he visited Le Mont-Dore in 1787. The path along the right bank of the streamlet leads to the Dordogne, on the other side of which, at the above-mentioned fork, the road to La Bourboule is joined. This point may also be reached by the left bank of the Dordogne.

To THE N. OF THE VALLEY. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Le Mont-Dore, on the road to Laqueuille, is the hamlet of *Queureuilh*, whence we ascend to the right, via the hamlet of *Prends-t'y-Garde*, to the *Cascade de Queureuilh* (100 ft.; fee), 400 yds. above the road to Murols (p. 232). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on in the valley, near a saw-mill, is the *Cascade du Rossignolet*; and 1 M. farther (5 M. from Le Mont-Dore) is the *Lac de Guéry* (4070 ft.), oval in shape, surrounded by pasture-lands and enlivened with a cascade. About 20 min. farther on are the *Roche Sanadoire* (4225 ft.; right) and the *Roche Tuilière* (4250 ft.; left), two masses of abrupt basaltic rock, composed of very curious columns. A fortress which formerly stood on the Roche Sanadoire has disappeared, after having been besieged for three weeks in the 14th cent., to dislodge a band of 400 English adventurers. — Hence we may proceed to the N. to (2 hrs.) Orcival (p. 255) and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Rochefort (p. 255).

The *Puy Gros* (4860 ft.) is ascended in 2 hrs. from Le Mont-Dore or La Bourboule, by a path (guide-post) to the N. of the road, via the hamlets of *Legal* and *Tamboine*. Fine view from the top. — Thence a climb of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. brings us to the summit of the *Banne-d'Ordenche* (4970 ft.), another fine point of view.

To MUROLS AND ST. NECTAIRE, $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $15\frac{1}{2}$ M.; carriage-road (brake from Le Mont-Dore to Issoire, p. 217). The road ascends to

the right of the post-office and skirts the Plateau de l'Angle, whence there is a magnificent view of the valley and the mountains already mentioned. As we round the Rocher de l'Angle we see before us the valley of Guéry. We next cross the steamlet which forms on the right, at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Le Mont-Dore, the *Cascade du Saut-du-Loup* and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. lower down the *Cascade de Queureuilh* (p. 231). The road turns to the left and, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, forks.

The road to the left leads to Clermont-Ferrand (comp. p. 228). Near the fork, to the left, by the side of a saw-mill, is the *Cascade du Rossignolet* (p. 231); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on, to the right of the road, the *Cascade du Pré-du-Barbier*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. thence, 5 M. from Le Mont-Dore, is the *Lac de Guéry* (p. 231).

The road to Murols and St. Nectaire crosses, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the fork, the *Col de Dyanne* or *de Diane* (4380 ft.), between the *Puy de la Tache* (5455 ft.), on the right, and the *Puy de la Croix-Morand* (4960 ft.), on the left. It descends, past the hamlet of *Dyanne* (4000 ft.), over a plateau, partly planted with pines, at the end of which we see Murols, its castle, and the *Lac Chambon*. To the right are the peaks of the Monts Dore. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Dyanne a road leads to the left, saving about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. and passing the hamlet of *Bressouilleile*.

10 M. *Chambon* (2925 ft.), a village on the *Couse*, which descends to the S.W. of the Monts Dore. *Besse* (p. 230) lies 6 M. from Chambon.

The *Couse* issues from the **Valley of Chaudesfour*, the upper part of which is extremely picturesque (*Hôt. de la Source-Sainte-Anne*). From it we can easily join the paths to the *Puy de Sancy* (p. 229), 4-5 M. from Chambon.

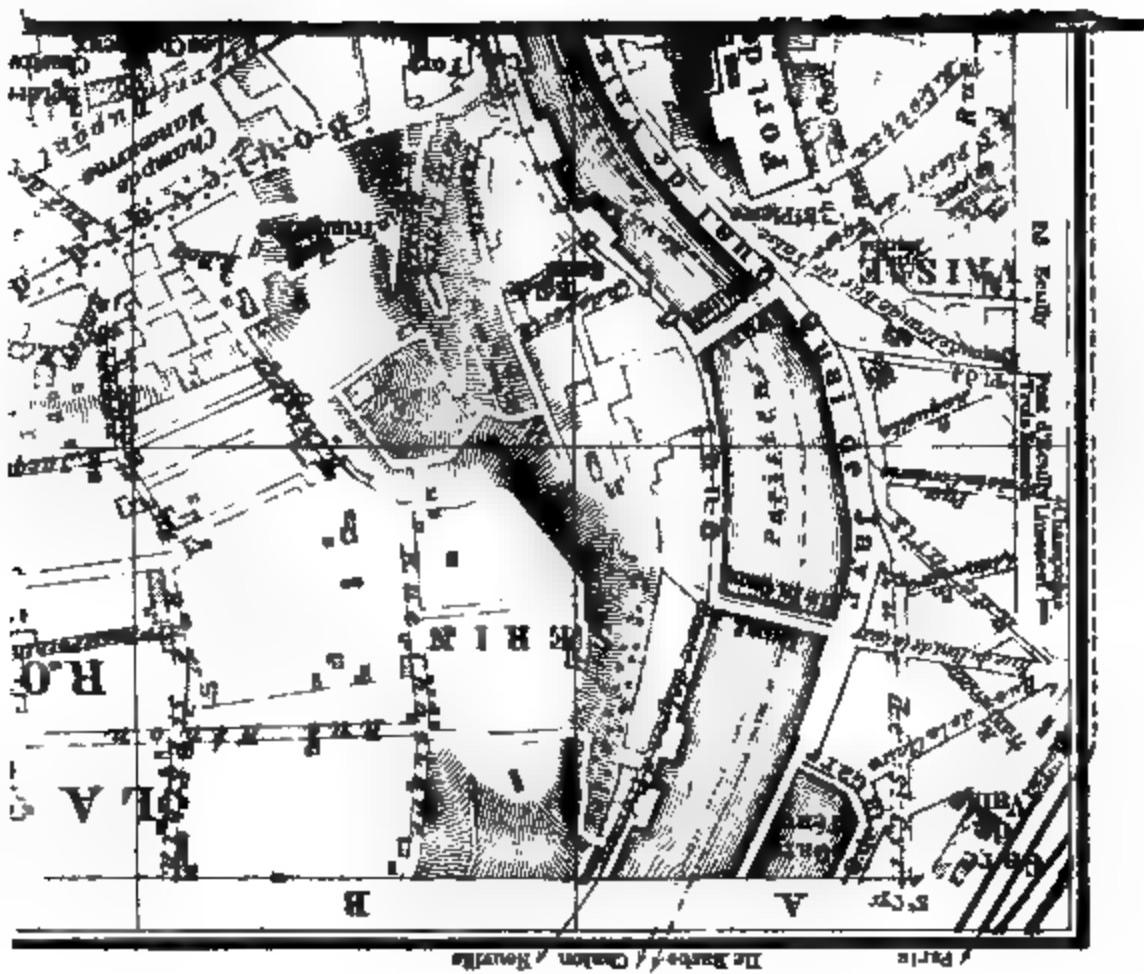
About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on the Murols road passes to the N. of the *Lac Chambon*, through which the *Couse* flows, and then skirts the base of the *Tartaret* (3155 ft.), a pine-clad volcanic cone.

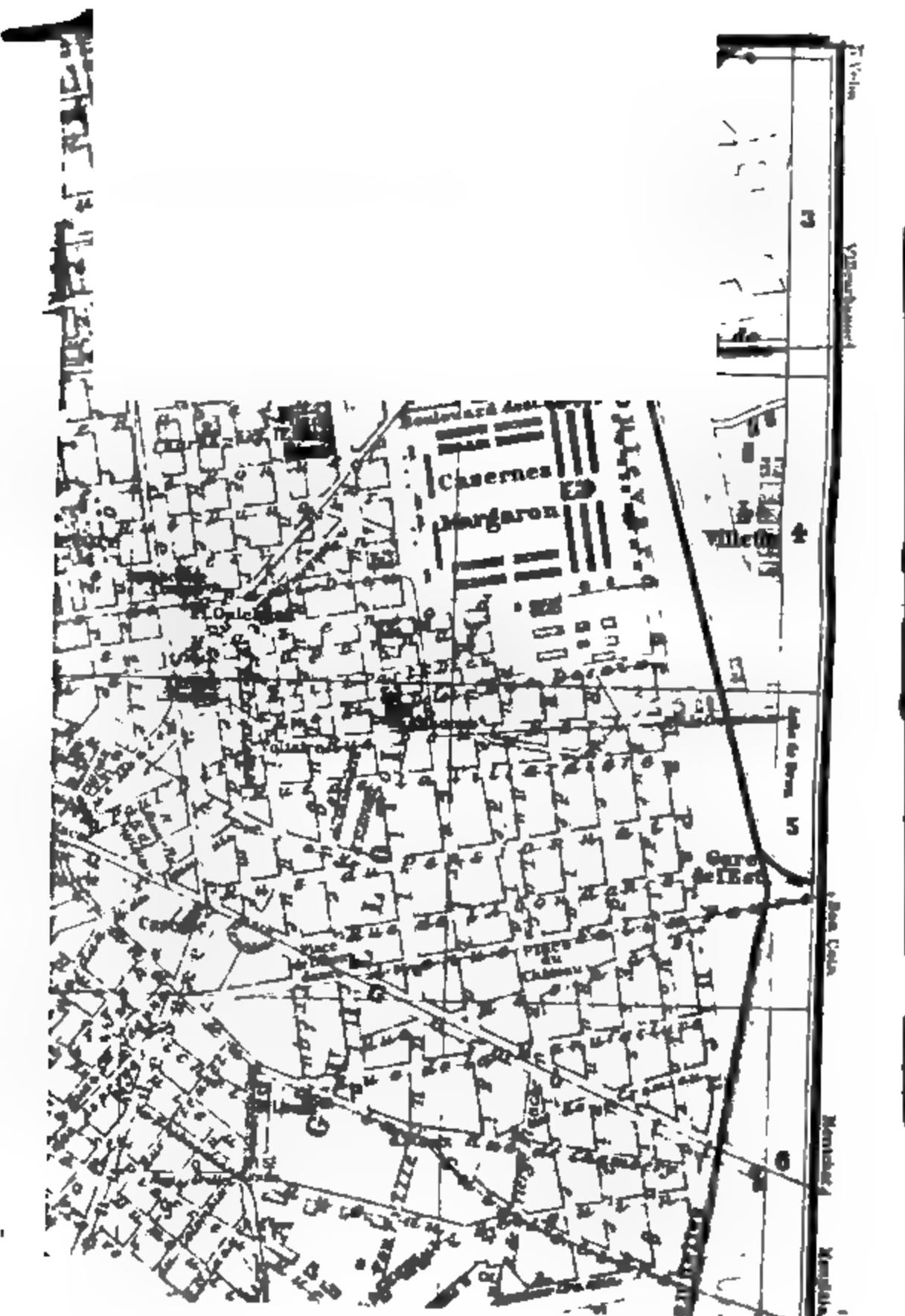
$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Murols** (*Hôtel Jollivet*, good), a village famous for its conspicuous **Castle*, of the 13-15th cent., once an extensive and splendid manor-house. The ruins are among the finest extant. One of its towers has been restored and commands a very fine view. The guide (in the village) expects a gratuity.

A road leads from Murols to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Besse* (p. 230) via *Besolles*, before which a road diverges to the left to *Le Cheix* (p. 216), and *St. Victor-la-Rivière*. — Diligence from Murols to *Coudes* (Clermont-Ferrand), see p. 216.

The road now turns to the N.E. and enters the valley of the *Fredet*.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Nectaire**, a village on the *Fredet*, consisting of St. NECTAIRE-LE-BAS (*Grand-Hôtel du Parc*; *des Thermes*; *de Paris*; *Boëtte-Mazuel*; *Madeuf*) and St. NECTAIRE-LE-HAUT (*Hôtel du Mont-Cornadore*; *de la Paix*; *de France*). St. Nectaire has about a dozen thermal mineral springs, and three thermal establishments: the *Bains Romains* and the *Bains Boëtte* in St. Nectaire-le-Bas, and the *Etablissement du Mont-Cornadore*, the most important, in St. Nectaire-le-Haut. The Romanesque *Church* (11-12th cent.) is interesting and has lately been restored.





Interesting walks may be taken in the *Gorge of the Fredet*, both above and below St. Nectaire. — To the S. of St. Nectaire-le-Bas rises the *Puy d'Eraigne* (2935 ft.; fine view). — About $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. in the opposite direction is the pretty **Cascade des Granges*, near the village of that name, on the Couse; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. are the stalactite *Grottes du Mont-Cornadore*. — To the N.W. rises the *Puy de Châteauneuf* (3065 ft.), with some shapeless ruins, and nine grottoes near the top resembling the *Grottes de Jonas* (p. 230). — From St. Nectaire to *Coudes* and to *Issoire* (Clermont-Ferrand), see p. 216.

35. Lyons.

Railway Stations. There are eight passenger stations in Lyons, without counting those of the 'Ficelles' (p. 234), but the central station and the only one of importance to visitors is the GARE DE PERRACHE (Pl. C, 6; *Buffet*). The others are the *Gare de Vaise* (Pl. A, 1), on the Paris and Dijon Line (R. 30); the *Gare de Genève* or *des Brotteaux* (Pl. G, 3), on the Geneva line (p. 247); the *Gare de St. Clair*, also on the Geneva line; the *Gare de la Croix-Rousse* or *des Dombes* (Pl. D, 2; Ficelle de Sathonay), for Trévoux (p. 246), Bourg, and beyond; *St. Paul* (Pl. C, 3), for the Montbrison line (p. 246); *St. Just* (Pl. C, 4; Ficelle de Fourvière), for the Mornant and Vaugneray line; *Gare de l'Est* (Pl. G, 5), for the St. Genix-d'Aoste line (p. 246). — For departures from Lyons, see p. 246. At the Perrache station the hotel-omnibuses meet the trains, but as a rule they are as expensive as cabs for a party even dearer.

Hotels. In the town: *GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. a; D, 3), Rue de la République 16, R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 8 fr.; *GR.-HÔT. DE L'EUROPE & MÉTROPOLE (Pl. d; D, 4), Rue Bellecour 1, R. 4-15, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr. — GR.-HÔT. BELLECOUR (Pl. e; D, 5), Place Bellecour 20, hôtel meublé, R. from 6, B. 2 fr. — *GR.-NOUVEL-HÔTEL (Pl. h; E, 4), Rue Grolée 11, R. 4-15, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., incl. wine; BAYARD (Pl. s; D, 4), Rue Président-Carnot 4, with good restaurant, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; DE ROME (Pl. p; C, D, 5), Rue du Peyrat 4, R. 3-7, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., incl. wine, good; GR.-HÔT. DES BEAUX-ARTS (Pl. f; D, 4), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 75, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr., incl. wine, well spoken of; GR.-HÔT. DES ÉTRANGERS (Pl. g; D, 4), Rue Stella 5, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr., incl. wine; GR.-HÔT. DU GLOBE (Pl. e; D, 4), Rue Gasparin 21, R. 3-6, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., incl. wine, very fair; HÔT. DES ARCHERS (Pl. o; D, 4), Rue des Archers 15, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., incl. wine; DE RUSSIE (Pl. m; D, 4), Rue Gasparin 6, R. 3-10, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., incl. wine; DE PARIS ET DU NORD (Pl. q; D, 3), Rue Platière 16.

Near the Gare de Perrache, but somewhat out of the way: *HÔT. TERMINUS, new, of the first class, R. 3-8 fr.; HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS ET DE L'AUTOMOBILISME (Pl. i; D, 6), Cours du Midi 27, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5 fr.; D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. j; C, 6), Place Carnot 22, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr., incl. wine; DE BORDEAUX ET DU PARC (Pl. k; C, 8), Cours du Midi, with restaurant, R. $3\frac{1}{4}$ -5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr., incl. wine, good; DE NICE (Pl. r; D, 6), Place Carnot 18, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., unpretending.

Restaurants. At the hotels; also, **Café Neuf*, Place Bellecour 7; **Deguin*, Rue Grenette 9; *Morateur*, Rue Gentil 12; *Baptiste*, *Farge*, Place des Cordeliers; **Café Madami* (p. 234; 1st floor), déj. or D. 5 fr. incl. wine; *Restaurant du Helder*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 98; *Café-Restaurant Bellecour*, in the hotel of that name (see above; ground-floor); *Martin*, Rue Childebert; *Rivier*, Place des Terreaux 1, all first-class; *Restaurant Universel*, Place des Terreaux 3; *Café de la Paix* (p. 234), déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; *Monnier*, Place Bellecour 31, D. 3 fr. incl. wine; *Michel*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 34. Many of the cafés and the large brasseries (p. 234) are also restaurants (déj. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.). — *Bouillons Gailleton*, Place de la République 42, Quai de la Pêcherie 1, and Place Ampère 7, less pretending.

Cafés. *Maison-Dorée*, *Café Morel*, *C. de la Paix*, *C. Neuf* (see p. 233), *C. Bellecour* (see p. 233), all in the Place Bellecour (music in the evening); *C. Maderni*, Rue de la République 19; *C. Riche*, Place de la République; *C. Anglais*, *C. du Dix-Neuvième Siècle*, Rue de la République 24 and 37; *C. de Madrid*, Place de la Comédie; *C. de Lyon*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 49.

Brasseries. *Brasserie du Tonneau*, Rue de la République 66, near the Place Bellecour; *Kléber*, Place de la Comédie 23; *Taverne du Coq d'Or*, *Taverne de Lyon*, Rue de la République 77 and 50; *Brasserie Georges*, Cours du Midi 28, near the Perrache station, with a branch opposite (Fritz); *Thomassin*, Rue Thomassin 32; *du Parc*, Boul. des Brotteaux and Cours Vitton 69.

Cabs. With seats for 2 persons, 1 fr. 50 c. per drive, 2 fr. per hour; with seats for 4 persons, $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; 50 c. extra between midnight and 6 a. m. — Luggage, 25 c. each trunk, 75 c. for 3 or more.

Electric Tramways. a. FROM THE PLACE BELLECOUR (Pl. D, 5). 1. To the *Gare de Vaise* (Pl. A, 1). 2. To the *Pont d'Ecully* and *Trois Renards* (beyond Pl. A, 2). 3. To the *Bon-Coin* (beyond Pl. G, 5). 4. To *Montchat* (beyond Pl. G, 6). 5. To *St. Fons* and to *Vénissieux* (beyond Pl. G, 8). — b. FROM THE PLACE DES CORDELIERS (Pl. D, E, 4). 6. To *Villeurbanne* (beyond Pl. G, 3). 7. To *La Croix-Luizet* and *Vaulx-en-Velin* (Pl. G, 2). 8. To *Cusset* (Pl. G, 5). 9. To *Bron* (Pl. G, 5). 10. To the *Sept-Chemins*, *Chassieux*, and *Genas* (Pl. C, 5). 11. To the Cemetery and *Monplaisir-la-Plaine* (Pl. G, 8), viâ *La Guillotière*. — c. FROM THE GARE DE PERRACHE (Pl. C, 6). 12. To *Les Brotteaux* (*Gare de Genève*; Pl. G, 3), viâ the centre of the town. 13. To the *Parc de la Tête-d'Or* (Pl. F, G, 1), by *La Guillotière* and *Les Brotteaux*. 14. To *La Croix-Rousse* (Pl. D, 1), by the centre of the town and *Les Chartreux*. 15. To *St. Clair* (Pl. E, 1), to the N., along the right bank of the Rhône. — d. FROM THE GARE ST. PAUL (Pl. C, 3). 16. To *Monplaisir* (Pl. G, 6). 17. To *Gerland* (Pl. E, 8). 18. From the *Place du Pont* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Gare de Vaise* (Pl. A, 1). — 19. From *Perrache* (Rue Casimir-Périer, Pl. C, 7) to the *Parc de la Tête-d'Or* (Pl. F, 2). 20. From the *Place de la Charité* (Pl. D, 5) to *Oullins* and *St. Genis-Laval*, to the S. (Pl. C, 8), by the right bank of the Rhône. — 21. From the *Archevêché* (Pl. C, 4) to *Monplaisir* (beyond Pl. G, 6). — 22. From the *Quai de la Pécherie* to *Collonges*, *Fontaines*, *Couzon*, and *Neuville-sur-Saône* (*Ile Barbe*; p. 246). — 23. From the *Pont Mouton* (Pl. A, 2) to *Ecully*, *Champagne*, *Limonest*, and *St. Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or*. — 24. From *St. Just* (Ficelle; Pl. B, 5) to *Francheville* (beyond Pl. A, 5). — 25. From the *Pont de Tilsitt* (Pl. C, 4) to *Ste. Foy* (Pl. A, 8). — 26. From *La Croix-Rousse* (Funiculaire du Pâque; Pl. D, 2) to *Caluire*, *Le Vernay*, *Les Marronniers* (Pl. D, 4). — Usual fares: 1st cl. 15 c.; 2nd cl. (outside) 10 c.; beyond the octroi-limits 5 c., 10 c., or more, extra; also correspondance-tickets.

Cable Tramways (known as *Ficelles*). 1. From the *Avenue du Doyenné* (Pl. C, 4) to *Fourvière* (opposite the basilica), every 5 min., fares 20 c., 15 c. — 2. From the *Avenue du Doyenné* (Pl. C, 4) to *St. Just* (Pl. B, 5). — 3. From the *Gare St. Paul* (Pl. C, 3) to *Fourvière* (to the N.W. of the basilica, p. 244), changing there into an electr. tram running to the cemetery of *Loyasse* (Pl. A, B, 4), every 8 min., fares to *Fourvières* 20 c., 10 c., to *Loyasse* 30 c., 15 c. — 4. From the *Rue Terme* (Pl. D, 3) to *La Croix-Rousse* (Pl. D, 2; p. 242) every 5 min., fare 10 c. This tramway joins the Bourg-Sathonay railway line. — 5. From the *Place Croix-Pâquet* (Pl. D, 2) to *La Croix-Rousse*.

Steamboats. — On the Saône: The *Mouches* ply between the *Pont du Midi* (Pl. C, 6), *Vaise* (Pl. A, 2; every 7 min.), and *St. Rambert* (*Ile-Barbe*, p. 246; every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.); fares 5, 10, 15 c.; on summer evenings pleasure trips from the *Pont de la Feuillée* (Pl. D, 3) and back. The *Parisiens* ply, in summer, between Lyons (*Quai St. Antoine*; Pl. D, 4) and *Collonges* (25, 50 c.); and proceed to *Chalon-sur-Saône* (p. 199) on Mon., Wed., and Frid. (8, 4 fr.). — On the Rhône: The *Gladiateur* plies from the *Quai de la Charité* (Pl. D, 6) to (11-12 hrs.) *Avignon* (p. 450) in summer (fares $11\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Post Office. The chief office is Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 96, at the corner of the Rue des Archers (Pl. D, 4). — **Telegraph Office**, open day

and night, Rue de la Barre 7. — *Telephone*, to Paris 1½ fr. per 3 min., Marseilles 1 fr., St. Etienne 40 c., and so on.

Theatres (closed in summer). *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. D, E, 3), Place de la Comédie (prices 75 c. to 7 fr.); *Théâtre des Célestins* (Pl. D, 4), Place des Célestins (60 c. to 4 fr.); *Nouveau Théâtre*, Cours Gambetta 33 (Pl. E-G, 5, 6). — **Cafés - Concerts**. *Casino - Kursaal* (Pl. D, 4), Rue de la République 79; *Concert de l'Horloge*, Cours Lafayette 137-141 (Pl. E-G, 4, 3); *Olympia*, at the N. end of the Rue de la Tête-d'Or (Pl. F, 2), in summer; *Palais de Glace* (Pl. F, 2), Boulevard du Nord (skating, casino). — **Théâtres de Guignol**, a kind of entertainment originating at Lyons, are to be found in the Passage de l'Argue (near the Place de la République, Pl. D, 4), and at Quai St. Antoine 30 (Pl. D, 4).

Baths. *Grands Bains*, Cours Vitton 37 (Pl. F, G, 2, 3); *Bains Bellecour*, Rue du Peyrat 12 (Pl. D, 5); *Hammam Lyonnais*, Rue du Plat 29; *du Rhône*, Quai de Retz and Quai de l'Hôpital (for women).

Bankers. *Banque de France* (Pl. D, 3), Rue de la République 14; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue de la République 18; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, Rue du Bât-d'Argent 9 (Pl. D, 3); *Société Générale*, Rue de la République 6.

Bookseller. *H. Georg*, Passage de l'Hôtel-Dieu 36-38.

University (p. 245), offices, Rue Cayenne 3. Special lectures for foreign students of French.

Tourist Agencies. *Lubin*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 76; *des Voyages Economiques*, same street 3.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Place Bellecour 19 (Pl. D, 5).

British Consul. *L. C. Liddell*, Quai de Retz 9 (Pl. E, 3; 9-10). — **American Consul**, *J. C. Covert*, Place Tolozan 18 (Pl. E, 3; 9-12); vice-consul, *Thos. N. Browne*.

English Church (Holy Trinity), Quai de l'Est 3 (Pl. E, 2); services at 10.30 and 3.30; chaplain, *Rev. H. Lister*, Rue Godefroy 19.

Chief Attractions (1 day). *Place Carnot* and *Place Bellecour* (p. 236), *Church of St. Martin-d'Ainay* (p. 236), *Notre-Dame de Fourvière* (p. 244), *Cathedral of St. Jean* (p. 243), *Hôtel de Ville* (p. 237), *Palais des Arts* (p. 238), *Musée Historique des Tissus* (p. 243), *Parc de la Tête-d'Or* (p. 245).

Lyons (550-1015 ft.), the ancient *Lugdunum*, formerly the capital of the *Lyonnais*, and now of the department of the *Rhone*, with 459,100 inhab., is the third city of France, and the second in industrial importance, silk being its great staple commodity. It is also a fortress of the first class, an archiepiscopal see, the headquarters of the 14th corps d'armée, and the seat of an university (since 1896). Its importance is due to its magnificent situation at the confluence of two navigable rivers, the *Rhone* and the *Saône*, flanked by 6 M. of fine quays, and on the slopes of hills which are crowned by fortifications.

Lyons was founded by the Greeks in B. C. 560, but its importance dates only from B. C. 43, when the consul L. Munatius Plancus commenced some considerable constructions under orders from the Roman Senate. Augustus made it the capital of Celtic Gaul and Claudius gave it the rank of Roman colony (see p. 240). The Roman town occupied the slope on the right bank of the *Saône*, now known as *Fourvière*, from the Latin *Forum Vetus*, constructed by Trajan. Christianity was first preached by St. Pothinus in the 2nd century. After the invasion of the barbarians, Lyons was abandoned by the emperors, and underwent many changes of masters, until it gave itself up to the King of France in 1273. It was again hardly tried by the Italian and Religious wars (1562). Attached to the ancient régime, Lyons revolted against the Convention, was besieged for two months in 1793, and condemned to demolition. To accomplish this as quickly as possible, Collot d'Herbois, the actor, made use of gunpowder and grape-shot, but fortunately was prevented by the fall of Robespierre from completing his work of destruction and carnage. Lyons rose again.

from its ruins under Napoleon I., and an unparalleled period of almost uninterrupted prosperity began, during which it has become one of the handsomest of modern cities. Lyons manufactures annually silk and other goods to the value of about 20,000,000£., and it is said that one-half of the world's supply of silk passes through its warehouses. Its breweries enjoy a considerable reputation. — Lyons was the birthplace of the Emperors Claudius, Caracalla, and Geta, of St. Irenæus, Sidonius Apollinaris, St. Ambrose, Philibert Delorme, Barrême, Coyzevox, Nicholas and Guillaume Coustou, Jussieu, Suchet, Ampère, Jacquard, Flandrin, Meissonier, and Puvis de Chavannes.

Lyons is divided by the Rhone and the Saône into three distinct parts: *viz.* the town proper, on the tongue of land between the two rivers, including the old suburb of *La Croix-Rousse* (p. 242) on the hill above; the quarter on the right bank of the Saône, including *Fourvière* and *Vaise*, and the quarter on the left bank of the Rhone, with *La Guillotière* (p. 245) and *Les Brotteaux* (p. 245).

The *Perrache* quarter, in which is the principal railway-station (Pl. C, 6), owes its name to the sculptor Perrache, who, about 1770, removed farther to the S. the confluence of the two rivers which formerly met to the E. of where the station now stands. In front of the station, extending from one river to the other, is the broad *Cours du Midi* (Pont du Midi, see p. 245).

The **Place Carnot** (Pl. C, D, 6), beyond the *Cours*, is embellished with a *Monument of the Republic* (1890). A bronze figure of the Republic, by Paynot, rises from a lofty pedestal surrounded by groups representing Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Thence we follow the Rue Victor Hugo, passing the Place Ampère (with a statue of the physicist Ampère; 1775-1836), to the centre of the town. Behind the Place Ampère is the —

***Church of St. Martin-d'Ainay** (Pl. C, 5), founded in the 6th cent., rebuilt in the Romanesque style in the 10th and 11th cent., and afterwards altered. The façade, which is ornamented with lozenge-shaped inlaid work, has three doorways with pointed arches, surmounted by a Romanesque story with windows and a square tower with four acroteria at the base of the spire. There is also a very low square central tower above the crossing, which is supported by four large ancient columns in the interior.

The nave and inner aisles are vaulted and supported by columns; the outer aisles were added in the 12th or 13th century. The apses are decorated with paintings of Christ and various saints on a gold ground, by Hipp. Flandrin, of Lyons (d. 1864). In the floor of the choir is a mosaic of the early 12th cent. (restored in 1899): the Consecration of the church by Pascal II. (1099-1118). The high-altar is modern. In the chapel of the Virgin, to the right, are a carved altar by Fabisch and a Virgin by Bonnassieux. The ancient chapel of Ste. Blandine has a crypt restored in 1896. At the beginning of the aisle on the left is a fine doorway belonging to the oldest church (6th cent.).

The **Place Bellecour** (Pl. D, 5), the fashionable promenade of the town, laid out in 1617, is embellished with an equestrian Statue of Louis XIV, by Lemot (1825). A military band plays here every afternoon or evening in fine weather (adm. to the enclosure, 50 c.-

1 fr.). The conspicuous building in the distance, on the height to the W., is the church of Fourvière (p. 244).

At No. 12 Rue Sala, near this Place, is the small *Musée de la Propagation de la Foi*, containing objects sent home by missionaries (open free daily, 9-11 and 1-4; on Sun. and holidays, 1-4). Catalogue.

On the S.E. side of the Place stands the *Hospice de la Charité* (Pl. D, 5; 1500 beds), founded by Kléberger, known as 'le bon Allemand', and erected in 1617.

At the N.E. corner of the Place begin two magnificent modern streets, the *Rue de la République*, leading to the Place de la Comédie, and the *Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, extending to the Place des Terreaux (see below).

To the left of the latter street, in the direction of the quay, is the *Théâtre des Célestins* (Pl. D, 4), rebuilt after a fire in 1880 by G. André and preceded by a fountain borne by caryatides. — A little to the left we reach the *Place des Jacobins* (Pl. D, 4), embellished in 1886 with a charming marble *Fountain, in the Renaissance style, by G. André, with statues of Delorme, Guill. Coustou, Audran, and Hippolyte Flandrin (all natives of Lyons), by Degeorge. — In the *Rue Mercière*, the *Rue de la Monnaie*, and other streets in this quarter are numerous interesting old houses (16-17th cent.).

The **Church of St. Nizier** (Pl. D, 3) is the ancient cathedral, rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., except the central portal, an addition of the 16th century. The modern statues on the W. front are by Fabisch and Bonnasio (Virgin). The spire of the S. tower is also modern. The interior contains some good modern works of art and stained-glass windows by Cl. Lavergne. The crypt under the choir dates from the 6th century.

The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville ends at the —

Place des Terreaux (Pl. D, 3), the most important in Lyons next to the Place Bellecour, constructed on the bed of an ancient Roman canal between the Rhône and the Saône whence heaps of mould ('terreaux') had to be removed.

It was here that in 1642 Cinq-Mars and De Thou were beheaded by Richelieu's orders on a charge of treason, and that in 1794 the guillotine was at work, until it was found to be too slow for the number of victims and grape-shot took its place.

The ***Fontaine Bartholdi**, erected here in 1892 and named after its sculptor (d. 1904), has a large leaden group representing the Rivers and the Springs on their way to the Ocean.

The ***Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. D, 3), on the E. side of this 'place', is a handsome edifice, built by Sim. Maupin of Lyons (1646-72), burnt in 1674, restored in 1702 by H. Mansard, and in 1853 by Desjardins. The façade is richly decorated with a modern equestrian statue of Henri IV by *Legendre-Héral*, and sculptures by *Fabisch*, *Bonnaire*, and *Bonnet*. Behind rises the singular clock-tower to the height of 130 ft. The front facing the Place de la Comédie (p. 242), rebuilt by Mansard, is more elegant and less pretentious. The in-

terior (10-2 and 2-4; gratuity) is also interesting. In the vestibule are colossal bronze statues of the Saône and Rhone, by N. and G. Coustou, formerly at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV in the Place Bellecour.

The Palais St. Pierre or des Arts (Pl. D, 3), on the S. side of the Place des Terreaux, is a huge building erected in 1659-80 and recently partly restored. It formerly belonged to the Dames Bénédictines, and their fine refectory has been preserved (see p. 239). In the centre is a pleasant public garden, formerly the cloisters. — The important Musées which the building contains, together with the School of Art, the Library (70,000 vols.; open on weekdays 10-3 & 6-9, closed on Sat. evenings), and the Cabinet of Engravings (numbering 30,000), comprise a *Gallery of Paintings*, a *Sculpture Gallery*, a *Collection of Inscriptions*, a *Natural History Collection*, and a *Collection of Antiquities*. The first four are open daily 9-11.30 & 1-4 or 5, the last on Thurs., Sun., and holidays at the same hours. Catalogue (1899), 1 fr.

GROUND FLOOR.

In the Vestibule are reliefs representing Strength and Law, by Dubois from the monument of Napoleon I., formerly in the Place Carnot (p. 238).

The Collection of Inscriptions (*Musée Epigraphique*), in the former cloisters, contains ancient inscriptions, fragments of sculpture, stelæ, sarcophagi, altars, vases, etc. Explanatory notices and translations are exhibited in frames on the opposite pillars. The collection of inscriptions, which all belong to the locality, is both in size and in importance the most valuable in France. — In the GARDEN are bronze statues by Viaty, Delhomme, Cugnot, Durat, Courist, Deschamps, Legendre - Héral, Delorme, and Chcel.

 Metres

Sculpture Gallery, on the other side of the garden. VESTIBULE. Ancient architectural fragments — Room 1 (to the right). Medieval and Renaissance sculptures, architectural ornaments, reliefs, statuary. From right to left 14. Madonna with the donor (from Auvergne; 16th cent.); 7 Noah, probably from the Moses Fountain at Dijon; 21. *Benedetto da Settignano*. Relief in stucco of the Madonna; 23. Venetian door-panel (15th cent.); 29. *Mino da Fiesole*, Bust of John the Baptist; 8. Statue of a kneeling abbot (15th cent.); 20. *Benedetto Antelami*, Bust of St. Peter; *26. *School of Donatello*, Boy with musical instrument, and angels (terracotta relief); 36. *Andrea della Robbia* (?), Relief of the Madonna. In the centre, *30. *Ant-*

Rossellino (?), Relief of the Madonna; 5. Tombstone of a woman (14th cent.). Also, 18. Votive relief, Christ with the Madonna and angels in a ship (14th cent.); 115. Medallion of the Baron de Montal (16th cent.); 17. Fountain, 18, 19. Chimney-pieces (16th cent.); 34. Lion from Venice (1490). — Room II. Ancient sarcophagi (No. 3 on the left, with a representation of the Triumph of Bacchus); cinerary urns; a Roman (not Greek) altar by the window, etc. — Room III. Sculptures, by *Foyatier*, *Truphème*, *Legendre-Héral*, *Delorme*, *Pradier*, *Viéty*, *Coriot*, *Schoenewerk*, *Barye*, etc. — Room IV (*Musée des Bustes*, to the left of the vestibule), is the original *Refectory* of the Dames de St. Pierre, remarkable for the lifesize reliefs by *Sim. Guillaume* and the paintings on the walls and ceiling by *P. L. Cretey*, all of the 17th century. It contains two ancient mosaics, and busts (chiefly modern) of distinguished natives of Lyons. In a glass case are painted plaster figures by *J. Carriès*. — The small door at the end, to the left, leads to staircase E (see Plan), ascending to the picture-gallery (see below).

FIRST FLOOR.

The *Picture Gallery (*Musée de Peinture*) was founded by Napoleon I. The French School of the 19th cent. is well represented, and the Netherlandish collection includes a few important works, the chief being two by Rubens (p. 241); the most outstanding Italian picture is the Perugino (p. 241). — Rooms I-IV (to the left) have Roman mosaics on the floor and contain pictures by Lyons artists. R. I. A. *Villon*, 670. *Ape with a concertina*, 671. *Landscape*, 672. *Still-life*; 410. *Appian*, *Landscape*. — R. II. To the left, 593. *Meissonier*, Portrait of Paul Chenavard, the painter; *Puvis de Chavannes*, *625 a. *Princess Cantacuzène*, the artist's wife (1883), *621. *Autumn*; 620. *Ponthus-Cinier*, *Wood-cutters*. — R. III. To the left, 513. *Hipp. Flandrin*, *Dante in Hell*; 643. *Saint-Jean*, *Offering to the Virgin*; 514. *Paul Flandrin*, *Brothers of mercy*; 642. *Saint-Jean*, *Emblems of the Eucharist*; 554. *Guindrand*, *Landscape*. — R. IV. Modern pictures continued. — We retrace our steps to the first room and, passing the staircase, turn to the right into the —

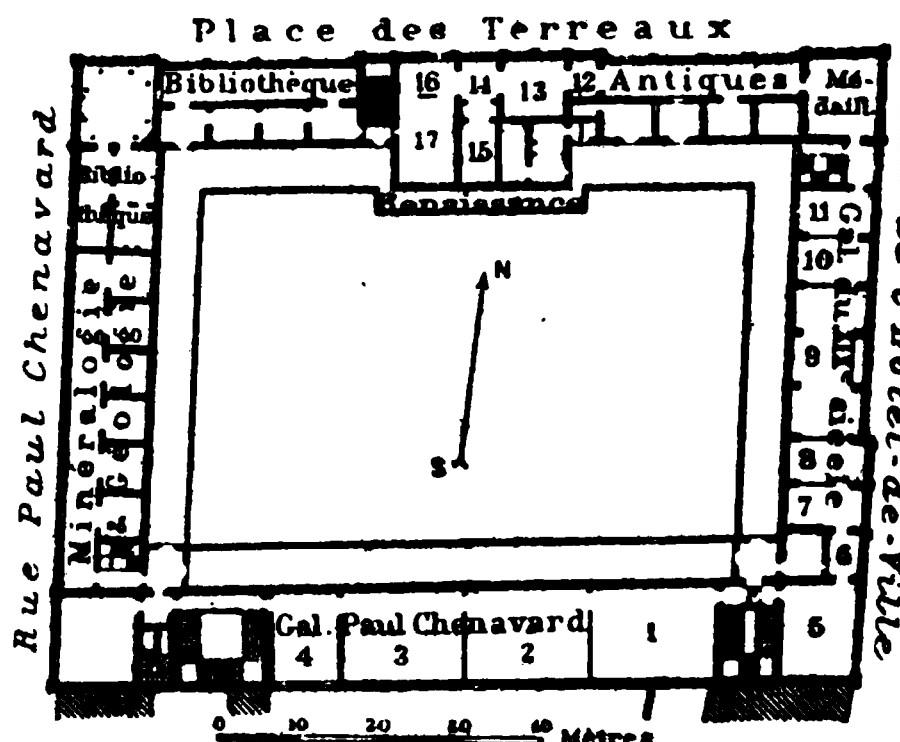
Rooms on the E. side. Room V. To the right, 652. *N. Sicard*, On the Pont de la Guillotière (p. 245); 414. *Bail*, The village-band of Bois-le-Roi; 658. *Stengelin*, *Landscape*. — Room VII. Plaster casts of some of the sculptures of the Parthenon and of the doors of the Baptistry at Florence. — Room VIII. Paintings by *Seignemartin* (1848-1875) of Lyons. — Room IX. To the right, 326. *J. P. Laurens*, *Hostages*; 329. *J. Lefebvre*, *Nymph and Bacchus*; no number, *A. Maignan*, *The box*; no numbers, *Monet*, *Sea-piece*, *Renoir*, *Mandoline-player*, *A. Sisley*, *Landscape* (1878); *263. *Cazin*, After the day's work (1880); 286. *Detaille*, Episode in the battles at Champigny in Dec. 1870. In the middle are an antique mosaic (circus) and a bronze (The shadow) by *A. Rodin*. — Room X. 384. *Raffaelli*, The brass-foundry - 315. *Henner*, Dead Christ; no number, *J. Blanche*, *Portrait*; *Fantin-Latour*, *Portraits*. — Room XI (Bernard Collection). To the left, 388. *A. Töpffer*, Restoration of public worship after the Revolution; 37. *Piazzetta*, Cream-eaters; 172. *J. van Ruysdael*, *Landscape*; 271. *Dagnan-Bouveret*, Wedding-party at the photographer's.

*Museum of Antiquities. This adjoins the preceding museum and has a separate staircase in the cloisters, to the left of the entrance. The bronzes are especially noteworthy. — SALLE DES MEDAILLES. Medals, coins; 7. Small marble frieze representing suovetaurilia (sacrifices of a pig, sheep, and ox); masks, fragments of statues; *Bronze statue (The orator), found in fragments in 1897 at Coligny. — SALLE DES ANTIQUES. *Terracottas from Tanagra and Asia Minor, incl. a statuette of Artemis (copy of a marble statue in Munich); to the left, an Isis from Cumæ. The cabinets on the side-wall contain glass, vases (incl. some lekythi with a white ground), bronze statuettes, and fragments of bronze utensils. In the middle, Case 1. Silver articles; Case 2. Greek vases; Case 3. Gold ornaments and cameos; Case 4. Bronze cists from Palestrina and a mirror from Corinth, above (No. 52), Bronze statuette of Fortuna; Case 5. Gold ornaments, some of which were found on the hill of Four-

vière (p. 235); Case 6. Bronze statuettes (*Victory) and bronze utensils. In Table-case 7, No. 70. Portable brasier (foculus), from Vienne; 59. Bronze head of Juno with the donor's inscription; 49. Bronze statue of Jupiter. By the windows to the right, 67, 68. Bronze heads of Domitian and Vespasian. In the cabinets on the window-wall, Gallo-Roman objects in bronze, utensils of bone, and a small Egyptian collection. Under glass (No. 1), Archaic *Statue of Venus with a dove on her hand (middle of the 8th cent. B. C.). — A small room to the left contains utensils, mosaics, and (No. 12) the *Claudian Bronze Tablets, found at Lyons in 1528, and bearing a large part of the speech (quoted by Tacitus, Ann. XXI, 24) pronounced in the Roman Senate by the Emperor Claudius in favour of granting the Gauls the right of sending representatives to the Roman Senate; in the middle, Fragments of a *Gallic Calendar* engraved on a thin bronze tablet, found in 1897 at Coligny; objects discovered in a necropolis near the Place de Trion at Lyons. — In the next room begins the —

*Collection of Medieval and Renaissance Objects. — Room XII. To the right, talian bronzes (16th cent.); French reliefs, medallions, bronzes of the 15-17th cent. (57. St. Martin on horseback, 15th cent.); objects in wrought iron; to the left, Venetian and Oriental glass, incl. an Arabian mosque lamp (14th cent.). — Room XIII.

Among the excellent enamels: 191. Book-cover, with Christ in the attitude of blessing (18th cent.); 197. Small censer with an Annunciation (Sienese work of the 14th cent.); 199. Cup with transparent enamel ornamentation, by Picinus of Siena (15th cent.); then Limoges work incl. No. 232. Triptych with 27 plaques;



church utensils; Oriental weapons (14-17th cent.). — Room XIV. *180-185. Swiss stained-glass of the 18th cent.; 85. Gothic candelabrum; 18th cent. furniture. — Room XV (to the left). Wood-carvings, including, 40. Reclining figure of a woman (Spanish work of the end of the 16th cent.); 38. Altar-frontal with the Last Judgment, with well preserved painting (German work; 16th cent.). — Room XVI. Furniture; 85. Panelling from Gaillon castle; 90, 91, 96. Carved doors and table (Lyons work; 16th cent.); ivory reliefs (8th and 14-16th cent.). *22, 23. Annunciation (from Pisa; 14th cent.). — Room XVII. Japanese, Oriental, Dutch, Italian, and French porcelain and pottery, including two large bowls of Paliassy ware.

Adjoining is the Library (comp. p. 238).

The MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY is on the other side of the main staircase, on the first and second floors. The first floor is devoted to mineralogy and geology, the second to zoology, anthropology, and palaeontology. — The botanical collections are in the Parc de la Tête-d'Or (see p. 248).

SECOND FLOOR.

Picture Gallery (continued). — At the top of the staircase are *Paintings by *Puvis de Chavannes*: Sacred Grove of the Muses, Antique and Christian Enthusiasm for Art, the Rhône, the Saône.

GREAT GALLERY (Old Masters), to the left of the staircase. From right to left: 220-223. *Early German School* (15th cent.), Scenes from the life of Christ (on panel); 28. *L. Giordano*, Rinaldo and Armida; 80. *Domenichino*, Angelica and Medoro; *15. *Ant. Canale*, View of Venice; 34. *Palma Vecchio* (?), Portrait; 13. *Carlo Caltari*, Queen Catherine Cornaro of Cyprus entering Venice; 171. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall; 187, 198. *Corn. van der Voort*, Portraits; 190. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 7. *Guercino*, Circumcision; 97. *Corn. Janssens van Ceulen*, Portrait; 115. *J. van Goyen*, Peasant's hut on the shore; 98. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Discovery of the bodies of SS. Gervasius and Protasius; 127. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers; 170. *J. van Ruysdael*, Woodland stream; 200. *Jan. Weenix*, Flowers; 99. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Easter-supper; 136. *Sal. Koninck*, Sacrifice of Manoah (more probably young Tobias and his wife); *153. *Jan van Noordt*, Young cavalier; 113. *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape; 103. *De Crayer*, St. Jerome. — 84. *F. Bol*, 144. *Van Mierevelt*, Portraits; 130. *Jac. Jordaens*, Visitation; *166. *Rubens*, SS. Francis and Dominic preserving the world from the wrath of Christ, who is armed with a thunderbolt like an antique Jupiter (from the former Dominican church in Antwerp; ca. 1618-20); 143. *Van Mierevelt*, 189. *Terburg*, Portraits; 158. *J. van Oost*, Young man receiving a letter; 181. *Jac. Jordaens*, Adoration of the shepherds. — 123. *Van der Heist*, Portrait; 132. *Jordaens*, Mercury and Argus; 128. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers; 112. *Pieter Dubordien* (not *G. van den Eeckhout*), Portrait (1636); 120. *J. D. de Heem* (?), Fruit; 159. *Paul Potter*, Cattle (1646); 101. *J. B. de Champaigne*, Adoration of the shepherds; 121. *J. D. de Heem*, Fruit; 185. *S. de Vos*, Portrait of himself (study); 188. *Dutch School* (not *Terburg*). The message; *167. *Rubens*, Adoration of the Magi (ca. 1618); 187. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Liberation of St. Peter; 109. *A. van Dyck*, Study of heads; 77. *Berck-Heyde*, The Groote Markt at Haarlem; 116. *J. van Hagen*, Forest-scene; 179. *Fr. Snyders*, Dead game; no number, *Franc. Goya*, Baptism; 68. *Al. Cano*, Descent from the Cross; 70. *Ribera*, Saint in ecstasy; *58. *Perugino*, The Ascension, one of the master's finest works, painted about 1495 for San Pietro in Perugia, carried off by the French, and presented to the town in 1816 by Pius VII. 'in attestato del suo affetto e della grata sua rimembranza per la città di Lione' (the other parts of the large altar-piece to which it belonged are now in Paris, Rouen, Nantes, etc.); *59. *Perugino*, 88. *Herculanus and James the Greater*, painted about 1502 for Sant' Agostino in Perugia (see p. 367); 44. *Tintoretto*, Madonna and Child with saints; 55. *Andrea del Sarto*, Abraham's sacrifice (copy of the Dresden picture); 11. *Paolo Veronese*, Bathsheba; 45. *Jac. Tintoretto*, Danaë; 10. *P. Veronese*, Finding of Moses; 22. *Ag. Carracci* (or *Luca Giordana*?), A canon; 399. *French School* (16th cent.), *Guillaume de Montmorency*; 24. *Lor. Costa*, Holy Family; 207. *Early German School*, Descent from the Cross. — 232. *Gerard David* (?), Tree of Jesse; 108. Copy (end of the 16th cent.) with variations of *Dürer*'s 'Rosenkranzfest' (painted in 1506 at Venice, now in Prague), the Virgin and Child distributing rosaries, with Emp. Maximilian and St. Catherine (in the original Pope Julius II.) kneeling (behind on the right are *Dürer* and his friend *Pirkheimer*; Napoleon carried off the picture from Vienna); 231. *School of Jan van Mabuse* (?), Virgin and Child; 64. *Ferrarese School* (16th cent.), St. Jerome; 229, 230. *Burgundian School* (15th cent.), Death and Coronation of the Virgin.

Rooms opposite the staircase (French Masters). To the right of the vestibule is a room with etchings, prints, drawings, and pastels (103 & 104 attributed to *M. Q. de la Tour*). — Then a room on the left chiefly containing flower-pieces by *Monnoyer*, *Van Spaendonck*, *Tournier*, etc.; 260. *Courbet*, Portrait of the painter Paul Chenavard. — Farther on is the **GREAT GALLERY**: from right to left, 280. *Desportes*, Animals and fruit; 375. *Rigaud*, Portrait. — *282. *Desportes*, Animals and fruit; 385a. *S. Vouet*, Portrait of himself; 389. *Nic. Mignard*, Portrait of himself; 117. *S. Vouet* (?; not.

Frans Hals), The painter Jacques Stella of Lyons; 283. *Desportes*, Boar-hunt; 250. *Lebrun*, Clemency of Louis XIV; 349. *Le Nain*, Portrait; 395. *S. Vouet*, Crucifixion; 254. *Charlet*, Retreat of the French from Russia; 273. *David*, Market-woman; *363. *Prudhon*, Madame Antony and her children; 337. *Marilhat*, Edge of a forest; 320. *Jouvenet*, Expulsion of the money-changers; 262. *Courbet*, Lovers; *Delacroix*, 276. *Odalisque*, 274. Death of Marcus Aurelius; *Courbet*, 259. Winter landscape, 261. The wave. — 313. *Guillaumet*, Evening-prayer in the Sahara. — 300. *Gérard*, Madame de Staël as Corinna; no number, *Manet*, Portrait; no number, *Daubigny*, Landscape; 258, *257. *Corot*, Landscapes; 321. *Jouvenet*, Mary Magdalen at the feet of Jesus; *272. *Daubigny*, Sea-piece; no number, *Diaz*, Landscape; no number, *Couture*, Repentant Magdalen; 294. *Français*, Landscape; 373. *Riesener*, Toilet of Venus; *306. *Greuze*, The charitable woman; 376. *Rigaud*, Pierre Drevet, the engraver; 298. *Cl. Lorrain*, Sea-piece; *325. *Largillière*, Jean Thierry, the sculptor; 381. *Le Sueur*, Martyrdom of Sts. Gervasius and Protasius; 285. *Desportes*, Still-life.

The *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. D, 3), in the Rue Paul-Chenavard, beside the Palais des Arts, dates from the 17th cent., with the exception of a Romanesque portal of the 9th.

A short distance to the N.W. of the Place des Terreaux is the PLACE SATHONAY (Pl. D, 3), embellished with a bronze statue of *Sergeant Blandan* (d. at Algiers in 1842). — A little farther on is the former *Jardin des Plantes*, now a square, with a large monument to *Aug. Burdeau* (1851-94), the politician, by Boucher (1903), and to the right are the *Gares de la Croix-Rousse* (pp. 233, 234). — The uninteresting quarter of *La Croix-Rousse*, on the hill to the N. of the town, is chiefly inhabited by workmen in the silk-factories, who are popularly known as *Canuts*. The Boul. de la Croix-Rousse ascends to the left, passing near the *Jardin des Chartreux* (Pl. B, 2), with the monument of *Pierre Dupont* (1821-70), the 'chansonnier', by Suchetet (1899). Farther on, in the Place de la Croix-Rousse, is a bronze statue, by Foyatier, of *Jacquard* (1752-1834), inventor of the Jacquard loom.

To the E. of the Hôtel de Ville is the small *Place de la Comédie*, in front of the *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. E, 3), with arcades occupied by shops. A little farther on, on the right bank of the Rhone, is the Place Tolozan, embellished in 1858 with a bronze statue, by Dumont, of *Marshal Suchet* (1772-1826). Close by, Place de la Croix-Pâquet (Pl. D, 2), is one of the 'ficolles' of La Croix-Rousse (p. 234). Farther on, in the Place St-Clair (Pl. E, 2), is a bronze monument of *J. Soualary* (1815-91), the poet, by Suchetet (1895).

We now enter the *Rue de la République* (Pl. D, 4, 3), which runs parallel with the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, from the Place de la Comédie to the Place Bellecour (p. 236). Between it and the Rhone, to the left, is the *Lycée Ampère* (Pl. E, 3), containing the *Municipal Library* (about 150,000 vols. and 2250 MSS.; open on week-days 10-6, in winter 12-5; entr., Rue Gentil 7).

The *Palais de la Bourse et du Commerce* (Pl. D, 3, 4) is a striking Renaissance edifice, built in 1853-60 by *Dardel*. The square central court, in which members of the Bourse meet for business (11-12.30), is enclosed by two-storied colonnades. The painted ceiling is supported by 24 wooden caryatides, by *Bonnet*. The statues of the Elements and the Seasons under the arcades are by *Bonnassieux*, *Fabisch*, and *Roubaux*; those of the Present, Past, and Future on the clock are by *Bonnassieux*. — It was on leaving this Palais that President Carnot was assassinated in 1894.

On the second floor is the *Musée Historique des Tissus, open to the public on Sun., Thurs., and holidays from 11 to 4, and to strangers on other days also (fee). The entrance is in the N. façade, in the Place de la Bourse. The museum, which has a special library, occupies 16 rooms or galleries, with specimens, models, etc., illustrative of the art of weaving in all countries and at all periods from antiquity to the present day. The room illustrating the Lyons silk-industry during the 19th century is particularly interesting.

The second façade of the Bourse fronts the Place des Cordeliers, in which rises the *Church of St. Bonaventura* (Pl. D, E, 4), of the 15th cent., with finely coloured windows, by Steinheil, Thibaud. Lorin, etc. — Behind the church passes the Rue du Président-Carnot, running from the Pont Lafayette (p. 245) to join the Rue de la République at the *Place de la République* (Pl. D, 4). In this Place is a **Monument to President Carnot**, by Naudin and Gauquie (1900).

To the left, on the Rhône, rises the huge *Hôtel Dieu* or *Hospital* (Pl. D, E, 5, 4), originally founded in the 6th century. The present façade was designed by Soufflot. Above the portal are statues of King Childebert and his queen.

From the Place Bellecour (p. 236) the Rue Bellecour leads to the N.W. to the *Pont de Tilsitt* (Pl. C, D, 4), which crosses the Saône at the foot of the hill of Fourvière. Beyond the bridge, at the end of the Avenue de l'Archevêché, is the unpretending *Gare de l'Archevêché*, for the *Ficelles of Fourvière* and *St. Just* (see p. 234). The church on the right is the Cathedral.

The ***Cathedral of St. Jean** (Pl. C, 4), at the foot of the Fourvière hill, dates from the 12-15th centuries. The façade (14th cent.) has three doorways, the statues of which have been destroyed; above these are a gallery, a Flamboyant rose-window, and two towers without spires completed at the end of the 15th century. There are two other towers at the ends of the transepts. The most remarkable part of the interior is the choir, the oldest part, the arches and windows of which present a combination of the Romanesque and Gothic styles. The former is found also in the transepts.

The *Nave* is remarkable for its purity and elegance of outline, though the W. bays belong to the 15th cent. and differ somewhat from the rest, which are of the 14th. The windows, as well as those in the choir, contain magnificent glass of the 13th and 14th cent., and also fine modern glass. On the right is seen first a long low chapel belonging to the Manécanterie. Next is the **Chapel of St. Louis* or the *Bourbon Chapel*, a magnificent work of the 15th cent., due to Cardinal de Bourbon and his brother Pierre, son-in-law of Louis XI. Among the works of art must be mentioned the modern marble statues of St. John and St. Stephen, and the archbishop's stall, also modern, after Bossan, in the choir; an astronomical clock of the 16-17th cent. (restored in 1894) in the left transept, which should be seen at 12, 1, or 2 o'clock; a 16th cent. altarpiece, in the 5th chapel on the left; and a modern marble pulpit after Chenavard, in the nave. The two processional crosses at the ends of the high-altar have remained there since 1274, the date of the second Ecumenical Council of Lyons (the first having been held in 1245), as a sign of the union of the Greek and Latin Churches, an object which was only partially attained by the Council.

The **Manécanterie* or Choristers' Building (Lat., *mane cantare*, to sing in the morning), to the right of the W. front of the cathedral, has a curious façade of the 12th cent. with inlaid work and arcading. It has unfortunately been mutilated and badly restored.

The Rue St. Jean, leading to the N. to the Palais de Justice (p. 245), and other streets in this vicinity, contain a number of interesting old houses.

If we take a train to the Fourvière from the Gare de l'Archevêché (p. 243) we save time and avoid a fatiguing ascent (for other routes, see p. 245). The *Fourvière Hill* (see p. 235), which is bounded on the N. and E. by the Saône, is formed by a spur of granite on which a moraine has been deposited to a depth of 120 ft.

The Church of *Notre-Dame de Fourvière* (Pl. C, 4), although heavy and of doubtful taste, is remarkable for its originality, and presents a massive appearance when viewed from a distance. The style is a modernized Byzantine, by *Bossan* (d. 1888). The church, begun in consequence of a vow made by the clergy of Lyons during the war of 1870-71, was consecrated in 1896. The apse, on the side towards the town, with a semicircular gallery (from which a blessing is pronounced upon the town annually on Sept. 8th), is flanked by octagonal towers, each terminating in a sort of crown. Instead of buttresses there are four square half-towers, and on each side of the W. front are towers as at the apse. The façade also has a rich portico with four granite monolithic columns, 27 ft. high, supporting a pediment with sculptures, by *Dufraîne*, relating to the plague of 1643 and the war of 1870. An opening in the platform leads direct to the crypt, dedicated to St. Joseph, which extends below the whole building and is decorated with mosaics. The **Interior*, which has bluish-grey marble columns in the nave and red marble columns in the choir, is gorgeously decorated with mosaics, painting, and gilding.

We may ascend the N.E. tower (160 ft. high; 316 steps) to the left of the choir, where there is a disk indicating the chief objects in view (50 c. each person). In clear weather the **PANORAMA* is superb, extending over more than 120 M. and embracing, besides the whole town and its environs, to the E. the Alps as far as Mont Blanc, 96 M. distant as the crow flies, in the direction of the right-hand corner of the Place Bellecour, to the S.E. the Alps of Dauphiné, to the S. the Cévennes, and to the W. the mountains of Auvergne.

The *Chapelle de Notre-Dame de Fourvière*, to the right of the new church, is a building of the 18th cent., much frequented by pilgrims. It contains a black image of the Virgin, and its walls are entirely covered with votive offerings. From the top of the tower (25 c.) there is a fine view.

At the end of the Rue du Juge-de-Paix (Pl. B, 4) are some remains of a *Roman Aqueduct*; and in the Place de Choulans (Pl. B, 5) are five *Roman Tombs* (1st cent. A. D.), which were discovered on the site of the St. Just station. — To the W. of the hill is the Cemetery of *Loyasse* (Pl. B, 4); to the S. the *Grand Séminaire*.

The shortest descent from *Notre-Dame de Fourvière* is by the *Passage du Rosaire* (5 c.), a winding and shady path bordered by 15 small monuments after Bossan with coloured high-reliefs by Fabisch, representing the mysteries of the Rosary. The path brings us out into the carriage-road, the 'Montée St. Barthélemy', on the other side of which a flight of 242 steps (the 'Montée des Chazeaux') descends to the Rue de la Bombarde, near the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 4), a heavy building of 1835.

The *Montée des Anges*, to the left (N.) of the church of Fourvière, leads past the *Tour Métallique* (Pl. C, 4), a miniature of the Tour Eiffel, 280 ft. in height (lift, 1 fr.; view, see p. 244), to the 'Montée des Carmes', by which we may descend to the *Pont de la Feuillée* (Pl. D, 3) and the Place des Terreaux.

Turning to the E. at the Place Bellecour (p. 236), we reach the right bank of the *Rhone*, which presents an imposing view with its broad quays and busy bridges. The nearest of the latter is the *Pont de la Guillotière* (Pl. E, 5), one of the oldest in Lyons, dating back to the 13th century. It leads to the *Place Raspail*, with busts of *Raspail*, the democratic leader, and *Capt. Ed. Thiers*, who distinguished himself at Belfort in 1870-71. — Lower down is the *Pont du Midi* (Pl. D, 6), rebuilt in 1888-91. On the left bank, between these bridges, in the uninteresting quarter of *La Guillotière*, are the *Faculté de Médecine et de Pharmacie* (Pl. E, 6), the new *Faculté de Droit*, and the *Ecole de Santé Militaire*.

The *Pont de l'Hôtel-Dieu* leads to the quarter of the left bank above *La Guillotière*. The *Préfecture* (Pl. E, 4), in the *Cours de la Liberté*, near the bridge, is a large and handsome Renaissance building, erected in 1880-90 from designs by *A. Louvier*.

A little higher up, on the *Quai de la Guillotière*, is a handsome *Protestant Church* (Pl. E, 4), in the Romanesque style, by *G. André*. Adjacent is a small square with a *Statue of Bern. de Jussieu* (1699-1777), the botanist, by *P. Aubert* (1892). Above the fine *Pont Lafayette* (Pl. E, 4), rebuilt in 1888-90, on the left bank, is the fashionable quarter of *Les Brotteaux*, among the handsome edifices of which may be mentioned the *Church of St. Pothinus* (Pl. F, 3), the *Monument* (Pl. F, 3) to the victims of the siege of 1793, and the unfinished *Church of the Redemption* (Pl. E, F, 2).

The handsome *Pont Morand*, farther up, leads to the *Place Morand*, embellished with a graceful fountain after *Desjardins*, by *Bonnet*.

The circular space in front of the entrance to the *Parc de la Tête-d'Or* (Pl. E, 1) is embellished with the *Monument des Légions du Rhône*, erected in memory of 1870-71. The sculptures are by *Pagny* (1887), the general design by *Coquet*.

The **Parc de la Tête-d'Or* (Pl. F, G, 1, 2; tramway, p. 234), a fine park of 280 acres, including a lake, dates from 1856 and occupies a site once covered with marshes, but now protected from

the destructive floods of the Rhône by an immense dike. On the E. bank of the lake stands a chalet-restaurant (Pl. H, 1). The portion of the park farthest from the river has been formed into *Zoological* and *Botanical Gardens*. The hothouses (open 1-6, in winter 1-4) contain fine collections of orchids, palms, and other exotics. The *Conservatoire Botanique*, containing the botanical collections of the Museum (p. 240), is open daily, except Sun., 8-12 and 2-6. The railway to Geneva skirts the E. side of the park.

Environs. An agreeable excursion may be made by railway (p. 202), tramway (No. 22; p. 234), or, better still, by steamer on the Saône, to the (3½ M.) *Ile Barbe* (p. 202), on which are some remains of a convent and castle of the 11-15th centuries. Fêtes ('Vogues') are celebrated here on Easter Monday and Whit-Monday. The island is connected by a bridge with *St. Rambert*, on the right bank, which has a Romanesque church, recently restored.

Another interesting excursion may be made to the *Mont d'Or*, 4½ M. to the N., with its three principal summits, *Mont Ceindre* (1530 ft.), *Mont Houx* or *Mont Thou* (2005 ft.), and *Mont Verdun* (2050 ft.), commanding fine views. The last two summits are, however, occupied by fortifications and inaccessible to the public. A tramway (p. 234; fares 50, 25 c.) plies every 20 min. from the *Pont Mouton* (Pl. A, 2) to *St. Cyr - au - Mont - d'Or*. Thence *Mont Ceindre* (restaurant on the top) may be ascended in 40 minutes. We may return via *Poleymieux* (Restaurant *Peytel*) and *St. Germain - au - Mont - d'Or* (p. 202; fine views), or via *Limonest* (tramway, p. 234), or via *Couzon* (tramway, p. 234).

From Lyons to *Dijon* (and Paris), see R. 30; to *Avignon*, R. 65; to *Nîmes*, R. 63; to *Aix - les - Bains* and *Chambéry*, R. 48; to *Grenoble*, R. 55; to *Clermont-Ferrand* and *Bordeaux*, R. 36.

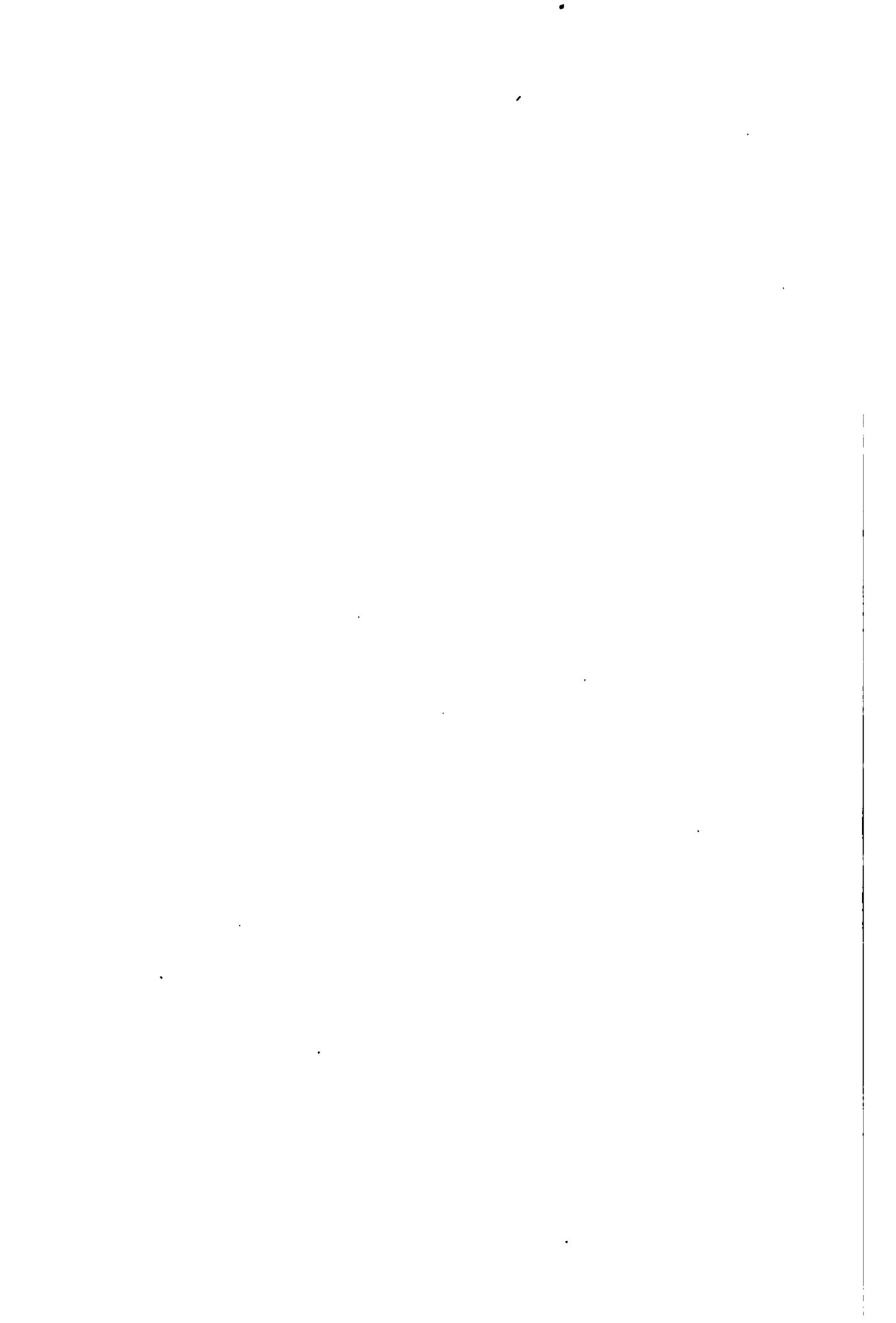
FROM LYONS TO MONTRISON, 49 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). — The train starts from the *Gare St. Paul* (Pl. C, 3). — 5½ M. *Charbonnières* (*Buffet; Grand-Hôtel et Cercle Moderne*, déj. or D. 4 fr.; *des Bains; du Cheval-Blanc; de la Jeune-France*), a picturesquely situated village with a cold chalybeate spring and a casino, much frequented by the Lyonnais. — 14½ M. *L'Arbreale* is also a station on the line from Roanne to Lyons (see p. 208). — The line now ascends the valley of the *Brévenne*. — About 1½ M. to the N.E. of (16 M.) *Sain-Bel* is the village of *Savigny*, formerly celebrated for its abbey, of which few traces now remain. Much copper is produced in this district. — Beyond (31 M.) *Meys* we quit the valley of the *Brévenne*, and enter that of the *Anzieux*. — 37 M. *Bellegarde-St-Galmier*, 4½ M. from *St. Galmier* (p. 209). — 39½ M. *Montrond*, see p. 208. We now cross the *Loire* and traverse a plain studded with ponds. — 49 M. *Montbrison*, see p. 253.

FROM LYONS TO TRÉVOUX, 16 M., railway in 3/4-13/4 hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). — The train starts from the *Gare de la Croix-Rousse* (Pl. D, 2) and beyond (4½ M.) *Sathonay* reaches the bank of the Saône. 10½ M. *Neuville-sur-Saône* (p. 202). — 16 M. *Trévoux*, see p. 202.

FROM LYONS TO MORNANT AND TO VAUGNERAY, 17½ and 8½ M., local railway starting from the *Gare St. Just* (p. 233). At (6 M.) *Craponne* it forks, the left branch proceeding to (2½ M.) *Vaugneray* (1940 inhab.), the right branch to (11½ M.) *Mornant* (*Buffet; Hôtel du Nord*, etc.), a town with 2054 inhab., dominated by the lofty *Tour du Vingtaine*, a relic of the 14th cent. fortifications. A bridge here is one of the best-preserved arches of the ancient Roman aqueduct from the *Mont Pilat*. — *Ste. Catherine-sous-Riverie* (2295 ft.; *Hôt. Beaujolin*), 6 M. to the W., is a good centre for excursions to the *Châtelard* (2635 ft.) and other points among the neighbouring mountains. The old feudal village of *Riverie*, about ¾ M. from *Ste. Catherine*, still retains its ancient castle.

FROM LYONS TO AOSTE-ST-GENIX (St. Béron), 44½ M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 25 c.). — This local line, starting

0 2 4 6 Kilomètres 1:150.000 0 2 4 6 English Miles



from the *Gare de l'Est* (Pl. G, 5), traverses a flat and uninteresting district to the S.E. of Lyons. — $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. Villeurbanne ('Villa Urbana') is a kind of industrial suburb of Lyons, with 29,220 inhabitants. Near it begins the *Canal de Jonage*, constructed in 1894 to supply electric power to the manufactories of Lyons. — 11 M. *Pusignan*; 13 M. *Janneyras*, both with ruined castles. We cross the Bourbre. — 20 M. *Crémieu* (*Hôtel Bouillet*), a decayed town with 1893 inhab., retains portions of its walls dating from the 14-15th centuries. — From (24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St-Hilaire-de-Brens* a branch-line (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) runs to *Jallieu*. — Near (26 M.) *Trept* (*Hôtel du Nord*) rises a mediæval château. Comp. Map, p. 283. Beyond (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Soleymieu-Sablonnères* diverges the line to *Ambérieu* and *Montalieu* (see p. 290). — 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aoste-St-Genix* (*Hôt. Labully*), officially styled *St. Genix* (*Savoie*), is an industrial village with 1895 inhab., about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town of *Aoste* (p. 280). — A tramway, crossing the Guiers at *Pont-de-Beauvoisin* (p. 383), connects *St. Genix* with *St. Béron* (p. 383).

FROM LYONS TO GENEVA, 104 M., railway in 4-6 hrs. (fares 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 70, 8 fr. 30 c.). Best views to the left. All the trains start from the *Gare de Perrache* (p. 233). There is also a special station for the Geneva traffic at *Les Broisseaux*, on the E., not far from the *Tête-d'Or* Park (p. 245), whence the trains depart 20-25 min. later than from Perrache. — The trains, crossing the Rhone, skirt the S.E. side of the city. To the left we see the church of *Fourvière* and then recross the Rhone. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Clair*, the last of the Lyons stations, where slow trains only stop; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Miribel*, a manufacturing town of 3406 inhab., with a ruined castle. We now quit the Rhone and then stop at *St. Maurice-de-Beynost*. 13 M. *Beynost*; 16 M. *Montluel*, another small manufacturing town, with the remains of a very ancient castle; 24 M. *Mézélieux*, a small town dominated by an 11th cent. castle (restored). About 2 M. farther on we cross the *Ain* to (29 M.) *Leyment*. To the right is the château of *La Servette*. We now approach the Jura Alps and cross the *Albarine*. — 32 M. *Ambérieu* and thence to (104 M.) *Geneva*, see pp. 280, 285.

36. From Lyons to Bordeaux.

a. Via Roanne, Montluçon, and Limoges.

388 M. RAILWAY in 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares about 70 fr. 65, 54 fr. 75, 31 fr. 15 c.). — The trains start from the *Gare de Perrache*.

Lyons, see p. 233. — To (95 M.) *St. Germain-des-Fossés*, see R. 30c; thence to (109 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gannat*, see p. 215. — Beyond Gannat the line ascends to the left, with a fine view to the right, then re-descends, threads three tunnels, and crosses two viaducts, the latter of which spans the *Sioule*. The district traversed is varied, with a succession of picturesque valleys and plateaux, more or less well-wooded. — 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Lyons) *St. Bonnet-de-Rochefort* has a fine 15th cent. château.

Branch to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chantelle*, see p. 207. This branch is continued in the opposite direction to (5 M.) *Ebreuil* (*Hôt. du Commerce; de la Poste*), picturesquely situated on the *Sioule*, with an ancient abbey-church. About 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Ebreuil is the *Château de Veauce*.

To the right is the château of *Lignat*. 122 M. *Bellenaves*, with a château of the 16th cent. and a church, mainly Romanesque. — 132 M. *Lapeyrouse*.

A BRANCH LINE runs hence via (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Eloy* (5570 inhab.), with important coal-mines, to (16 M.) *St. Gervais* (*Chassagnette; Tixier*), whence it is to be continued to *Pogniat*, near *Volvic* (p. 216), crossing the **Viaduc des Fades* (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *St. Gervais*), which claims to be the loftiest metal

bridge (470 ft.) in the world. — An omnibus plies from St. Gervais to the (5 M.) baths of Châteauneuf (p. 216). — Railway to *La Guerche* via Villefranche-d'Allier, see p. 202.

143 M. Commentry (*Hôtel du Bourbonnais; de la Couronne*) is a modern town with 11,169 inhab., engaged in the large coal-mines and iron-works of the vicinity.

FROM COMMENTRY TO MARCILLAT, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in continuation of the line from Varennes, and to be prolonged to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the W.) *Evaux* (p. 249). — *Marcillat* has a 15th cent. château.

Branch-line to *Moulins*, see p. 204; to *Varennes-sur-Allier*, see p. 207.

Beyond (145 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chamblet-Néris* the line descends a picturesque valley, at first well-wooded but farther on flanked by bare and rocky heights.

A public omnibus and hotel-omnibuses (1 fr.) ply from Chamblet to (3 M.) *Néris* (*Grand-Hôtel Dumoulin*, pens. 10-15 fr., good; *Gr.-Hôt. de Paris; Rochette; de la Promenade; Léopold*, pens. from 8 fr.; *du Jardin*, pens. 9-11 fr.; *Berger*, pens. from 9 fr.; *du Rhône*, pens. 8-10 fr.; *de la Source*, pens. 8-9 fr.), a little town (2821 inhab.) possessing thermal mineral springs (two bath-establishments), known to the Romans, who have left traces of a theatre and of a camp.

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Montluçon (*Buffet; Hôtel de France; de l'Univers; Lion d'Or; Puy-de-Dôme*), an industrial town with 35,062 inhab., is situated on the *Cher*. It contains an important mirror-factory, besides glass-works, large iron-works, etc., but is of little interest to tourists. The ancient *Castle* (15-16th cent.), which rises above the old town, is better seen from a distance than from near at hand. It is now used as barracks. The *Hôtel de Ville* was formerly a convent, the cloisters being still recognizable. *Notre-Dame*, a much mutilated church of the 13-15th cent., contains some old paintings of interest.

FROM MONTLUÇON TO BOURGES, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 50, 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 60 c.). This line descends the valley of the *Cher*. — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Trilles*. From (14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vallon-en-Sully* a diligence plies to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Hérisson* (*Hôt. de la Ville*). — 31 M. *St. Amand-Mont-Rond* (*Poste; de l'Ecu*), a town of 8326 inhab., situated on the *Marmande*, between the *Cher* and the *Canal du Berry*, has an interesting Transition church. On a hill a little higher up are the ruins of the *Château de Mont-Rond*, which was taken by the great Condé and dismantled in 1652, during the wars of the Fronde. About 2 M. to the N. is the old *Abbey of Noirlac*, of the 12-15th cent., now a porcelain manufactory; and 4 M. to the N. is *Meillant*, with a magnificent Renaissance **Château* in the same style as the *Hôtel de Jacques Cœur* at Bourges (carr. to both, 8-10 fr.). — From *St. Amand* to *La Guerche* (*Nevers*) and to *Châteaumeillant* (p. 35), see p. 202.

45 M. *Châteauneuf-sur-Cher* (*Mouton*), a little town with a beautiful castle of the Renaissance. — We cross the *Cher*. — 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Florent-sur-Cher* (*Hôt. du Commerce*), a small town (3515 inhab.) on the *Cher*, with iron-mines and factories in the neighbourhood. Branch to *Issoudun*, see p. 33. — From (64 M.) *Marmagne* the direct Paris express continues due N., without entering Bourges. — 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bourges*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

FROM MONTLUÇON TO AURILLAC, 142 M., railway in 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 75, 17 fr. 40, 11 fr. 50 c.). This line is the S. continuation of the preceding. Best views to the left. — 14 M. *Budelière-Chambon*. The little village of *Chambon-sur-Voueize*, 3 M. to the S.W. (diligence 60 c.), possesses a pretty Romanesque and Transition church. We next cross the **Viaduc de la Tardes*, 300 ft. high, spanning the picturesque gorge of an affluent of

the Cher. — 171½ M. **Evaux** (*Hôt. de l'Etablissement; de l'Europe; Lépine; Druet; de la Fontaine*), a town of 3443 inhab., lies 1¾ M. from the station and possesses thermal springs, which were known to the Romans. — Beyond (39 M.) *Létrade* the *Monts Dôme* appear more distinctly. At (58 M.) **Eygurande - Merlines** (p. 255) the line joins the railway from Limoges to Laqueuille (La Bourboule, p. 227) and Clermont-Ferrand (p. 219). — Our line runs hence to the S. through the valley of the *Chavanon*, an affluent of the Dordogne, passing several small stations. — 79 M. **Bort** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs; Régeasse*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.), a picturesquely situated town with 3698 inhab., near which are the curious columnar basaltic formations known as the *Orgues de Bort*, and the *Saut de la Saule*, a fine cascade of the Rhue. From Bort a diligence plies to (20 M.) **Condat-en-Feniers** (Valentin; Poste), in connection with others thence to (17 M.) **Besse** (p. 230) and to (25 M.) **Neussargues** (p. 261; railway under construction). — 80½ M. **Saignes-Ydes**, the station for *Ydes* (hotels), a small watering-place with cold mineral springs. — The railway ascends round the W. extremity of the *Monts du Cantal*. — 108 M. **Mauriac** (2368 ft.; *Ecu de France*), an ancient town (3580 inhab.), with a Romanesque church of the 12th century. A diligence (2 fr.) plies hence to (2½ hrs.) the quaint little town of **Salers** (*Hôtel Serre*), and another (3 fr.) to (4 hrs.) *Falgout*. — Salers may be reached by diligence (1¼ hr.; 1 fr.) also from (109½ M.) *Drugeac* and from (112 M.) *Drignac - Ally*, beyond which we descend to the valley of the *Maronne* and reach an interesting part of the line. — About 7 M. from (124 M.) *St. Ilde* lies *St. Cernin* (hotel), on the *Doire*, with a Romanesque church (fine wood-carvings of the 15th cent.). — At (131 M.) *Miécaze* we join the line from *St. Denis-près-Martel* (p. 94) to (142 M.) *Aurillac* (p. 263).

From Montluçon to *Châteauroux* and *Tours*, see pp. 35, 34; to *Moulins*, see p. 204. — An omnibus plies in summer to (5 M.) *Néris* (p. 248).

Beyond Montluçon we cross the Cher. — From (169½ M.) *Lavafranche* a branch-line runs to (23½ M.) *Champillet-Urciers*, (p. 35). 185½ M. **Cressat**. We cross the *Creuse* by a viaduct 187 ft. in height. — 190½ M. **Busseau-d'Ahun** (buffet).

FROM BUSSAU-D'AHUN TO USSEL, 50 M., railway in 3-¾ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 5, 3 fr. 90 c.). This line ascends the valley of the Creuse. — 15½ M. **Aubusson** (*Hôtel de France; de la Paix*), with 7087 inhab., picturesquely situated, is noted for its carpets, the manufacture of which occupies about 2000 hands. — 22½ M. **Felletin** (*Hôt. Lozes*), with 3206 inhab., is also engaged in the carpet industry. — Beyond (30½ M.) *Clairavaux* we reach the *Plateau de Millevaches* (p. 256) and traversing a long tunnel enter the basin of the Diège. — 50 M. **Ussel**, see p. 258.

200 M. **Guéret** (*Buffet*, very plain; *Hôt. St. François*, R. or D. 3 fr.; *de la Paix*). with 8083 inhab., was the former capital of *La Marche*. The *Préfecture* incorporates a private mansion (15-16th cent.), erroneously said to have belonged to the Counts of *La Marche*. In the *Hôtel de Ville* is a small *Musée* of paintings, antiquities, and textile fabrics. — Branch-line to *St. Sébastien*, see p. 36.

205 M. **La Brionne**, 3 M. to the N.W. of which (diligence) is *St. Vaury*, with a church containing five beautiful bas-reliefs, in wood, of the Passion (15th cent.). — 215 M. **Vieilleville**.

A branch-line runs from Vieilleville to (12½ M.) *Bourganeuf* (*Hôtel du Commerce; Saturnin*), an industrial town with 3675 inhab., manufacturing porcelain, hats, paper, etc. It contains the remains of a priory, including a Tower in which Zizim (d. 1495), brother of Bajazet II., was imprisoned for several years.

220 M. **Marsac**. Then a tunnel 600 yds. in length.

228 M. **St. Sulpice-Laurière** (*Buffet*) and thence to *Limoges* and *Bordeaux*, see pp. 36 et seq.

b. **Via St. Etienne, Clermont-Ferrand, and Tulle. Northern Auvergne.**

I. **From Lyons to Clermont-Ferrand.**

12½ M. RAILWAY in 7½-9¼ hrs. (fares about 22 fr., 14 fr. 85, 9 fr. 60 c.). The trains start from the Gare de Perrache.

Lyons, see p. 233. — The train crosses and recrosses the *Saône*. Beyond a short tunnel *La Mulatière*, with 3628 inhab., appears on the right.

3 M. *Oullins*, a picturesquely situated town of 9343 inhab., with three old castles and numerous country-houses (tramway from Lyons, see p. 234). Fine view of the Rhone to the left. The little towers seen here and there on the banks of the river are used for cable-ferries. — Several small stations are passed. Beyond (11 M.) *Le Sablon* a branch crosses the Rhone and joins the line on the left bank (see p. 441).

13 M. *Givors-Canal* (528 ft.; buffet) is the junction for the line on the right bank (R. 63 b), under which we pass, after crossing the *Canal du Gier* or *de Givors*.

13½ M. *Givors* (*Hôtel de Provence*), an industrial town with 12,132 inhab., at the junction of the Rhone and the *Gier*. The whole of the irregular valley of the latter river, which our line now ascends, is a busy industrial region. Numerous tunnels.

22½ M. *Rive-de-Gier* (830 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôtel du Nord*; *St. Jacques*), with 16,087 inhab., is situated on the *Gier* and the *Canal du Gier*. It has upwards of fifty coal-mines, noted glass-works, iron-works, and considerable silk-factories. Steam-tramway to Firminy (see below and p. 257).

Beyond (24 M.) *Lorette* (4522 inhab.) Mont Pilat (p. 252) appears at the head of a lateral valley. — 25½ M. *La Grand-Croix*.

28½ M. *St. Chamond* (1180 ft.; *Hôtel de la Poste*; *Lion-d'Or*), with 15,469 inhab., has coal-mines, active manufactures of silk, ribbons, laces, and nails, iron-works, etc. An excursion may be made hence to Mont Pilat, which again becomes visible to the left a little farther on. Steam-tramway to *Rive-de-Gier* and *St. Etienne*.

33½ M. *Terre-Noire*, with 5264 inhab., has iron-foundries and iron-furnaces. A tunnel, ¾ M. long, now carries the line from the basin of the Rhone to that of the *Loire*.

36 M. *St. Etienne*. — Railway Stations. 1. *Gare Centrale* or *de Chateaureux* (Pl. E, 5; buffet); 2. *Gare de la Terrasse* (Pl. H, 3), on the *Roanne* line; 3. *Gare du Clapier* (Pl. D, 2); 4. *Gare de Bellevue* (Pl. A, 3), both on the *Le Puy* line (tramways, see below).

Hotels. *Du Nord* (Pl. a; D, 3, 4), Rue de la République 7, R. from 21½, déj. or D. 8, pens. from 7½ fr.; *DE FRANCE* (Pl. b; D, 3), Place Dorrian 2; *DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. c; D, 8), Rue du Général-Foy 7; *DES ARTS* (Pl. d; C, 3), Rue Gambetta 11^{bis}; *DE LA POSTE*, Rue du Petit-St-Jacques 7; *DU CENTRE*, Rue Neuve 11, déj. or D. 21½, pens. 6 fr.; *DU FOREZ*, with brasserie, near the Central Station. — *Cafés* in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Cabs. For two pers., per drive 11¼, per hr. 2 fr.; for four pers., 11½ and 21½ fr.; at night, after 11 p. m., 1½ fr. more. — **Steam Tramways** from *La Terrasse* (Pl. H, 3) to *Bellevue* by the long street traversing the town

yons

hern

. 60 e.).

Jaône.

ppear

nhab.;

from

little

ed for

1 M.

n the

a line

g the

wa

hole

us.

St.

ial

ks,

ir-

ap-

c.

Or).

ilk.

be

ft a

line.

and

the

ha-

ape

on

om

lo-

d:

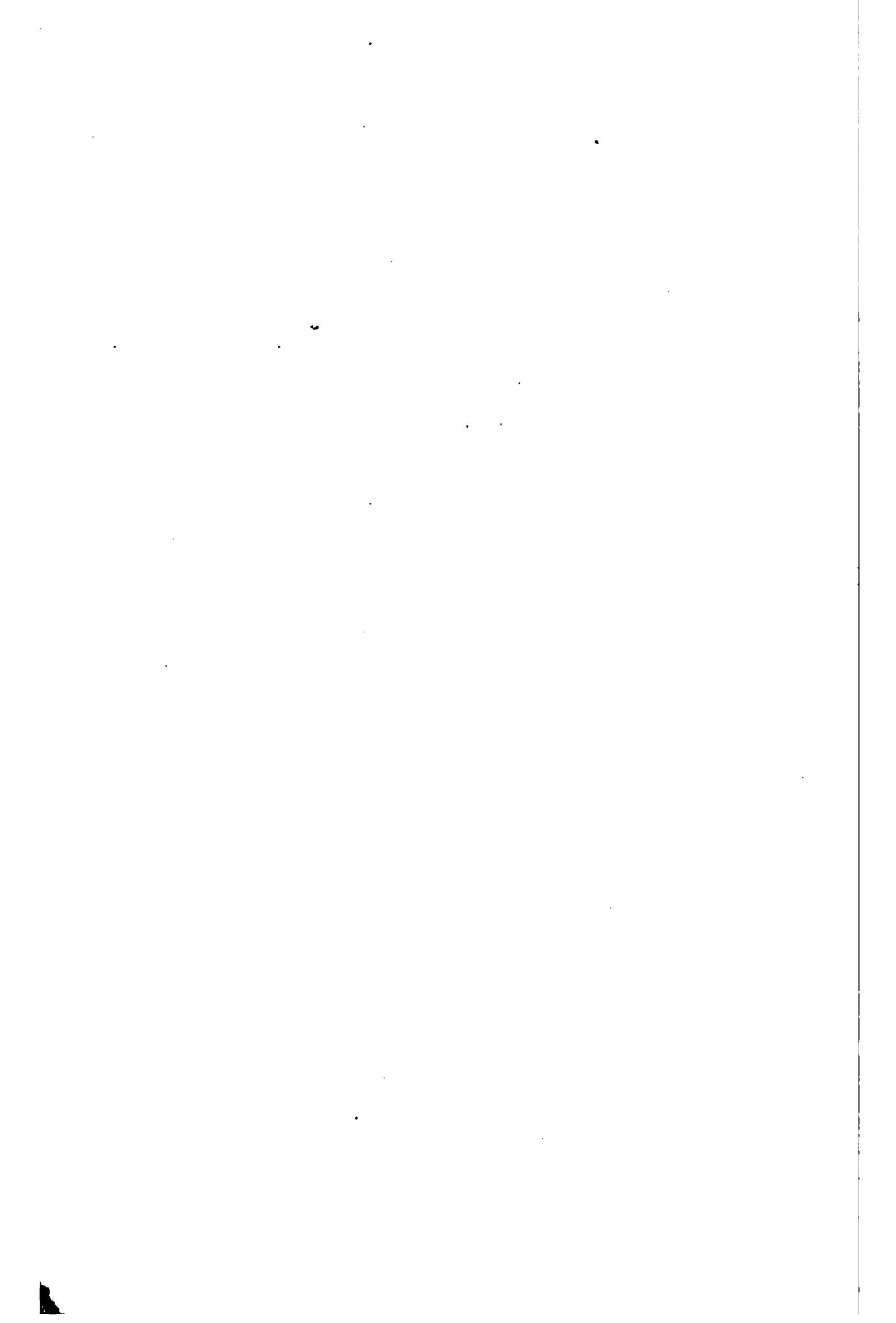
do

u-

e:

w

o



from N. to S. (see below), every 10 min.; to *Rive-de-Gier* (p. 250) via *Terre Noire* and *St. Chamond*, hourly from the Place Fourneyron (Pl. D, 4); to *Firminy* via *La Ricamarie* and *Le Chambon*, and to *La Digonnière*, from the Place Bellevue, to the S. of the town. — Electric Tramways from the Place Dorian (Pl. D, 3) to the *Rond Point* (Pl. A, 5) and to *La Rivière*, beyond Bellevue; from *Châteaucréux* (Pl. E, 5) to *Bellevue* (Pl. A, 3). — *Omnibuses* to the suburbs.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE at the Préfecture (Pl. E, 3), Rue de la Préfecture, and Avenue Denfert-Rochereau (Pl. D, 5).

GRAND THÉATRE (Pl. D, 3), Place des Ursules. — EDEN CONCERT, Rue de la Croix 3.

AMERICAN CONSUL, Mr. Hilary S. Brunot, Place Paul Bert 12.

St. Etienne (1695 ft.), an important manufacturing town with 146,559 inhab., and the chief town of the department of the *Loire* since 1856, has developed more rapidly than any other modern French town, due largely to its situation in the midst of the largest coal-field in the S. of France, yielding annually over 3,600,000 tons of coal. Weapons, ironmongery, cutlery, and ribbons are among the chief manufactures. For the tourist the busy, well-built, modern town is comparatively uninteresting.

The HÔTEL DE VILLE (Pl. D, E, 3) is a modern edifice with a heavy cupola surmounted by a lantern, and a platform decorated with cast-iron statues of Metallurgy and Ribbon Making, by Montagny. Behind it are the handsome Place Marengo (Pl. E, 3), with a statue of Lieut. F. Garnier (1839-73), the explorer of Cambodia and Tonkin, by Tony Noël (1902), and the Préfecture. — In the N. part of the main thoroughfare, traversing the city from N. to S. for a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., is the immense NATIONAL ARMS FACTORY (Pl. F, 3, 4; no admission), in which rifles and revolvers are made (10,000 workmen).

On the left of the Rue des Jardins is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 3), a large modern building, the façade of which has a portico of ten Corinthian columns, and is surmounted by an allegorical group, by L. Merley. In a street to the right as we return from the Palais de Justice is *St. Etienne* (Pl. D, 3), a parish church of the 15th cent., with an interesting interior.

The PALAIS DES ARTS (Pl. C, 3), situated on the slope of a hill near this church, contains a *Library* (daily 9-12 and 4-10; Sun. 2-5) and various *Musées*, open to the public on Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 10-12 and 2 to 4 or 5, and to strangers at other times also.

On the GROUND FLOOR are a historical *Museum of Artillery* and the *Library*. — The FIRST FLOOR is principally occupied by a *Gallery of Paintings*, consisting mainly of modern pictures, though with a few noteworthy older canvases. A large room is devoted to an *Industrial Museum*, illustrative of ribbon-making and silk-weaving. — On the SECOND FLOOR are a *Natural History Museum* and a *Collection of Sculptures*.

The Rue de la Badouillère leads from the front of the Palais des Arts to the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5). — In this neighbourhood is an important *School of Mines* (Pl. D, 4), in which nearly all the engineers and industrial leaders of the district have been educated. It contains some interesting collections.

EXCURSION TO MONT PILAT, 16 M. to the Ferme du Pilat, and thence $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Crêt de la Perdrix. Omnibus twice a day from No. 22 Place du Peuple to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Rochetaillée, and on Sun. and Wed. mornings from No. 9 Place Dorian to (11 M.) Le Bessat. — The road leads to the S.E. viâ the suburb of Valbenoîte, whence it skirts the left bank of the Furens, a stream descending from Mont Pilat. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Rochetaillée, a village picturesquely situated on an isolated rock and commanded by a ruined castle. About 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, in a wild gorge, is the interesting *Reservoir du Gouffre-d'Enfer*, constructed in 1861-66 to supply St. Etienne with water. 7 M. *Reservoir du Pas-du-Riot*, a similar construction. — 11 M. *Le Bessat* (3825 ft.; inn). The road leads thence to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) col of the *Croix de Chabouret*, and beyond a wood the Crêt de la Perdrix lies to the right. — 16 M. *Ferme du Pilat* (4288 ft.), where refreshments and a bed, if desired, may be obtained, lies at the foot of the Crêt de la Perdrix (about 25 min.).

Mont Pilat is one of the chief summits of the Northern Cévennes. Its lower slopes are covered with forests, its top with pastures. Three summits are distinguished: the Crêt de la Perdrix (4705 ft.), the Crêt de l'Oillion (4530 ft.), and the Pic des Trois-Dents (4475 ft.). On the E. side of the second of these, near the Col de la Croix-du-Collet, stands the Hôtel du Mont-Pilat (4135 ft.). The legend that Pontius Pilate killed himself here in despairing remorse is related of this mountain just as it is of the Pilatus above the lake of Lucerne in Switzerland; and both mountains serve as barometers for the surrounding districts. A popular saying in this district runs 'When Pilate puts on his hat, put on your cloak'. A similar remark is made with reference to the mists settling on the Puy de Dôme. — The summit commands a splendid view, ranging to the Alps on the E., to the Rhône valley and Southern Cévennes on the S., to the Mts. of Auvergne on the W., and on the N. to the continuation of the Cévennes, the Mts. of Lyonnais, and the Mts. of Beaujolais and Charolais. The other two summits, though lower, also command fine views. — The Gier, which rises on the Crêt de la Perdr x, near the farm, forms lower down a beautiful waterfall, 100 ft. high, known as the *Saut du Gier*.

FROM ST. ETIENNE TO ANNONAY AND ST. RAMBERT-D'ALBON, 62 M. To Annonay, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., RAILWAY in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 10, 3 fr. 95 c.). From Annonay to St. Rambert, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., RAILWAY in 3/4-1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.). — This line is remarkable as a triumph of railway engineering, with numerous tunnels, viaducts, and cuttings. Best views to the right.

To (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Firminy, see p. 257. — The 'Ligne d'Annonay' runs S. and at first ascends the valley of the Semène or Sumène. To the E. (left) is Mont Pilat (see above). — 18 M. St. Didier-la-Séauve (2415 ft.; Hôt. Verdier), a ribbon-making town with 5891 inhab., beyond which we quit the valley of the Semène. Beyond (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Pal-St-Romain are a tunnel 650 yds. long, and the loftiest viaduct on the line (100 ft.). Beyond (26 M.) Du-nières-Montfaucon we ascend the valley of the Dunières. To La Voulte-sur-Rhône, see p. 253. — 30 M. Riotord (2835 ft.; Hôt. Souvignet) is the centre of the timber-trade (pit-props, etc.) of the district. We now traverse the longest tunnel (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and descend to the E. by the unusual gradient, for an ordinary line, of 1 in 38. Beyond (36 M.) St. Sauveur-en-Rue, a viaduct, and 5 tunnels we reach the beginning of the *Loop of Bourg-Argental, where the line describes an almost complete circle with a radius of only 315 yds. — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Bourg-Argental (1755 ft.; Hôt. de France), a town of 4673 inhab. on the Déome. Its Church has an interesting 12th cent. portal. The loop ends a little farther on with a tunnel 1050 yds. long. We now descend the valley of the Déome. — 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Annonay (1070 ft.; Hôt. du Midi, R. 2, D. 3 fr., good; post-office, Rue de Tournon 4), an industrial town of 17,490 inhab. at the junction of the deep valleys of the Déome and the Cance, has glove-leather factories and paper-mills. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville a monument (by H. Cordier) was erected in 1888 to the Brothers Montgolfier, who in 1783 made their first balloon ascent from near the Place des Cordeliers. About 14 M. to the S.W. (omn. twice daily) is La Louvesc (hotels), a summer-resort, with a pilgrimage-church.

At (58 M.) *Midon* the line turns once more to the N.E., and then rapidly descends. Fine view of the Rhône valley. 58 M. *Peyraud*, on the line from Lyons to Nîmes (p. 427). We cross the Rhône at a point where it forms an island. — 62 M. *St. Rambert-d'Albon*, see p. 443.

FROM DUNIÈRES TO LA VOULTE-SUR-RHÔNE, $67\frac{1}{2}$ M., narrow-gauge railway in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 20, 9 fr. 15, 6 fr. 70 c.), attractive. — *Dunières*, see p. 252. At (6 M.) *Raucoules-Brossettes* diverges the branch for Lavoûte-sur-Loire (p. 258). — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tence* (Hôt. Mourgue), on the *Lignon*, is a good centre for excursions. Beyond (23 M.) *St. Agrève* (Hôt. de la Gare; Poste), at the foot of *Mont Chiniac* (3675 ft.), the picturesque and interesting line descends into the valley of the *Erieux*. — 38 M. *Le Cheylard* (Hôt. Courtial) has a ruined castle; to Tournon, see p. 427. — From (55 M.) *Les Ollières* an omnibus plies to *Privas* (p. 427; $11\frac{1}{2}$ M.). — $67\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Voulte-sur-Rhône*, see p. 427.

From St. Etienne to *Roanne* (Paris), etc., see R. 31a; to *Le Puy*, etc., see R. 37. — To St. Héand, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 fr. 45, 80 c.).

Beyond St. Etienne we follow the Roanne (Paris) line as far as (42 M.) *St. Just-sur-Loire* (p. 209). At (46 M.) *Andrézieux* we cross the bed of the *Loire*, frequently dry in great part. — $47\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bonson*.

FROM BONSON TO SEMBADEL, $41\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). — 17 M. *St. Bonnet-le-Château* (Hôt. du Commerce), a picturesquely situated and ancient little town, with an interesting church (15-16th cent.). — 33 M. *Craponne-sur-Arzon* (Hôt. du Nord), a lace-making town (3767 inhab.), with some old towers. — $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sembadel* (p. 219).

The line now turns towards the E., in the direction of the mountains of the Forez (p. 254), which it afterwards skirts for a considerable distance, commanding an extensive view over the valley of the *Loire*, on the right, bounded by the mountains of the Lyonnais.

57 M. *Montbrison* (*Lion-d'Or*; Poste), an ancient town of 7520 inhab., the former capital of the Forez, is situated on the *Vizezy*, at the foot of a hill surmounted by a Calvary. The principal church, *Notre-Dame de l'Espérance*, is a handsome Gothic édifice of the 13-15th cent., with modern decorations in the interior. Behind the church is an ancient chapter-house, known as the *Diana* (Decana), founded about 1300, but restored in 1866 with an interesting painted ceiling (open 2-5 on Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Frid.; at other times on application at the shoemaker's, to the left). It now contains two libraries and a small local museum.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Montbrison is *Moingt*, with Roman remains and a feudal keep.

From Montbrison to *Lyons* via Montrond and L'Arbresle, see p. 208.

60 M. *Champdieu* has a fortified church in the Auvergnat Romanesque style, dating from a Benedictine priory, and a 15th cent. hospital, with a tall decagonal turret. To the right is the isolated volcanic hill of *Mont-d'Uzore* (1770 ft.). — 64 M. *Marcilly-le-Pavé*, with a fine Gothic château, recently restored. — $67\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Boën* (Central-Hôtel); 3 M. to the E. is the mediæval *Château de la Bâtie*, still inhabited. To *Roanne*, see p. 207.

The railway now enters the mountains, ascending first the valley of the *Lignon*, then the picturesque valley of the *Auzon*.

70 M. *Saint-sous-Couzan*. The village (Hôt. des Roches), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.

to the S. (omn.), has two mineral springs, with a well-managed bath-establishment.

An interesting route leads hence via the valley of the *Lignon* and (5 M.) St. Georges-en-Couzan (hotel) to (91½ M.) Chalmazelle (2883 ft.; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), with a château of the 13th and 16th centuries. Chalmazelle is a good centre for excursions among the *Monts du Forez*, including the ascent of the *Pierre-sur-Haute* (5380 ft.; 2 hrs.; p. 218).

Farther on, to the left, are the well-preserved ruins of the **Château de Couzan* (11-16th cent.). The railway turns to the S.W. and enters the valley of the *Durolle*. Eight tunnels and four bridges are passed between (94 M.) St. Rémy-sur-Durolle and Thiers. As we emerge from the last tunnel we have a fine view, to the left.

97½ M. Thiers. — Hotels. HÔTEL DE PARIS ET DE L'AIGLE-D'OR, Rue de Lyon, R. from 2, B. 8/4, déj. 21½, D. 3 fr.; HÔT. DE FRANCE, Rue des Grammonts. — Post & Telegraph Office, Rue de la Gare. — Syndicat d'Initiative, Rue Nationale 6.

Thiers (1435 ft.), a town with 17,625 inhab. and an important seat of the cutlery manufacture, is picturesquely situated on the steep slopes of an amphitheatre rising from the bank of the *Durolle*. It preserves many old houses of the 15th cent. or older, blackened by time.

We follow the Rue de la Gare, the Rue des Grammonts, and the Rue Nationale to the Place de la Mairie. The Rue des Barres, to the left of the Hôtel de Ville, enters the old town. In the Place du Piroux is the *Château du Piroux*, a curious old timber house, and in the Rue de la Coutellerie, to the left, are several others. The groundfloors of nearly all the houses in this part of the town are occupied by small cutlers' workshops, the workmen generally working in their own homes.

The Church of St. Genès, to the right, a little above the Place du Piroux, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles of the 11-12th cent., contains a tomb of the 13th cent. under the porch on the left side.

The Rue Durolle, to the right as we leave the church, leads down to the *Durolle*, from the picturesque banks of which the most attractive view of the town is obtained. Here are numerous paper-mills, workshops for polishing scissors and knives, and other industrial establishments. Farther down, on the left, is the Romanesque *Église du Moûtier*, formerly belonging to a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th or 8th cent., but largely rebuilt in the 11th. It has curious capitals and other sculptures. — The valley up the river is also interesting.

About 13 M. to the N.E. rises the Puy de Montoncel (4235 ft.; view), a spur of the Forez mountains. The ascent takes 5 hrs. on foot, but travellers may take a carriage to (8 M.) Paladuc (inns), 2 hrs. below the top.

Beyond Thiers we traverse two tunnels and descend by wide curves to the valley of the *Dore*, a tributary of the Allier. Fine views to the left. At (98½ M.) Courty (buvette) the line to Vichy diverges (p. 214). We cross the river. — 100 M. Pont-de-Dore (p. 218).

We are now in the Limagne (p. 215). 106 M. Lezoux (Croix-d'Or), with 3641 inhab., manufactures earthenware.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont-du-Château*, a small town $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., on the left bank of the Allier, has a ruined château and bitumen-wells.

A branch-line runs hence to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Billom* (*Hôtel des Voyageurs*), an ancient town with 4275 inhab., formerly celebrated for its school. The church of *St. Cerneuf* (11th and 13th cent.) contains a fine tomb of the 14th century. — About 5 M. to the S.E. are the considerable ruins of the *Château de Maurun* (13th cent.).

We cross the Allier. To the left appear the Plateau de Gergovie and Mont Rognon (p. 226), to the right the Monts Dôme (pp. 223, 224). — 121 M. *Clermont-Ferrand* (buffet), see p. 219.

II. From Clermont-Ferrand to Brive. Northern Auvergne.

122 M. RAILWAY in $6\frac{3}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 30, 14 fr. 5, 9 fr. 75 c.).

This line makes a wide circuit to the S. of Clermont, of which it affords a fine view as far as the second station; it then skirts the N. side of the Monts Dôme. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Royat* (p. 222), of which there is also a fine view. After passing (5 M.) *Durtol-Nohanent* and threading four short tunnels, with the Puy de Dôme, the Puy de Pariou, and other summits on the left, the train reaches ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Volvic* or *Volvic-Cratère* (*Hôt. du Cratère*), 2 M. from the village of Volvic (comp. p. 216). On each side of the railway are large quarries of lava, used for building. — The Monts Dore are seen first to the right and then to the left.

$23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pontgibaud* (2200 ft.; *Hôtel du Commerce* or *Johannel*; *de l'Univers*) is an agreeable little town on the Sioule, with a 12th cent. *Château* containing a valuable collection of paintings (no admission). The *Church* (15-16th cent.) contains two paintings of the Adoration, by Guido Reni, and an Assumption by Parroccl. One of the town-gates dates from 1444. There are two mineral springs in the environs, and in the valley of the Sioule are those of *Châteaufort*.

The line now rounds the end of the Monts Dôme and ascends the valley of the *Sioule*, in which the view is limited. $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Roziers-sur-Sioule*. — 28 M. *La Miouse-Rochefort* (2280 ft.).

Rochefort, which has an imposing ruined *Castle, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. and 5 M. from Laqueuille (see below). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Rochefort is *Orcival*, the Romanesque church of which, with a black statue of the Virgin, is one of the chief resorts of pilgrims in Auvergne.

At ($35\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bourgeade* (2720 ft.) the view opens in the direction of the Monts Dore; to the left is the truncated Pic de la Banne d'Ordenche, and in the distance to the right the Puy de Sancy (p. 230).

$39\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Laqueuille* (3235 ft.; *Buffet*). The village lies on a hill, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. Branch-line to *La Bourboule* and *Le Mont Dore*, see p. 226.

The line now passes into the basin of the Dordogne. The Monts Dore and, afterwards, the Monts du Cantal occupy the horizon on the left.

Beyond ($47\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bourg-Lastic-Messeix* we descend the picturesque valley of the *Célé*. — $52\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eygurande-Merlines* (2493 ft.;

Buffet; Hôtel Tixier, moderate), station for two villages, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 M. distant. — To *Montluçon* and to *Aurillac*, see p. 249.

$64\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ussel* (*Buffet; Hôt. du Dauphin; du Nord; Grand Hôtel*), a town of 4693 inhab., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the railway. A large *Roman Eagle* in granite was found in an old Roman camp in the neighbourhood and has been placed here on a modern fountain.

Diligence thrice daily to (21 M.) *Neuvic* (Poste; *Cheval-Blanc; des Voyageurs*), a good centre for excursions. — To *Bousseau-d'Auzon*, see p. 249.

We cross the *Sarsonne* and then the *Diège*. — 73 M. *Meymac* (*Hôtel de Bordeaux; du Commerce*), with 3765 inhab., has an interesting church of the 11-12th cent., formerly belonging to a Benedictine monastery. The *Puy de Meymac* (3220 ft.) is adjoined on the N. by the *Plateau de Millevaches*, important as the watershed between the *Loire* and the *Dordogne*. Line to *Limoges*, see p. 39.

The line to *Brive* here turns to the S.W., with a view of the *Monts du Cantal* (p. 224) on the left. — From (84 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Egletons* (Poste; *de Bordeaux*) diligences ply to *Neuvic* (see above; 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) via the *Château de Ventadour*, and to *Treignac* (see below; 21 M.) via the *Monedières*. — Beyond (93 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eyren* we enter the valley of the *Montane*. 96 M. *Corrèze*, a small village at the S. end of the *Monedières* (2950 ft.).

98 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gimel* (inn), a village below which the *Montane* forms four celebrated cascades.

106 M. *Tulle* (*Grand-Hôtel Moderne; Hôt. Notre-Dame*, R. 2-4, D. 3, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.), a town of 17,412 inhab., the capital of the department of the *Corrèze*, is picturesquely situated on the *Corrèze*, near its junction with the *Solane*. The Avenue Victor-Hugo, crossing the *Corrèze*, leads direct from the station to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the centre of the town (omn. 15 c.). The chief object of interest, farther on in the same direction, is the *Cathedral*, of the 12th cent., with a fine tower of the 14th cent., but stripped of its choir and its transepts in 1793. At the side is a cloister of the 12th century. Houses of the Renaissance and even of the middle ages are still to be seen in the town, one of the most interesting being the *Maison de l'Abbé* (15th cent.), to the N. of the cathedral. The government *Fire-Arms Factory* (no admission) is in the suburb of *Souilhac*, watered by the *Solane*, to the W. of the station.

NARROW GAUGED RAILWAYS run from *Tulle* to (20 M.) *Argentat* (*Hôt. Notre-Dame*), on the *Dordogne*; to (21 M.) *Uzerche* (p. 88); and to (29 M.) *Treignac* (*Hôt. de la Bagatelle*, good), a quaint little town on the *Vézère*. From *Treignac* to *Egletons*, see above.

The railway continues to descend the deep-set valley of the *Corrèze*, which is crossed several times. — 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aubazine-St-Hilaire*. *Aubazine*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the left, grew up towards the close of the 11th cent., round a Benedictine *Abbey*, of which some interesting remains are still extant. The *Church* contains the splendid 13th cent. *Tomb of St. Stephen*, founder of the abbey.

122 M. *Brive* (*Buffet*), on the line from *Limoges* to *Aurillac* (R. 13).

III. From Brive to Périgueux and Bordeaux.

$123\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $5\frac{3}{4}$ - 7 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 30, 15 fr. 5, 9 fr. 80 c.).

This line enters the valley of the Vézère. — 13 M. Terrasson (Grand-Hôtel), with a Gothic church and a ruined abbey, is also a station on the line from *Hautefort* (p. 39) to *Sarlat* (p. 54). 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Bachellerie*, beyond which we quit the Vézère. — At (39 M.) *Niversac* the line to Agen (p. 71) diverges. — 45 M. *Périgueux*, see p. 40. — Thence to (123 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bordeaux*, see p. 42.

37. From Lyons to Toulouse via Le Puy and Aurillac.

Southern Auvergne.

349 M. RAILWAY interesting, but no through-trains. The best plan is to sleep at Le Puy, whence there is a morning train with connections (fares about 63, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, 28 fr.). — From Lyons to *Le Puy*, 89 M., railway in $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 15, 10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 10 c.). — From Le Puy to *Toulouse*, railway in about $15\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From Lyons to Toulouse via *Tarascon* and *Nîmes*, 357 M., in $10\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 64 fr. 85, 43 fr. 80, 28 fr. 80 c.). See RR. 63, 13.

To (36 M.) *St. Etienne*, see p. 250. — The line to Le Puy skirts the town on the W., passing the arms manufactory (to the right) and crossing a curved viaduct. Beyond (38 M.) *Le Clapier* are two short tunnels; and beyond (40 M.) *Bellevue* another, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long.

41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Ricamarie*, an industrial place of 8873 inhab., producing shoe-nails and bolts. In the neighbourhood are coal-mines, one of which has been on fire since the 15th century. — 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Chambon-Feugerolles*, with 11,528 inhab., has iron-works and coal-mines. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. is the interesting *Château de Feugerolles* (11-17th cent.).

45 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Firminy* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Nord*), another industrial town with 16,903 inhab., the centre of a coal and iron district.

Lines to *St. Just-sur-Loire* and *Annonay-St-Rambert-d'Albon*, see p. 252.

46 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fraisse-Unieux* is the junction for *St. Just-sur-Loire* (p. 209). After two tunnels we reach the banks of the *Loire*, which flows between very picturesque mountains. — 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pertuiset* (hotels). The aspect of the country changes. A busy industrial region, black with smoke and coal, is succeeded by a peaceful valley with picturesque and verdant landscapes. On *Mont Cornillon*, to the left, are the ruins of a fortress of the 12-16th cent., including within its walls a church of the 12th and 15th cent., with some good wood-carving. We traverse four tunnels and two viaducts. Beyond (51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aurec*, in the distance to the right, is the ruined *Château de Rochebaron*. -- 58 M. *Bas-Monistrol*, the station for *Bas* (pron. 'bass'; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., and *Monistrol*, 2 M. to the E. From *Bas* we visit the ruins of *Rochebaron*, and *Monistrol* also has a castle of the 15th century. Several tunnels and bridges over the *Loire*.

69 M. *Retournac* (*Hôt. Pradon*), with 3630 inhabitants. Beyond a bridge and a tunnel, on a hill to the right, are the ruins of the

Château d'Artiac. Beyond (71½ M.) *Chamalières* we see its abbey church. — 82 M. *Lavoûte-sur-Loire*, with a picturesque old castle which is visible from the railway, a little farther on.

FROM LAVOÛTE-SUR-LOIRE TO RAUCOULES-BROSSETTES, 27½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 65 c.). — 14 M. *Yssingeaux* (*Hôt. de l'Europe*), with 7643 inhab., is an old manufacturing town, producing tulle and lace. — 27½ M. *Raucoules-Brossettes*, see p. 253.

89 M. **Le Puy.** — Hotels. *Hôt. des Ambassadeurs* (Pl. a; C, 4), Place du Breuil, R. 2½-6, B. 3/4-11/4, déj. 2½, D. 3, omn. 1 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL* (Garnier; Pl. b, B, 4), Boul. St. Louis 17-19, R. 2-4, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*, R. from 1½ fr., B. 30-60 c., déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., good; *Hôt. de Paris*, near the station. — *Cafés de Paris* and *de l'Univers* in the Place du Breuil.

Electric Tramways from the *Station* (Pl. E, 3, 4) to the *Place du Breuil* (Pl. C, 4) and to *Espaly* (comp. Pl. A, 3; fares 10-15 c.); and from the *Place du Breuil* to *Brives* (p. 261; comp. Pl. E, 2; 20 c.). — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Boul. St. Louis 50. — *Syndicat d'Initiative du Velay*, Place du Breuil.

Le Puy (2070 ft.), the Roman *Podium*, a town of 20,570 inhab., was the ancient capital of the *Velay*, and is now the chief town of the department of the *Haute-Loire*. It is most picturesquely situated between the *Borne* and the *Dolezon* on the slope of Mont Anis, on which rise the remarkable cathedral and colossal statue of the Virgin.

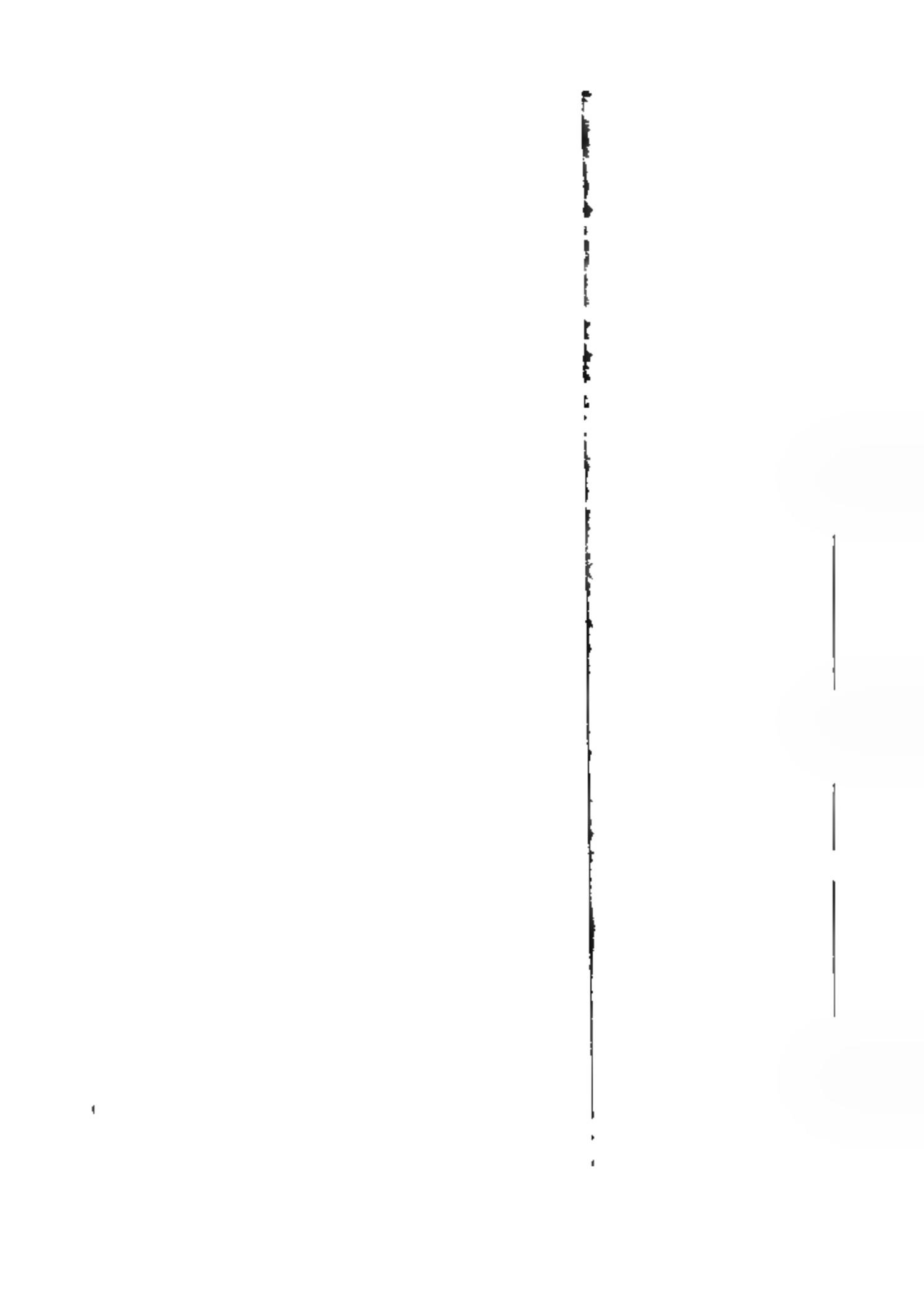
Quitting the *Station* (Pl. E, 3, 4), we cross a suburb, turn to the left viâ the Boulevard St. Jean, and reach the large and fine *Place du Breuil* (Pl. C, 4), the centre of the lower town. In the middle is the **Fontaine Crozatier*, presented by M. Crozatier, a bronze-founder, who was a native of Le Puy (1796-1855). The imposing structure was designed by Pradier of Le Puy, the bronze sculptures by Bosio the Younger. The latter consist of a statue of the town of Le Puy, on the top of the monument, and of seated statues of the Loire, the Allier, the Borne, and the Dolezon, four rivers of the department, and of genii, grouped round four basins at the foot of the fountain.

On the other side of the Place are the *Préfecture* and (on the left) the *Palais de Justice* and the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 4). — At the back of the *Préfecture* is a public garden, known as *Fer-à-Cheval* (Pl. C, 5), in which is the **Musée Crozatier* (Pl. C, 5), a fine modern building, also due to the munificence of M. Crozatier. It is open free on Sun. and Thurs. from 2 to 5; on other days for a small gratuity.

On the GROUND FLOOR are collections of *Sculptures*, *Antiquities* (prehistoric, Roman, and mediæval), and *Furniture*, and other curiosities. Two rooms, to the left, are devoted to the mechanical and natural history collections. — On the staircase, copies of mural paintings in Le Puy and its environs.

On the FIRST FLOOR three rooms are occupied by an interesting collection of *Paintings*, mainly by Dutch and French masters, and including some noteworthy canvases. — In another room is a natural history collection, especially rich in birds; and in the fifth is a *Collection of lace-work, guipures, etc. The manufacture of lace is the chief industry of the district, employing about 90,000 women.

The Rue Porte-Aiguière, opposite the *Fontaine Crozatier*, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3), an uninteresting building of the 18th



century. A little farther on we reach the little Place des Tables, whence we see on the right, at the end of a steep street, the —

***Cathedral of Notre-Dame** (Pl. C, 2, 3). This church is very singular in its general character, and particularly so in its arrangement, certain peculiarities in which are quite unique. It dates chiefly from the 11th and 12th centuries. The church is approached by a grand staircase which has 60 steps outside, 42 in a crypto-porticus beneath the actual nave of the church, then 32 on each side, the left flight leading to the cloisters (see below), the right flight into the church. Formerly this staircase went straight on, crossing the pavement of the nave and ending in the transept, in front of the choir, in such a way that the faithful on the steps outside could, it is said, see the officiating priest. The great *Portal* comprises three semi-circular arches opening on the *Porch*; above is some smaller arcading, then three windows, at the end of the nave, and three gables, those at the sides extending beyond the roof and open. Noteworthy, too, in this church is the mixture of white and black stone which is a characteristic decoration of the churches of Auvergne. Under the porch are two antique cedar doors of the 12th cent., with Arabic (?) inscriptions, and on the staircase are traces of paintings.

The INTERIOR of the Cathedral presents a nave and aisles with six domes in the Byzantine style, a small transept with a lantern over the centre, galleries, and small double chapels at the ends, a square choir, and a kind of apse under the tower (see below). On the high-altar is a small modern black statue of the Virgin, not less venerated than the one that preceded it, destroyed in 1794. — The left aisle is adjoined by the former *Chapter House*, which contains a fine *Fresco of the 15th cent., representing the Liberal Arts (apply to the verger).

The *CLOISTERS (entrance, see above) are partly enclosed by a fine Romanesque railing, which the verger will open. The most ancient part of this fine erection dates from the 9th or even the 8th cent. and was restored in the 19th. The chief features are the colonnettes and the splendid cornice, adorned with heads of men and beasts. The building to the W., with machicolations, is the remnant of a 13th cent. fortress. — To the N. is the *Chapelle des Morts*, with dilapidated frescoes of the 13th cent., in which a museum of inscriptions is to be installed. To the S. is the *Musée Notre-Dame* (fee), containing old paintings, sculptures, antiquities, etc., connected with the church.

The S. Portal (*Porche du For*), on the other side of the tower, is very remarkable. It forms a curious kind of porch, each side presenting a round arch, connected with the others only at three points. The Tower (183 ft. high), one of the rare examples of Transitional bell-towers still extant, has seven stages with Romanesque arches, plain and trefoil-headed, intermingled with pointed arches. It dates mainly from the end of the 13th century.

Adjoining the S. portal is the *Bishop's Palace* (*Evêché*; Pl. C, 3). From the small Place du For in front of it there is a fine view.

Re-entering the church, we once more quit it by the N. Portal, near which are a *Baptistery* of the 11th cent., including some remains of a Roman edifice, and the Renaissance *Chapel of the Penitents* (Pl. C, 2; 'Societas Gonfalonis', 1584), decorated in the interior

by artists of the district (apply to the concierge of the Bishop's Palace). — A lane which passes between these chapels leads to the approach to the Rocher de Corneille (10 c.).

The **Rocher de Corneille** (Pl. C, 2), which forms the summit of Mont Anis, is an abrupt mass of volcanic breccia, rising 420 ft. above the lower town and 2480 ft. above the level of the sea. We reach it by a succession of steps hewn in the rock. At the top is a **STATUE OF NOTRE-DAME DE FRANCE**, 52 ft. in height, on a pedestal of 20 ft. It was erected in 1860 from designs by Bonnassieux, and is made with more than 200 Russian cannons, taken at Sebastopol. Visitors may ascend inside the statue to the head. The openings made at various places permit us to enjoy the splendid view afforded by the environs, with their grand amphitheatre of mountains, consisting chiefly of the Cévennes, amongst which the Mézenc and the Gerbier-de-Jonc (p. 261) are specially conspicuous to the S. E.

The Rue Grangevieille (Pl. B, 3), at the foot of the Rue des Tables (which ascends to the cathedral), descends to the low, massive **Tour Pannessac** (Pl. B, 3), with machicolations, forming the remains of a town-gateway of the 13th century. — In the Boulevard St. Louis, to the S. of the tower, is a *Statue of La Fayette* (1757-1834), by Hiolle. — We descend by the Boulevard Carnot, to the N. of the tower.

St. Laurent (Pl. A, B, 2), a church of the 14th cent., in the lower part of the town, near the Borne, contains a monument enclosing the heart of *Bertrand du Guesclin* (d. 1380), whose tomb is in St. Denis; the statue of the famous warrior dates from the end of the 14th century.

The street on this side of the church leads to the base of a rock (280 ft.), similar to the Rocher de Corneille but even more picturesque, on which stands the **Church of St. Michel-d'Aiguilhe* (Pl. B, 1). It is reached by a succession of stairs with 277 steps (10 c., paid to the 'lessee'). This church, or rather chapel, is an architectural curiosity, dating from 962-84. The interior forms a sort of oval, the chancel occupying the end to the right of the entrance, while in front of this chancel is a small central nave, inclosed with very low pillars and surrounded by small aisles. The façade is a masterpiece of early-Romanesque architecture. The portal is adorned with curious bas-reliefs. Opposite the entrance stands an isolated tower, of the same style as that of the cathedral; the upper part is less ancient than the church.

In the suburb, a little way from the rock, is a graceful octagonal edifice of the 12th cent., long supposed to be a *Temple of Diana* (Pl. C, 1), from the antique materials used in its construction. It collapsed in 1904 and is now under restoration.

FROM LE PUY TO ESPALY, POLIGNAC, AND ST. PAULIEN. — *Espaly* (tramway, see p. 258), 1/2 M. to the W. of Le Puy, is a large village (2058 inhab.), above which we may see from the road a curious mass of basalt, showing fine columns, called from their arrangement the *Orgues d'Espaly*. — *Polignac* (2574 inhab.), situated 3 M. to the N.W. of Le Puy, to the right

of the road to St. Paulien, is celebrated for the picturesque and imposing ruins of the **Castle* of the same name (12-15th cent.), on a rocky plateau which overlooks it and on which are found Roman remains, seen in the midst of the other ruins. — The road is continued across a very broken country. — 8 M. *St. Paulien*, a small town (2696 inhab.) near which is the site of *Rovessio* or *Ruessio*, the capital of the Vellavi. The Church (11th cent.) occupies the site of an antique building of the 4th cent., and other antiquities have been found. Omnibus to (3 M.) *Borne* (p. 217; 25 c.). The (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) picturesque ruins of the *Château de la Roche-Lambert* (15th cent.) are visited from St. Paulien.

FROM LE PUY TO THE MÉZENC VIA LE MONASTIER. A carriage-road leads from Le Puy to (23 M.) Les Estables; thence a bridle-path to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Mézenc. A public conveyance plies from Le Puy to (13 M.) Le Monastier (fare 1 fr. 60 c.). — We proceed to the E. At (21/2 M.) Charensac we cross the Loire. The Mézenc road turns to the right at (3 M.) *Brives*. To the left is the *Mont Doue* (2740 ft.), on which stands an old 12th cent. abbey. Farther on, to the right, on another eminence, is the fine *Château de Bouzols* (11th cent.). — At (8 M.) *La Terrasse* are some artificial grottoes, once used as dwellings. — 13 M. *Le Monastier* (3110 ft.; *Hôt. Ponsonaille*; *Chabrier*), with 3743 inhab., owes its name to a monastery of which the church remains, partly Romanesque in style. — The road (carr. 10 fr.) proceeds to the S.E. via *Freycenet-la-Tour* to (23 M.) *Les Estables* (3720 ft.); Chalet-Restaurant of the Syndicat du Velay; Testud's Inn), a village on the W. side of the Mézenc, ascended thence in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The Mézenc (5750 ft.) is a volcanic mountain, isolated and precipitous, except to the W., the side next Les Estables. Its slopes afford excellent pasturage, and the summit (chalet) commands a wide and attractive mountain-view. — About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Mézenc is the *Gerbier-de-Jonc*, another volcanic mountain, on which the Loire rises. Its height has been only 5090 ft. since a landslip which occurred in 1821; before that it was 5610 ft. We may go on thence via *Le Béage* (4120 ft.; *Hôt. de France*) to the (15 M. farther) curious *Lac d'Issarlès* (3270 ft.), in an ancient crater, returning to (14 M.) *Le Monastier* via *Issarlès*, *Vachères*, and *Presailles*, or (preferable) via *Le Béage*.

Other excursions may be made from Le Puy to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Durande*, a mountain with two peaks (4150 ft. and 4265 ft.) commanding an extensive view; to the *Lac du Bouchet*, 12 M. to the S., etc. — From Le Puy to Nevers (*La Chaise-Dieu*, *Clermont-Ferrand*), see R. 32.

Beyond Le Puy we follow the railway to Nevers (R. 32), via (102 M.) *Darsac*, (122 M.) *St. Georges-d'Aurac*, and *Brioude*, to (143 M.) *Arvant* (see p. 217).

The line which traverses the Cantal is very interesting, and its construction has demanded much engineering skill. The best views are to the right. — Beyond (146 M.) *Lempdes* the line ascends the picturesque and in places very narrow valley of the *Alagnon*. — 154 M. *Blesle*, on the right, at the foot of columnar basaltic rocks ('orgues'). — 158 M. *Massiac*. — 162 M. *Molompize*. Fine view into a valley on the left. The river frets along on the right, and on the same side are the ruins of a castle. 167 M. *Ferrière-St-Mary*.

173 M. *Neussargues* (2645 ft.; *Buffet-Hôtel*). Line to *St. Flour*, *Millau*, and *Béziers*, see R. 38; to *Condat* and *Bort*, see p. 249.

We next perceive, at a distance on the right, the ruins of the *Château de Merdogne*. We recross the Alagnon.

178 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Murat* (3020 ft.; *Hôt. des Messageries*), a quaint and picturesque little town with 3099 inhab., at the foot of a basaltic rock (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; view) crowned by a colossal statue of the Virgin. — *Bredons*, opposite Murat, has a fine Romanesque church (11th cent.) on a rock.

From Murat a picturesque road leads through the *Monts du Cantal* to (261½ M.) *Salers* (p. 249). Carriage 50 fr.; to the (14 M.) *Pas de Peyrol*, for the ascent of the *Puy Mary* (1½ hr.; see below), 25 fr.

On the left the *Plomb du Cantal* appears (see below); on the right, the *Château d'Auteroche*. The valley contracts as we enter the region of the *Monts du Cantal* and the line rapidly ascends (best views on the right). The nearest large peak is the *Puy Griou*; farther to the right are the *Puy Mary* and other summits (see below).

186 M. Le Lioran (3780 ft.; *Hôt. des Touristes; du Lioran*, R. from 2, D. 3, pens. 8 fr., good), a good centre for excursions.

The **Plomb du Cantal* (6095 ft.), which may be ascended from Le Lioran in less than 2 hrs. (guide, 5 fr., not indispensable), is volcanic, like all the mountains of Auvergne, and culminates in an isolated cone, whence radiate a number of valleys. The view from the summit is said to command a circumference of 150 M. In the neighbourhood, to the S., is the *Puy Gros* (5245 ft.) and to the N.W. the *Puy Griou* (5560 ft.), while farther off are the *Puy Mary* (5860 ft.), the *Puy Chavaroche* (5720 ft.), the *Puy Violent* (5230 ft.), etc., all forming part of the same group. To the N. are the *Monts Dore* (p. 230), with the *Puy de Sancy*, and the *Monts Dôme* (p. 223); to the E. the Cévennes and the Alps; to the S.S.E. the Pyrenees.

The **Puy Mary* (5860 ft.), the peak most frequently visited next to the *Plomb*, may be ascended in 4 hrs. from Le Lioran. — The ascent of the **Puy Griou* (5560 ft.), which commands the most interesting view of the *Cantal* group, takes only 2 hrs., by the old route through fine pine woods, to the W. of the *Signal du Lioran* (4490 ft.).

Beyond a viaduct we enter the *Tunnel du Lioran*, 1¼ M. long, in which the line attains its culminating point (3800 ft.), and by which we pass from the basin of the Loire to that of the Garonne, where we descend the valley of the *Cère*. Above the railway is the *Col de Sagnes* (4100 ft.), between the *Puy Lioran* (4660 ft.) and the *Plomb du Cantal* (see above). A road also passes through a tunnel here, nearly 1 M. long, always lighted. — We cross a viaduct, 100 ft. high, and beyond a short tunnel, three more viaducts, nearly as high. To the right is the *Puy Griou*, to the left the *Plomb du Cantal*. — 190 M. *St. Jacques-des-Blats* (3250 ft.). The village (inn) lies 1/2 M. distant in the valley.

The *Plomb du Cantal* may be ascended from this point also, in 3½-3½ hrs.; guide 5 fr. We cross the *Cère* and the railway above the station, and ascend towards the N.E. (short-cuts by the footpaths) over pastures, with herdsmen's huts ('burons'). In 20 min. we reach the huts of *St. Erval*, and in 35 min. more the *Grange du Sarret*. Thence we proceed to the left to the (50 min.) chalet of the *Pré Delbos*, which we leave on the right (fine view), and in 1 hr. more we reach the 'buron' of *Pranadal* at the base of the crest, by which we climb in 1½ hr. to the summit of the *Plomb* (see above).

Beyond *St. Jacques* the route is not less interesting. The *Cère* flows through splendid gorges, along which the railway is carried by works of great engineering skill. Behind us, to the right, appears the *Puy Chavaroche*, while on the left we skirt the *Puy Gros*. — Beyond (194 M.) *Thiezac* we traverse fine wooded gorges. Extensive view to the right farther on.

196½ M. *Vic-sur-Cère* (2230 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel*, R. from 3½, D. 4½ fr.; *Touring-Hôtel*, pens. 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Pont*, pens. from 7 fr.; *Vialette*, pens. from 6 fr.), beautifully situated, with remains

of fortifications. In the environs are chalybeate and aerated springs, used chiefly for drinking. — 199 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Polminhac*, with the 15th cent. *Château de Pestel* (restored). Farther on are several other old castles. We now enter the plain. Beyond (206 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Arpajon* the line turns to the N.W. On the right is Aurillac.

209 M. **Aurillac.** — **Hotels.** HÔTEL ST. PIERRE, in the Gravier; DE COMMERCE, DE BORDEAUX, DES TROIS-FRÈRES, in the Place du Palais-de-Justice; similar charges at all: R. from 2, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr. — **Railway Restaurant.** — **Post Office**, Rue du Rieu. — **Syndicat d'Initiative du Cantal**, at the Hôtel de Ville.

Aurillac (2070 ft.), on the *Jordanne*, with 17,459 inhab., is the chief town of the department of the *Cantal*.

The street which descends from the station leads to the Place du Palais-de-Justice, whence is seen, on the right, the pretty Renaissance tower of *Notre-Dame aux Neiges*. Hence the Avenue Gambetta leads to the *Gravier*, or *Cours Montyon*, a square decorated with bronze statues of *General Delzons* (1775-1812), by Vital-Dubray, and *Gerbert* (Pope Sylvester II.), of Aurillac, by David d'Angers.

The *Church of St. Géraud*, farther on, to the right, is a building of the 15-17th cent., completed in 1890. It was dependent on an abbey founded in the 9th cent. by its patron saint, born in the château of Aurillac. It has finely reticulated vaulting. In a chapel on the left are some paintings of the 16th cent., and behind the pulpit a Death of St. Francis-Xavier, attributed to Zurbaran.

From the Place St. Géraud we may see, on an eminence, the *Château St. Etienne*, in great part rebuilt and transformed into a normal school. — The Rue du Monastère and the Rue du Consulat, on the right, lead into the middle of the town. At the end of the Rue du Consulat is the *Hôtel des Consuls*, a 16th cent. house, with turrets and a fine Gothic gateway in the street on the left.

The former *Collège*, in the vicinity, contains a small *Musée* of paintings and sculptures, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 4, and on others days also to strangers.

From Aurillac to *Montluçon* (Paris), see p. 249; to *Brive*, see p. 89. — Diligences ply from Aurillac to (31 M.) *Entraygues* and to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mandaillies*.

214 M. *Ytrac*. On the right the view extends as far as the *Monts Dore*, dominated by the *Puy de Sancy* (p. 230).

217 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Viescamp-sous-Jallès* is the junction for the lines to *St. Denis - près - Martel* (p. 90) and to *Montluçon*, see p. 249. — 219 M. *Lacapelle-Viescamp*, beyond which is a high viaduct, the last over the valley of the *Cère*. On the right the view is fine and extensive. — 224 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Rouget*. Numerous bridges and tunnels are traversed in the next twenty miles, at first in the wild gorge of the *Moulègre* and afterwards in the valleys of the *Rance* and the *Célé*. 231 M. *Boisset*; 237 M. *Maurs*; 241 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bagnac*.

250 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Figeac*, and thence to (349 M.) *Toulouse*, see p. 95.

16th cent. it was one of the principal strongholds of the Calvinists, but it lost ground after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Its production of kid gloves is considerable. *Notre-Dame*, a church in the Romanesque and Renaissance styles, with galleries in place of aisles, has a tower (16-17th cent.) in the Tolosan style. In the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville* are arcades dating from the 12-15th centuries.

For the route to *Peyreleau*, *Meyrueis*, *Montpellier-le-Vieux* (Gorges of the Tarn; Causses), etc., see pp. 271, 272.

FROM MILLAU TO NANT, $20\frac{1}{2}$ M., public conveyance twice daily in 3 hrs. (fare $21\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The road follows the picturesque *Valley of the Dourbie* (p. 272) viâ ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Roque-Sainte-Marguerite* (p. 272), at the foot of the rocks of *Montpellier-le-Vieux* (p. 272). — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Véran*, picturesquely situated at the mouth of the imposing *Ravine of St. Véran*, which descends from the *Causse Noir* (p. 271). — Near ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gardies* are mines of lignite. — 17 M. *Cantobre* is curiously built among dolomitic rocks resembling ruins. — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nant*, see below.

We continue to follow the valley of the Tarn for a short distance, then quit it for the valley of the Cernon. To the left are the cliffs of the *Larzac*, more extensive and wilder than the preceding causses.

181 M. *Tournemire* (*Hôtel*), picturesquely situated below the high cliffs of the Larzac.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. W. is *Roquefort*, celebrated for its cheeses. These are mostly made in the environs of the place, of goats' and sheep's milk, but acquire their excellence in the grottoes and rocky caves under the village. The mould on the cheese is due to musty bread powdered and mixed with the curds. The smell in the grottoes is rather strong. *Roquefort* exports about 18 million lbs. of cheese, worth about 280,000*l.*

A branch-railway runs from *Tournemire* to ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Affrique* (*Cheval Vert; du Commerce*), a town with 6699 inhab., on the *Sorgues*, overlooked by a curious rock, whence it is to be continued to *Albi* (p. 97).

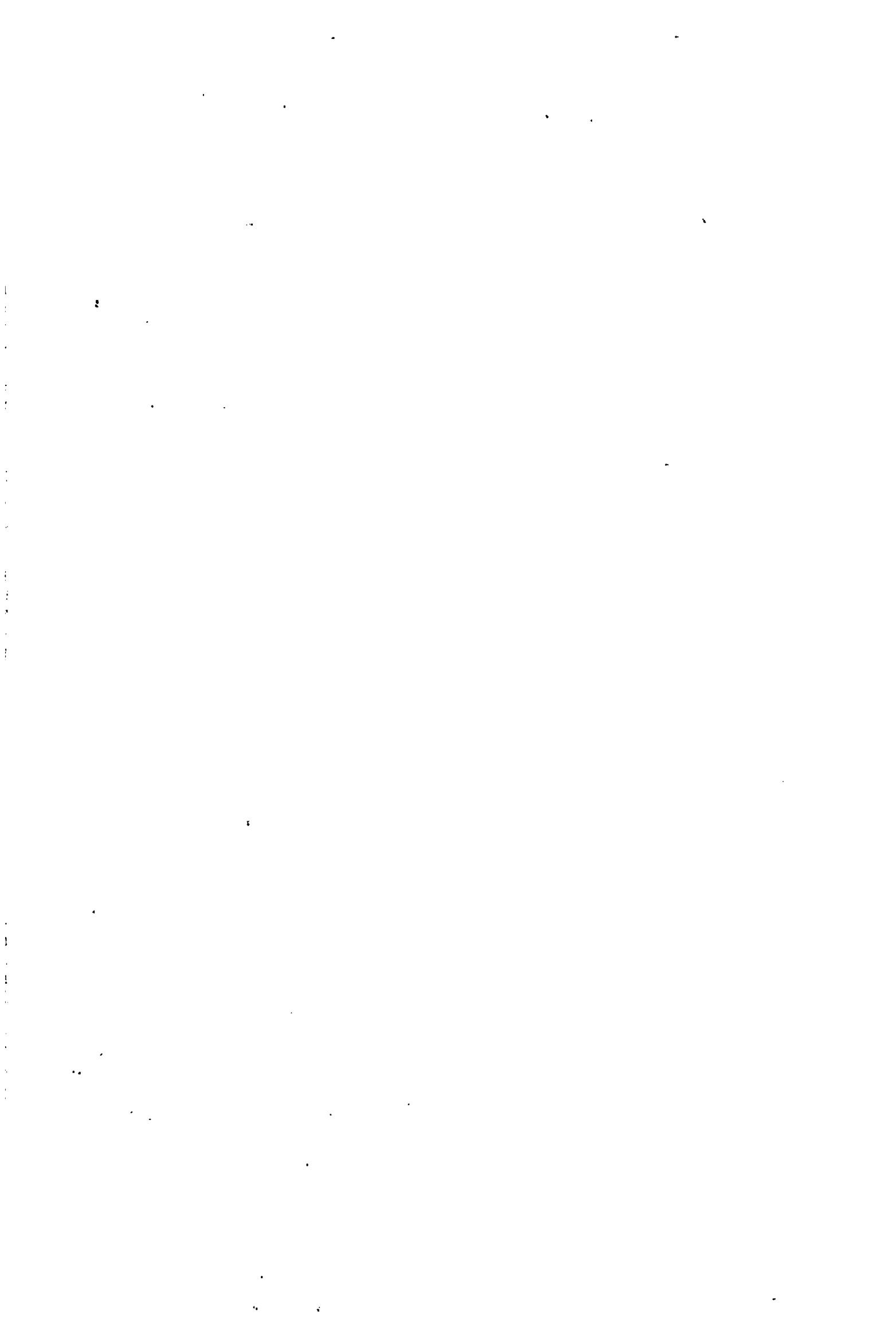
FROM TOURNEMIRE TO LE VIGAN, $38\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2-2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 5 c.). This line is highly interesting from an engineering point of view; tunnels, viaducts, etc., are numerous. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Bastide-Pradines*. — At ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ste. Eulalie-de-Cernon* are remains of a commandery of the Knights Templar. — Beyond ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *L'Hospitalet* we reach the monotonous plateau of the *Larzac* (see above). — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nant-Comberedonde* lies 5 M. to the S. (omn. 75 c.) of *Nant* (*Hôtel Bouat*), a little town in a well-watered and fertile valley, overlooked on the N. by the *Roc Nantais* (2775 ft.), on the S. by the *Roc de St. Alban* (2630 ft.). — Beyond (23 M.) *Sauclières* (whence an omnibus runs to *St. Jean-du-Bruel* and *Meyrueis*, p. 273) the descent becomes more rapid. — 27 M. *Auron*, on the *Vis*, beyond which we pass the *Tunnel de la Nougarède* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. long), whence a subterranean stream issues in a cascade. — 31 M. *Aumelas*, in a wooded valley. — $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Arre-en-Béz*; $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Avère-Molières*. — $38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Vigan*, see p. 440. Thence to *Nîmes* and *Montpellier*, see pp. 440, 439, 276.

The gradients on the line are abrupt, and the numerous small stations are separated by tunnels and viaducts. $199\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Cabrils*. On the left we overlook the valley of a tributary of the *Orb*, and beyond ($205\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lunas* we enter the charming *Valley of the Orb*. Olive, almond, and fig trees begin to appear.

212 M. *Bédarieux* (*Buffet; Hôtel du Midi*), a commercial town (6106 inhab.), with cloth-factories and tanneries, on the *Orb*.

Railway to *Castres* (Montauban) viâ *Lamalou* and *St. Pons*, and continuation to *Montpellier*, see R. 15.

FROM BÉDARIEUX TO GRAISSE SAC (*Lacaune*), $61\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — *Graissessac* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), about 1 M. from the station,



S.E.R. 100 10 10 10 10 10



with 2093 inhab., has considerable mines of coal, iron, copper, and argentiferous lead. — An interesting road (public conveyances; 60 c.) leads from the station to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Gervais* (p. 111) through the valley of the *Mare*, and thence to ($23\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lacaune* (6 fr.; p. 109), via *Murat-sur-Vèbre* (hotel), a town on the *Agout*, with an old château.

Beyond Bédarieux the Béziers railway diverges to the left from the valley of the *Orb*. — 219 M. *Faugères*. Line to Montpellier via Paulhan, see R. 15.

Three more short tunnels and four small stations. — $233\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lieuran-Ribaute*, a station which owes the latter part of its name to the *Château de Ribaute* ('Ripa alta'), to the left.

240 M. *Béziers* (p. 105).

39. The Causses and the Cañon of the Tarn.

The **Causses** are, as their name indicates (Latin 'calx'), plateaux of Jurassic limestone, occurring in the Lozère and the neighbouring departments. The principal are the *Causse de Sauveterre* (see below), *Causse Méjean* ('du Milieu'; p. 273), *Causse Noir* (p. 271), and the *Larzac* (p. 266). Originally forming one continuous mass, these plateaux have been isolated from each other in the course of ages by the profound, narrow, and extremely picturesque gorges or 'cañons' worn by the *Lot*, *Tarn*, *Jonte*, and *Dourbie*, in their descent from the glaciers of the Cévennes. The plateaux themselves are merely bare uplands 2500-3700 ft. above the sea, without water, and almost treeless, where scarcely anything beyond a little barley and oats will grow, and with a very scanty population. Here and there the general level is broken by 'Couronnes' ('crowns') or mounds; and at certain spots, particularly on the *Causse Méjean*, are 'avens' or chasms into which the rainfall sinks, to issue again in the copious springs of the gorges. There are also a number of dolmens or table-stones.

The **Causses** and the Cañon of the *Tarn* are now most conveniently explored from *Mende* or from *Banassac-la-Canourgue*, from which points a series of diligence-routes in connection with the trains have been organized for the summer-months by the Southern of France Railway Co., while circular-tickets are issued by other companies also. A society, known as the 'Société des Gorges du *Tarn*' has also organized a series of trips by carriage and boat in this region, but the restrictions in regard to choice of routes and hotels, etc., are not always convenient; apply in summer to the 'Directeur', *Château de la Caze* (p. 269), par *St. Enimie* (Lozère), or to the Syndicat d'Initiative at *Mende*. — The most interesting part of the Cañon and *Montpellier-le-Vieux* may also be visited from *Millau*.

a. From *Mende* to *Ste. Enimie*, *Le Rozier* (*Montpellier-le-Vieux*), and *Millau*.

Besides the railway-diligences, *Post Cars* ('Courriers') ply from *Mende* to *Ste. Enimie* (3 fr.) and *Ispagnac*; and *Carriages* may be hired for little more than the diligence-fare.

I. From *Mende* to *Ste. Enimie*.

a. Via *Sauveterre*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 4 hrs.; carriage for 2 pers. 15, for 4 pers. 19 fr., 5 fr. extra in each case for an additional person on the box.

Mende, see p. 265. — The road at first follows the valley of the *Lot*, crosses the stream about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town, passes the station of ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Balsièges* (p. 265), and ascends in curves to the barren plateau of the *Causse de Sauveterre* (see p. 270), across which it runs.

Fine view as we ascend. At the top the road viâ Ispagnac (see below) diverges to the left; to the right is the *Chazal*, an old château, now a farm-house. About 8 M. from Balsièges is the little village of *Sauveterre* (3420 ft.), and farther on is the hamlet of *Bac*. The road then winds down into the Cañon of the Tarn, opposite the lofty cliffs of the Causse Méjean. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ste. Enimie* (p. 269).

b. *Viâ Ispagnac*, 28 M., in 8 hrs., fares 21 or 27 fr. (see p. 267).

This route is the same as the preceding until the *Causse de Sauveterre* is reached. Here it diverges to the left, by the E. end of the causse, and descends to the S. E., affording a fine view of the Tarn Cañon. Instead of going as far as Ispagnac, we may turn to the right beyond ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Molines* (inn), at the point where the *Ste. Enimie* road diverges. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ispagnac* (see below). Continuation of route, see p. 269.

c. *Viâ the Col de Montmirat and Ispagnac*, 35 M., in 10 hrs.; fares 25 or 40 fr. (see p. 267).

d. *Viâ Lanuéjols, the Col de Montmirat, and Ispagnac*, $41\frac{1}{2}$ M., same times and fares as the preceding, 3 hrs. halt being made at the inn of Molinette below the col. This route is very much the same as the preceding, Lanuéjols being visited instead of Florac.

Route c. coincides with the first two as far as ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Balsièges*, but at this point it enters a valley between the *Causse de Sauveterre* and the *Causse de Mende*. It then leads past ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rouffiac* and joins the following route about $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Mende, near the col.

Route d. leads to the E. of the *Causse de Mende* and passes ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of *Lanuéjols*, with a Roman tomb of great size. — Beyond *St. Etienne-du-Valdonnès*, at a point about 11 M. from Mende, we join the preceding route, and ascend to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Col de Montmirat* (3430 ft.), whence there is a very fine view. Beyond (3 M.) *Nozières* we enter the valley of the Tarn, where the road to Ispagnac diverges at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. short of Florac.

Ispagnac (1740 ft.; *Hôtel Laget*, plain), a picturesquely situated and straggling village, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Ste. Enimie*, on the right bank of the Tarn and at the mouth of the Cañon. Opposite the village the Tarn forms a peninsula, on which is *Quézac*, connected with Ispagnac by a bridge of the 14-17th centuries.

The **Cañon du Tarn*, or *Gorges du Tarn*, still more beautiful beyond *Ste. Enimie* or rather *Castelbouc*, and particularly so between *La Malène* and *Le Pas-de-Souci*, begins at Ispagnac and extends as far as *Le Rozier*, a distance of about 30 M. It is rivalled in France only by the gorge of the *Verdon* (p. 481). To the right and left the sheer rocks of the *Causses de Sauveterre* and *Méjean* rise to a height of from 800 to 1100 ft., the distance between their summits varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ M. It is difficult to imagine a more impressive gorge. Gigantic ramparts and perpendicular cliffs at one time overhang the river, at others retire in terraces, formed of the several strata of the limestone and as varied in outline as they are in colour. Here the rocks are shivered into a thousand different

shapes and there appear yellow limestone, black schistous marl, and pink and brown dolomite. In addition there is abundant vegetation (vines and fruit-trees), affording a charming contrast to the rocks, as well as clear and copious springs and numerous caverns.

The ROAD FROM ISPAGNAC TO STE. ENIMIE (about 4 hrs. on foot) follows the right bank of the Tarn, passing the picturesquely situated *Château de Rocheblave* (16th cent.). A little farther on, on the left bank, is a mill worked by one of the numerous springs formed by the rains which filter through the limestone of the Causses. 3 M. (from Ispagnac) *Montbrun*, also on the left bank. The road then passes the hamlets of *Poujols* and *Blajoux*. On the other side are the ruins of the *Château de Charbonnières*, and farther on *Castelbouc*, where there is another ruin. This is the most remarkable point between Ispagnac and Ste. Enimie and one of the prettiest parts of the gorge, and should be explored on foot. The carriage may be rejoined at (6 M.) *Prades*, on the right bank. The ramparts of the Causses, already very high, approach the river more and more closely at *Les Ecoutes* (echo).

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Ste. Enimie (1575 ft.; *Hôtel du Commerce; de Paris*, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Parisien*; boats, see below), a town of 1002 inhab., owes its origin to a monastery, founded about 630, of which a few uninteresting remains are left. It occupies a curious position, at one of the great angles formed by the gorge and in a kind of huge well, 1650 ft. deep. Above issues the beautiful *Fontaine de Burle* and below is the *Source du Coussac*. The river is spanned by a bridge, across which passes the road via the Causses to Meyrueis (p. 273).

II. From Ste. Enimie to Le Rozier.

26 M. By boat on the Tarn (included in the excursion-tickets), in 8 hrs.; fare 36 fr. for 1.5 persons. Boats are changed several times, and the distance from Pas-de-Souci to Les Vignes (p. 271), about 11/4 M., is performed on land (seat in a carr. 1 fr.). Luggage is transported without extra charge, but large packages should not be brought if the traveller proposes to walk from Pas-de-Souci to Les Vignes. — Travellers without excursion-tickets should engage a boat beforehand (paying the reply). — An excellent new carriage-road between Ste. Enimie and Le Rozier is nearly completed, but it is not so picturesque as the river-route.

Boats take about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., excluding halts, to perform the distance from Ste. Enimie to La Malène (4-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. by footpath on the right bank). The ever-varying scenery steadily increases in grandeur and interest beyond St. Chély. — At (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) St. Chéty-du-Tarn, a village on the left bank, where there are a dam and a bridge, the gorge forms a second elbow or angle, and again turns soon afterwards at *Les Pougnadoires* (inhabited grottoes), where there is a dam. To the right is the *Château de la Caze* (partly 15th cent.; now a hotel, R. 2-4 fr.), before which the path ascends to cross the *Pas de l'Escalette*, a flight of steps protected by a railing. In 1 hr. from *Les Pougnadoires* we reach the dam of *Hauterive*, a village with a ruined castle, affording a very fine view of our road.

At *La Malène*, $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Hauterive*, we meet the road from *Banassac* (see below). Hence to *Le Rozier* and to *Millau*, see below.

b. From *Banassac-la-Canourgue* to *La Malène*, *Le Rozier* (*Montpellier-le-Vieux*), and *Millau*.

The Cañon of the *Tarn*, or at least its finest parts, may be visited from this side in a single day, even by travellers not quitting *St. Flour* or *Millau* until the first train in the morning.

I. From *Banassac* to *La Malène*.

16 M. CARRIAGE in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fare for 1-3 pers. 12, for 4-5 pers. 20 fr.).

Banassac (station, p. 265) is an ancient village with a 12th cent. church on the left bank of the *Lot*, at its confluence with the *Urugne*. We ascend the valley of the latter via the little town of ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *La Canourgue* (*Hôt. du Commerce; des Voyageurs*), beyond which we reach the desolate plateau of the *Causse de Sauveterre* (p. 267). Crossing the causse, we descend a gorge into the *Cañon of the Tarn*, opposite the imposing *Causse Méjean* (p. 271).

La Malène (*Château de la Malène; Hôt. du Commerce; des Voyageurs*), a considerable village, with a bridge, lies near the finest part of the *Tarn* Cañon. Here also are a château belonging to the family of *Montesquieu du Tarn* and several grottoes.

II. From *La Malène* to *Le Rozier*.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. SMALL BOAT in 5 hrs. (fare 22 fr., included in excursion-tickets; comp. p. 269).

We skirt on the left the *Rocher du Planiol*, with the ruins of a castle. Beyond the *Source de l'Angle*, to the right, we pass the *Rocher de Montesquieu*, on which also are ruins, to the left, and reach the entrance of the *Détroit*.

The **Détroit*, also called *Les Etroits*, 40 min. from *La Malène* and about $\frac{2}{3}$ M. long, is the most remarkable part of the *Tarn* Cañon. The gorge here contracts to a width of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. between the summits of its flanking rocks, which exceed 1600 ft. in height. The whole effect is majestic, without any approach to the grotesque, while the picturesqueness is enhanced by the rich colouring of the cliffs. The climax of the whole scene is reached at *La Croze*, where we emerge from the *Détroit* and enter the **Cirque des Baumes*, a sort of gulf at an angle of the cañon. Here lie the hamlets of *Les Baumes-Vieilles* (abandoned) and *Les Baumes-Hautes* and the pilgrimage *Chapel of St. Hilaire*, perched on the sides of the cirque. A splendid *View is commanded from the *Point Sublime* (1960 ft.), a cliff rising above the cirque and ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. by a very rocky path. At *Les Baumes-Chaudes*, to the N., is a grotto with three stories. Farther on we pass through another magnificent defile, before reaching the *Pas-de-Souci*.

The *Pas-de-Souci*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from *La Malène*, is a chaos of fallen rocks, where the *Tarn* almost disappears from view, and boat-navigation is interrupted (carr., see p. 269). The road follows the

right bank, in front of the *Sourde*, one of the largest rocks, and dominated also on the right by the *Aiguille*, 280 ft. high.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Vignes* (Hôt. Solanet; Parisien); on the opposite bank lies *St. Préjet-du-Tarn*. Here we find the sixth of the Tarn bridges in the cañon crossed by the roads over the Causses. The boat-journey onward presents some difficulties, but no danger, in the shape of rapids in mid-channel. The descent to Le Rozier is made in 2 hrs. (ascent 8 hrs.). By the footpath on the right bank it takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. We pass *Villaret* and (3 M.) *Cambon*. On the other bank are some ruins, the *Pas de l'Arc*, *Baousse del Biel* (a fine natural bridge), *La Sablière*, and the *Pic de Cinglegros* (3280 ft.). On the right bank are the cirque and hermitage of *St. Marcellin*. Then, on the same side, the *Mas-de-la-Font*; on the left *Plaisance*, beyond which the cañon widens to form the basin of Le Rozier.

$16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Rozier* (1280 ft.; Gr.-Hôt. du Rozier, pens. 10 fr.; des Voyageurs, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) is a little village at the confluence of the Tarn and *Jonte*, with a bridge over each river, and opposite lies *Peyreleau* (Hôt. Costecalde), with an ancient château. The *Rocher de Capluc* (2000 ft.; fine view) may be ascended from Le Rozier in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., at the top by iron ladders. — Excursion to the valley of the *Jonte*, see p. 274.

III. From Le Rozier to Millau.

a. Via *Aguessac*, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., carriage in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fare 10 or 15 fr. for 3 or 5 pers.). *Aguessac* is reached $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before Millau (carr. same fare). A 'courrier' (1 fr.) also plies twice a day to (2 hrs.) *Aguessac* and (3 hrs.) Millau.

This picturesque part of the valley suffers from comparison with the finer upper part. The *Causse Noir* (see below) forms here also, on the left, huge walls, more than 1500 ft. high. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mostuéjouls*. — At (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Boyne* the main road from Millau to Mende, traversing the entire *Causse de Sauveterre*, diverges to the right. — $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Rivière*, a village dominated by the *Rocher de Peyrelade* (1825 ft.) and the enormous *Ruines de Peyrelade* (2780 ft.), where there are caverns used in the manufacture of Roquefort cheese (see p. 266). — 10 M. *Aguessac* (p. 265). — $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Millau* (p. 265).

b. Via *Montpellier-le-Vieux*, $23\frac{1}{2}$ M., carriage (1-5 pers.) in 7-12 hrs., fare 28 fr. Owing to the nature of the road passengers have to walk from time to time; they alight at *Le Maubert* and rejoin the carriage at *La Roque-Ste-Marguerite*, beyond Montpellier. On foot, Montpellier may be reached in 2 hrs. from *Peyreleau*; carriages take 3 hrs. and mules (6-10 fr.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — At *La Roque-Ste-Marguerite* we may use the public conveyances mentioned on p. 268.

We cross the *Jonte* and from *Peyreleau* (see above) ascend in zig-zags to the S., to the *Causse Noir*, which owes its name to the dark colour of its weird and stunted pines. A footpath offers a short-cut. Fine view of the Tarn Cañon. We quit the route near the summit, when it turns finally to the E.

The RAVINES OF LES PALIÈS AND THE RAJOL, towards which this road leads, are well worth a visit. We soon pass *Aleyrac*, and then the *Hermitage of St. Jean-de-Balme* (11-13th cent.). Thence a path leads to the

N. to the *Ravine of Les Palis*, which descends towards the Jonte. In the ravine is a magnificent view-point from the top of a precipice, on the other side of which are the ruins of the *Hermitage of St. Michel* (10th cent.), on some isolated rocks (3 hrs. from Peyreleau, with guide), whence there is also a very fine view over the Jonte valley. The head of the ravine, the *Cirque de Madasse*, is also very interesting. In 1 hr. more we reach *St. André-de-Verines* (inn; p. 273), in the middle of the Causse Noir, 1 hr. beyond which, on the left bank of the *Riou Sec*, are the *Roques-Altes* ('high rocks'; 160-200 ft. high), a sort of natural fortress, seen also from the road. The neighbouring chaos of the **Rajol* presents some of the most fantastic rock-scenery in the Causses, overhanging the Dourbie (see below). It takes about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to descend into the ravine and ascend on the other side to *Maubert* (see below).

The path continues in a S. direction and passes the hamlet of *Maubert* (2675 ft.; Ferme Robert, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; guide 3-5 fr.). About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on we reach Montpellier-le-Vieux at the *Cirques de la Millière* and *du Lac* (see below).

***Montpellier-le-Vieux** (perhaps from 'mont pelé', bald mountain) is not an inhabited place, but a spot covered with huge rocks and blocks of the strangest forms, a fantastic ruined city, with imposing monuments (guide essential, see above and below). The plateau occupied by this natural curiosity is about 2 M. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad. In order to gain an idea of the whole and its general arrangement it is better not to descend at once into the cirque, but to continue straight on to the rocks which block on the S. the road by which we approach, and to mount those on the left, called the *Ciutad* from their resemblance to a citadel. Thence we have a really marvellous *View of the Cyclopean city. The corridor by which we arrive and its continuation beyond the rocks very nearly divide the town in two parts, one to the left or E., the other to the right or W. In the first are 4 cirques or amphitheatres: to the S., the *Rouquettes*; to the N., the *Lac*; and beyond, to the E., the *Amats* and the *Citerne*. In the second is the *Millière*, comprising the *Ville*, to the N., and the *Forum*, to the S. The *Cirque des Rouquettes* is the smallest but the finest; its longer diameter measures 1640 ft., the shorter one 650 ft., while the walls are 380 ft. high. Near the *Amats* the '*Porte de Mycènes*', in a perforated rock, and an alley of 'obelisks' are pointed out. A striking *View is obtained from the top of the rocks, in the direction of the Dourbie. An 'aven' (p. 267) separates the *Millière* from the *Rouquettes* — We may thence descend directly to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

La Roque-Ste-Marguerite (1310 ft.; Parguel; Malzac; guide, 5 fr.), in the valley of the Dourbie, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S. of *Maubert*, and 8 M. from Millau. Ravine of St. Véran, see p. 266. Downstream, the prettiest part is the *Val Nègre* ravine, 2 M. from *La Roque*. In this part also is the *Grotte d'Aluech*. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Monna*, with the château of the Bonald family, and the tombs of the cardinal and the philosopher of that name. — $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Massebiau*. — 8 M. *Millau* (p. 265).

c. From Mende to Millau via Florac, Meyrueis, and the Valley of the Jonte (Aigoual).

I. From Mende to Florac.

23½ M. 'Courier' twice daily in 4½ hrs. (fare 3½ fr.).

We follow Route c as given on p. 268 to the point where the Ispagnac road diverges, and thence ascend the course of the Tarn, to the right. About 1¼ M. before Florac we cross the Tarn and then enter the valley of the *Tarnon*, on the left bank of which lies —

23½ M. **Florac** (2290 ft.; *Hôtel Melquion*, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Donnadieu*, D. 3 fr.), a town of 1953 inhab., at the foot of the *Causse Méjean* (*Rocher de Rochefort*). Its principal object of note is the *Source du Pêcher* or *Peschier*, which issues in a fine cascade from the *Rocher de Rochefort*, above the town.

'Courriers' ply from Florac to (12½ M.) *Le Pont-de-Montvert* (p. 275), daily (1 fr.); to (28½ M.) *Ste-Cécile-d'Andorge* (p. 276), daily in 6 hrs. (4 fr.); and to (46½ M.) *Anduze* (p. 433), twice daily in 9 hrs. (8 fr. 70 c.).

II. From Florac to Meyrueis (Aigoual).

22 M. 'Courier' twice daily in 4 hrs. (fare 4 fr.).

This route is a continuation of the preceding up the *Tarnon* valley, dominated on the right by the escarpments of the *Causse Méjean* (p. 268), more than 1900 ft. high. — 3¾ M. *Le Mazel*. — 6 M. *Salgas*, with a fine château (18th cent.). Beyond (8 M.) *Vébron* we quit the valley. — From the (14½ M.) *Col de Perjuret* (3380 ft.) we descend into the valley of the *Jonte*.

22 M. **Meyrueis** (2250 ft.; *Hôt. de France*, R. 1½ fr.; *de l'Europe*) is a little town (1487 inhab.), prettily situated at the confluence of the *Jonte* and the *Butézon*, and a good centre for excursions.

About 6 M. to the S. is *St. Sauveur-des-Pourcils*, with mines of silver-lead and copper. In the neighbourhood, to the E., is the curious **Bramabiau* ('bellowing ox'), a cascade, 48 ft. high, formed by the *Bonheur*. This stream, which formerly fell from a limestone cliff 300 ft. in height, has now bored for itself through the rock a subterranean channel, more than 700 yds. long, from which it issues into a gorge 300 ft. deep, hollowed out by its waters. Only parts of the channel are accessible (adm. 3 fr., incl. guide). The entrance on this side is about ½ M. from *Camprieu* (3600 ft.; two inns), 11½ M. from Meyrueis (8 M. by short-cuts).

The ascent of the *Aigoual* (5140 ft.; p. 440), to the S.E., may be made from Meyrueis partly by carriage (20 M.; 25 fr.) via *Camprieu* (see above) and the (16 M.) *Col de Séreyrède*. On foot the ascent is made in about 4-5 hrs. via the beautiful valley of the *Butézon*.

FROM MEYRUEIS TO SAUCIÈRES, 25 M., courrier in 6 hrs. (fare 4½ fr.). From (7 M.) *Lanuéjols* we may pay a visit to *St. André-de-Vezines* (p. 272) and *La Roque-Sainte-Marguerite*. — 13 M. *Trèves*, with grottoes. 20½ M. *St. Jean-du-Bruel* (*Hôt. du Commerce*), a village with 1922 inhab., in the valley of the *Dourbie*. — 25 M. *Sauclières*, see p. 288.

FROM MEYRUEIS TO ST. ENIMIE, 18 M., carriage-road across the desolate *Causse Méjean*. About 3¾ M. from Meyrueis a path diverges on the left for the *Grotte de Nabrigas*, noted for the quantity of bones of cave-bears found in it. Farther on, also to the left, is the *Col du Dolmen* (3230 ft.) in which is the entrance to the *Aven Armand*, discovered in 1897, one of the finest examples of caverns of the kind (p. 287), but at present inaccessible.

III. From Meyrueis to Millau.

26 M. Courier twice daily in 5 hrs. (fare 4 fr.).

This route descends the Valley of the Jonte, which forms a gorge between the Causse Méjean and the Causse Noir, resembling the Tarn Cañon on a small scale. After about $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. a path leads to the left to the *Grotte de Dargilan, which is accessible also by direct carriage-road from Meyrueis. The charge for admission to this fine stalactite cavern is 5 fr., and a special costume ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) must be hired from the custodian. Near the entrance is a *Chalet-Hôtel* (déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). — The road continues to skirt the Causse Méjean, to the right of the valley. — Beyond ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Douzes* the road describes a bend and descends. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Peyreleau* (p. 271); thence to *Millau*, see p. 271.

40. From Clermont-Ferrand to Nîmes, via the Cévennes.

189 M. RAILWAY in $8\frac{1}{4}$ -11 hrs. (fares 34 fr. 5 c., 23 fr., 15 fr.). — This interesting route should be taken by day. The best views are on the left. Between Langeac and Alais there are 98 tunnels and 46 viaducts. — From Paris to Nîmes via Nevers and Clermont-Ferrand, 450 M., RAILWAY in $16\frac{1}{2}$ -20 hrs. (fares 81 fr. 10, 54 fr. 75, 35 fr. 70 c.); via Lyons and Tarascon, 492 M., in 11 ('train de luxe')-16 hrs. (fares 88 fr. 70, 59 fr. 85, 39 fr. 5 c.).

Clermont-Ferrand, see p. 219. — Thence to (58 M.) *St. Georges-d'Aurac*, see pp. 215-217. The railway again approaches the Allier, which it crosses. From ($62\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Langeac* (4574 inhab.) an omnibus plies to (3 hrs.) *Saugues* (hotel), $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. — We follow the river, the valley of which increases in interest. $66\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chanteuges*, with a ruined abbey (14-16th cent.). 97 M. *Jonchères*, with a ruined 15th cent. castle, on the left.

104 M. *Langogne* (2995 ft.; *Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste; du Luxembourg*, plain), an old town with 3552 inhab., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.

A DILIGENCE plies hence twice daily to ($25\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Puy* (p. 261) in 5 hrs., via (3 M.) *Pradelles*, 6 M. from which lies the little watering-place of *Montbel* (hotel).

116 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Bastide-St-Laurent-les-Bains* (3360 ft.; hotel).

St. Laurent-les-Bains, $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E., is a small town and watering place surrounded by mountains. — *Valgorge* (p. 431) lies 16 M. to the E.

FROM LA BASTIDE TO MENDE, 30 M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 35 c.) This line, one of the approaches to the Causses (p. 267), ascends the winding course of the Allier, and beyond (5 M.) *Chasseradès* and (11 M.) *Belvezet* reaches its highest point (ca. 3935 ft.). As we descend into the valley of the Lot the scenery improves. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Allenc*. — From (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bagnols-Chadenet* (3150 ft.) omnibuses in connection with all trains ply to (3 M.) *Bagnols-les-Bains* (3000 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel; Hôtel des Bains*), a village on the Lot, with mineral springs (80°-107° Fahr.), known to the Romans. — The line, traversing numerous tunnels, follows the valley of the Lot to (30 M.) *Mende*, see p. 265.

We now cross the Allier for the last time, enter a tunnel ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. long) under the watershed of the Cévennes, and pass from the basin of the Loire into that of the Rhône. The route here attains

its summit-level (3375 ft.), having risen over 1600 ft. between this point and Langeac (54 M.). It then descends still more rapidly through eight tunnels, between which we obtain fine glimpses of the country.

— Beyond (122½ M.) *Prévenchères* (2380 ft.) we traverse twelve tunnels (the third nearly 1 M. long) and six viaducts. The last viaduct, 230 ft. high, consists of two stages, across the lower of which runs the road to Mende. — 129 M. *Villefort* (1980 ft.; *Buffet*, good; *Hôtel Balme*) is an admirable headquarters for excursions.

La Garde-Guérin (2870 ft.), a hamlet situated 6 M. to the N., on a plateau between the deep ravines of the Altier and Chassezac, commands magnificent views. — A carriage-road leads from Villefort to (18 M.) *Les Vans* via theravines of the Borne, the Altier, and the Chassezac. *Les Vans* and the *Bois de Païolive*, see p. 432.

An easy and interesting excursion (2 days) may be made from Villefort to the S.W., to the Mont Lozère group, including the *Roc de Malpertus*, the *Pic de Finiels*, and the *Signal des Laubies*. The first day's expedition takes 9 hrs., the second 7½ hrs. An early start should be made on account of the heat. From Le Bleymard we may return to Villefort or go on to Bagnols and Mende.

1st Day. We pass below the railway and proceed to the S. along the right bank of a brook which we cross at (1¾ M.) *Palhères*. Thence a bridle-path leads to the (2 hrs.) poor village of *Costeilades* (3435 ft.), whence a boy or herdsman should be taken as guide at least as far as the *Source of the Tarn*, 1¼ hr. higher up. There we turn to the W., and in ¾ hr. reach the *Roc de Malpertus* (5520 ft.) which affords a fine view, including the Aigoual to the S., the mountains of Aubrac and Margeride to the N., and the valleys of the Lot and Aveyron to the W. We descend to the S.W. (not too much in the direction of the Tarn), via *Camarquès*, *L'Hôpital*, and *Le Mazet*, to *Le Pont-de-Montvert* (*Hôtel des Cévennes*), a market-town on the Tarn, and on the road from *Genolhac* (18 M.) to *Florac* (16 M.; p. 273). In 1703, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, there broke out here the Protestant insurrection known as the War of the Camisards, from the shirts ('camisa') worn over their clothes by the insurgents. The town is still almost entirely Protestant.

2nd Day. We ascend first to the N. of *Le Pont-de-Montvert*, by a ravine, to (1¾ M.) *Champlong-de-Lozère*, (½ M.) *Pré-Soulayran* (3905 ft.), and (1 M.) *Finiels*, about 1½ hr. from *Le Pont* and halfway to the *Col de Finiels* (shortcut for walkers). To the W. is the *Pic de Finiels* (5585 ft.), whence there is a fine view to the S. and E. From the *Signal des Laubies* (5445 ft.), ¾ hr. to the W., the view includes not only the whole chain of the Cévennes, but also the plateaux and the gigantic ramparts of the Causses. We return to the col to gain the *Bleymard* road, or we may descend direct to the N. by the sheep-track ('draye de transhumance'), used from time immemorial by the flocks of Provence, on their way to their summer-pastures on the central plateau. — *Le Bleymard* (3470 ft.; inn), a village with 598 inhab., lies 18 M. from Villefort via the *Col du Bleymard* (3855 ft.) and the village of *Altier*, and is only 5 M. from *Bagnols*, on the railway to Mende (p. 274).

Beyond Villefort the country is still very broken, and we enjoy beautiful glimpses of the Cévennes. Tunnels and viaducts are still numerous. — Beyond (144 M.) *Ste. Cécile-d'Andorge* (post-car to *Florac*, see p. 273) we quit the Cévennes, and enter the region of the mulberry. — Farther on are important coal-mines.

157 M. *Alais* (*Buffet*), see p. 433. Here we join the line from Lyons (R. 63), which we follow to —

189 M. *Nîmes* (*Buffet*), see p. 433.

41. From Nîmes to Montpellier and Cette.

48 M. To (30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Montpellier* railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 40 c.). — From *Montpellier* to (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cette* railway in 28-50 min. (3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 35 c.).

Nîmes, see p. 433. The railway traverses an uninteresting plain, with numerous vineyards, especially beyond Lunel (see below). — 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *St. Césaire*. To *Aigues-Mortes* and to *Le Vigan*, see pp. 448, 449. — Beyond (13 M.) *Gallargues* we cross the *Vidourle*.

16 M. *Lunel* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Palais-Royal*), a town of 7500 inhab., formerly celebrated for its muscatel wines. The Place de la République is embellished by a small reproduction of Bartholdi's Statue of *Liberty* (at New York). There is also a *Mount Calvary* here. The partly Romanesque *Church* has a 14th cent. belfry.

A branch-line runs hence to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sommières* viâ *Gallargues*, on the line from *Nîmes* (see above), and thence viâ the valley of the *Vidourle*. — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sommières*, and thence to *Le Vigan*, see p. 449.

Railway from *Lunel* to *Arles*, with branch to *Aigues-Mortes*, see p. 462.

18 M. *Lunel-Viel*. Several other small stations. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Mazes-le-Crès*. We pass into (30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Montpellier* in front of the citadel (on our left) and under the *Palavas* line (p. 281).

Montpellier. — Railway Stations. *Gare de Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* (Pl. D, 5), for *Nîmes*, *Paris*, *Marseilles*, *Cette*, *Bordeaux*, etc.; *Gare de Palavas* (Pl. D, 4), for the *Palavas* line (p. 281); *Gare de Rabieux* or *Montpellier-Chaptal* (Pl. A, 5), for the line to *Béziers* viâ *Mèze* (p. 106).

Hotels. *HÔT. DE LA MÉTROPOLE (Pl. f; D, 5), Rue du Clos-René 3, R. from 4, B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., first class; RICHE-HÔTEL (Pl. d; C, 4), Place de la Comédie, R. 3-5, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr., well spoken of; GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. a; D, 5), Rue Maguelone 8, R. from 3, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 fr.; HÔT. DU MIDI (Pl. e; C, 5), Boulevard Victor-Hugo 20, R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; MAGUELONE (Pl. b; D, 5), Rue Maguelone 5, R. from 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; DELMAS (Pl. e; C, 5), Rue de la République 9, R. from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 2, pens. 6 fr.; HÔT. DU COMMERCE, Boul. Victor-Hugo 6, unpretending, with frequented restaurant (déj. 2, D. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). — Pension CORNILLIER, Rue du Faubourg-St-Jaume 6 (Pl. A, B, 2, 3), from 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per day, 150-170 fr. per month, well spoken of.

Cafés. Grand-Café Riche, de France, de Montpellier, Café de la Rotonde, all in the Place de la Comédie; Grand-Café de l'Opéra, at the theatre (déj. or D. 2-3 fr.). Restaurant Régnier, Rue Nationale 11 (déj. or D. 2 fr.). — Brasserie Moderne, Boul. de l'Esplanade 15. — Confectioners. Caizergues, Meuton, 27 and 19 Rue de la Loge; François Gustave, Rue St. Guilhem 41; others in the Rue Nationale. Stuffed dates ('dattes farcies') are a speciality of Montpellier.

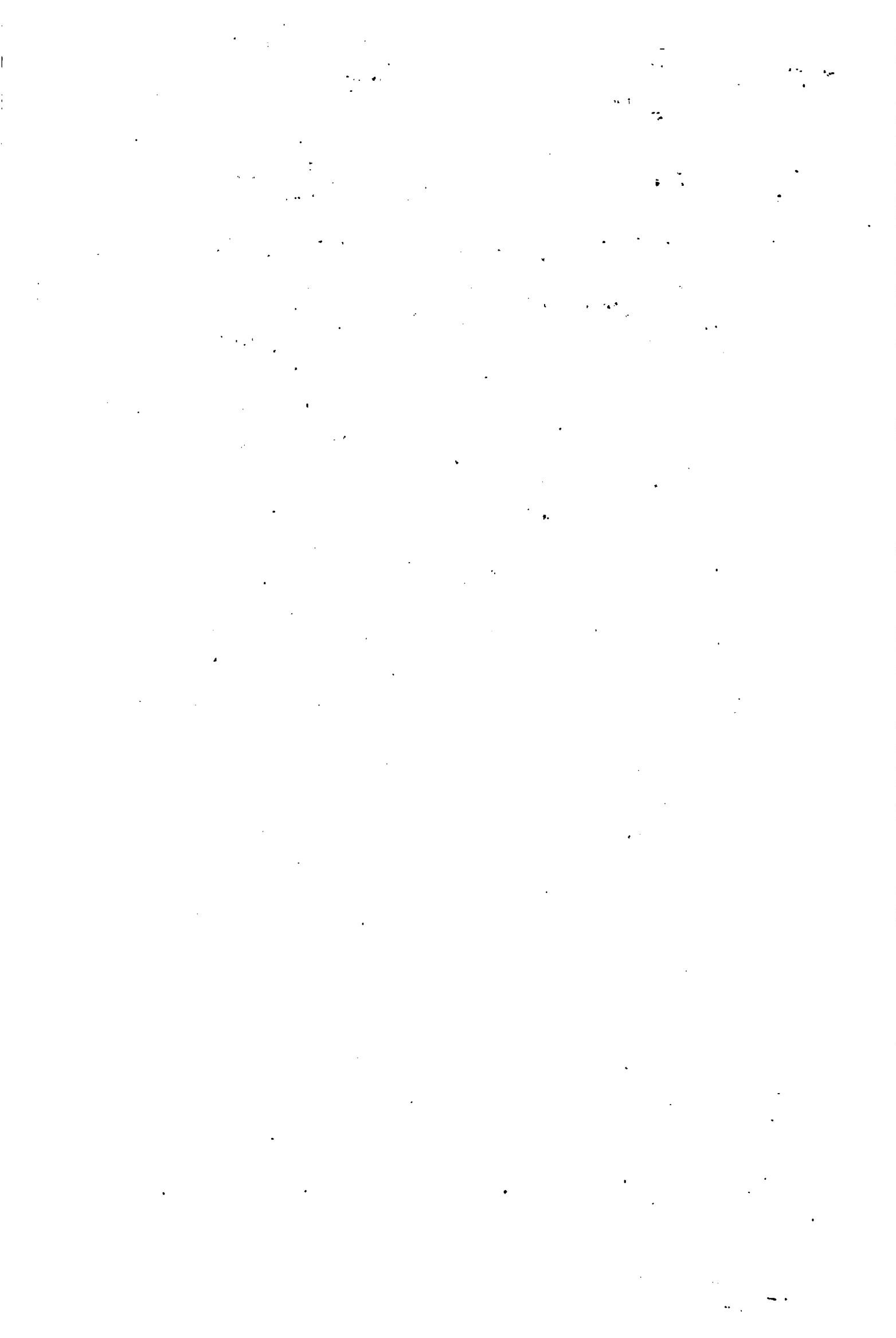
Baths. E. Durand, Rue de la Merci 2 (Pl. B, 4); Maguelone, Rue Maguelone (29 Pl. D, 5); Néothermes, Boul. Victor-Hugo 3 (Pl. C, 5).

Cabs, with one horse, per drive 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; with two horses 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; per hr. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 fr.

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Gare P.-L.-M.* (Pl. D, 5) to the *Ecole Normale* (Pl. A, 1). — 2. From the *Octroi de Palavas* (Pl. D, 5, 6) to the *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 3, 4). — 3. From the *Octroi de Toulouse* (Pl. A, 6) to the *Peyrou* (Pl. A, B, 3). — 4. From the *Octroi de Lodève* (comp. Pl. A, 4) to the *Gare de Palavas* (Pl. D, 4). — 5. From the *Place de la Comédie* (Pl. C, D, 4) to *Castelnau* (comp. Pl. D, 1). — 6. From the *Hôpital Général* (Pl. B, 2) to the *Hôpital Suburbain* (comp. Pl. A, 1). — Fares 5-20 c.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Place de la Préfecture.

Protestant Churches: Cours Gambetta 19, and Rue Maguelone, near the *Paris-Lyons* station.



University (see below). As at Grenoble (see p. 366) special courses are given for foreign students. Apply to the secretary of the Comité de Patronage des Etudiants Etrangers, at the Institut Botanique.

Montpellier (70 ft.), a prosperous town of 76,000 inhab., the capital of the department of the *Hérault* and headquarters of the 16th army corps, is partly situated on a hill at the foot of which flows the *Lez*. The climate is windy and rainy.

Montpellier was founded not earlier than 737 on the destruction of Maguelone (p. 281) by Charles Martel, and its prosperity dates only from the 12th cent., when its still celebrated school of medicine was established. The see of Maguelone was transferred to Montpellier in 1536. The latter became a stronghold of Calvinism, and Louis XIII. besieged and took it in 1622. The university, founded in 1289 and suppressed in 1794, was re-established in 1896. It is frequented by about 1600 students, including many foreigners. Petrarch studied law and divinity here in 1318-22. There is also a school of agriculture. Montpellier was the birth-place of Auguste Comte (1798-1857).

The square outside the station (Pl. D, 5) is embellished with a *Monument to Planchon* (1823-88), late director of the Jardin des Plantes (see below).

The Rue de la République leads to the N.W. to the boulevards, which make the circuit of the old town. At the end of the street is the *Tour de la Babotte*, dating from the fortification of the 12th cent. and afterwards used as an observatory. The following Boulevard de l'Observatoire ends in a little square, containing a statue, by Vital Dubray, of *Ed. Adam* (1768-1807), a local benefactor.

The **Peyrou* (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), in the higher part of the town, is a fine promenade dating chiefly from the 17-18th centuries. The *Porte du Peyrou* on the right side of the boulevard, a triumphal arch, 50 ft. high and 60 ft. wide, was erected in 1691, in honour of Louis XIV., by D'Aviler, after D'Orbay. The bas-reliefs represent the Victories of Louis XIV., the Union of the Mediterranean with the Atlantic by the Canal du Midi, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At the sides of the great railing of the *Peyrou* are two stone groups by Injalbert, Love overcoming Strength. The promenade is embellished with a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Louis XIV.*, by Debay (1829), and other statues. At the end is a monumental *Water Reservoir* (view extending to the Pyrenees), supplied by the *St. Clément Aqueduct*, constructed in 1753-66, which brings the water from a distance of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. and terminates at the *Peyrou* in a double tier of arches, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 70 ft. high.

The fine *Rue Nationale* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) extends from the *Porte du Peyrou* across the old town to the *Préfecture* (p. 278) and is to be prolonged to the *Esplanade*. To the left of the *Porte* is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 3), a handsome modern building with a Corinthian peristyle, decorated with statues of Cardinal Fleury (1653-1743; by J. B. Debay) and Cambacérès (1753-1824), two famous natives of Languedoc.

A little below the *Peyrou*, to the left of the *Boul. Henri IV.*, is the large and well-kept *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. B, 2, 3), the oldest

in France, established by Henri IV in 1593 and organized by Richer de Belleval (d. 1623). Many fine exotics grow here in the open air.

On the other side of the boulevard, opposite the Jardin des Plantes, is the *Tour des Pins*, a relic of the old fortifications, now containing the municipal archives. A Provençal inscription on the façade recalls the fact that James I. of Aragon (Don Jayme) was born at Montpellier in 1208. — To the N. is the *Institut de Physique et Chimie* (Pl. B, 2).

The **Faculté de Médecine** (Pl. B, 3), adjoining the cathedral (see below), was formerly the bishop's palace. At the entrance (Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine) are statues of the celebrated physicians La Peyronie (1678-1747) and Barthez (1734-1806), both natives of Montpellier. The professor's chair in the large amphitheatre comes from the Amphitheatre of Nîmes. In the council hall and adjoining room are portraits of professors since 1289.

The school contains the *University Medical Library* (open daily, 12.30-6.30 and 8-10; closed in Sept. and Oct.), an *Anatomical Museum* (open to students daily, 12-4, to the public on Sun., 2-4), and the *Musée Atger*, a collection of paintings and drawings (open on Tues. & Frid., 1-3; on other days on application at the library).

The **Cathedral of St. Peter** (Pl. B, 3), founded in 1364 by Pope Urban V., and partly rebuilt after the Religious Wars, was restored and enlarged by Révoil in 1867. The large and curious but somewhat unattractive porch on the W. façade has a very high arch supported in front by round turrets, 13 ft. in diameter. The façade has two additional towers, and there are two more at the transepts, one of which was rebuilt in 1856. The tasteful modern portal of the S. transept has a tympanum by A. Baussan (1884). The handsome broad nave is flanked by side-chapels between the pillars; the choir is modern. In the 5th chapel on the left is a marble statue of the Virgin, by Santarelli, a pupil of Thorvaldsen. The paintings include a Simon the Sorcerer, by Séb. Bourdon, and St. Peter receiving the keys, by J. de Troy.

A short distance to the E. of the cathedral is the **Université** (Pl. C, 3), the seat of the faculties of law, literature, and science.

A little to the W. of the cathedral is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 3). In the square in front are a statue of the poet *Mouquin-Tandoun*, by Taillefer, and the *Fontaine des Licornes*, by D'Antoine, commemorating Marshal de Castries, the victor at Clostercamp (1760).

We now return to the Rue Nationale and cross it to visit the church of *Ste. Anne* (Pl. B, 4), in the Gothic style of the 13th cent. (1870). — Adjacent, at No. 14 Rue Eugène-Lisbonne, is the *Conservatoire de Musique*, containing an *Archaeological Collection*.

On the E. side of the Rue Nationale is the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, 3), completed in 1870 from designs by Bésiné, standing in a square embellished with the pretty *Fontaine de la Ville*, on which is a marble group by Journet (1775). Hard by, at the end of the Rue Nationale, is the *Post and Telegraph Office* (1884).

The ***Musée Fabre** (Pl. D, 3), on the same side, near the Esplanade, with upwards of 800 paintings, is the best provincial collection in France, next to that of Lille. It is open to the public on week-days, exc. Mon., 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 4 or 5; on Sun., 11 to 4 or 5. We enter from the Rue Montpellieret, the façade towards which is adorned with statues of Séb. Bourdon, Vien, and Raoux, all natives of Montpellier. We ascend to the left.

ENTRANCE HALL. From left to right: 238. *P. Flandrin*, Environs of Vienne; 274. *V. Giraud*, The husband's return. — *P. Cabanel* (of Montpellier), 62. Nymph taken by surprise, 63. Hero finding the body of Leander (1869); 288. *Glaize* (of Montpellier), What one sees at twenty (1855); 314. *Henné*, The Good Samaritan; 93. *Cot*, Prometheus; 280. *Gleyre*, Portrait. — 500. *Ary Scheffer*, 502. *H. Scheffer*, Portraits; 416. *Monvoisin*, Death of Charles IX; 94. *Cot*, Mireille, after Mistral (see p. 448). — 371. *Em. Lévy*, Judgment of Midas; 316. *Héraut*, The Shepherd and the sea; 245. *Friant*, Wrestling (1889). — 1055. *Houdon*, Model of the statue of Voltaire at the Comédie-Française.

The CABINET to the right of the entrance contains small paintings and a few sculptures (1078-1080, busts by *Canova*).

PRINCIPAL GALLERY. To the left: 757. *Venetian School* (18th cent.), Portrait of a senator. — 775. *Ribera*, Head of an apostle; 723. After *Raphael*, Lorenzo de' Medici (the original of 1518 is lost); 678. *Giordano*, Holy Family (1685); 745. *Umbrian School* (15th cent.), St. Christopher, a fresco transferred to canvas; 975. *Dutch School* (17th cent.), Portrait; 756. *Venetian School* (18th cent.), Portrait of an old man; 611. *Allori*, Venus and Cupid; 703. *Guido Reni*, Head of the Virgin; *776. *Ribera*, St. Mary of Egypt (1641); 694. *Palma the Younger*, Massacre of the inhabitants of Hippo (1593); 907. *Rubens* (?), Portrait of Fr. Franck; 923. *Swanevelt*, Landscape; 629. *P. Veronese*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 880. *Moucheron*, Landscape (1698); 904. *Rubens*, Christ crucified; 901. *Roghman* (a friend of Rembrandt's), Landscape; 847. *M. Hondecoeter*, The white hen; 864. *R. Mengs*, Cardinal York. — 771. *Juan de Jouanès*, Portrait of St. Francis de Borgia; 781. *Zurbaran*, St. Agatha; 209. *Fabre*, founder of the Musée, Portrait of the artist (1836); 780. *Zurbaran*, The angel Gabriel; 777. *Rizi* or *Ricci*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 641. *Ann. Carracci*, Pièta; 764. *Bolognese School* (18th cent.), Daughter of Herodias. — 807. *Van der Meulen*, Horsemen at a farm; 909. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall; 818. *P. Campana*, Descent from the Cross; 824, 825, 823. *Dietrich*, Landscapes, Crown of Thorns; 888. *A. van Ostade*, Lute-player; 787. *Berchem*, Landscape; 752. *Italian School* (18th cent.), Beheading of John the Baptist; *722. *Raphael* (?), Portrait of a young man, 'the gem of the Fabre Gallery'; 688. *Locatelli*, Landscape; 725. *Fabre*, Copy of *Raphael's Madonna della Sedia*; 747. *Florentine School* (15th cent.), Adoration of the Magi (predella); 628. After *Michael Angelo*, Last Judgment, copy of 1570, previous to the additions made to the original by *Dan. da Volterra*; 724. After *Raphael*, St. Michael; C. *Dolci*, 655. The Virgin with the lily (1642), 656. The Saviour; 691. *Moroni* (?), Portrait of Aleoni, the Venetian general (1570). In the middle, *Houdon*, *1057. Bust of Cochin (?; more probably A. J. Bignon, provost of the merchants of Paris), *1058. Bust of Turgot (?; more probably Sylvain Bailly), 1053. Winter ('La Frileuse'), 1054. Summer, statues in marble. — The glass-cases contain enamels, ivory carvings, cameos, agates, Chinese chessmen, porcelain, etc.

SMALL ROOM (*Valedau Collection*, chiefly Dutch pictures). To the left, *869. *Van Mieris the Elder*, Girl stringing beads; *887. *Adr. van Ostade*, Tavern-interior (1666); 295. *Greuze*, Morning-prayer. — 951. *Adr. van der Werff*, Susannah at the bath (1715); 853. *K. du Jardin*, Peasants before a tavern (1658); 982. *K. Bodmer*, Forest-scene; 299. *Greuze*, Back of a girl; *930. *Teniers the Younger*, Tabagie, or the Man with the white hat; *849. *Huysmans*, Landscape; *919. *Steen*, The traveller's rest; 297. *Greuze*, Girl praying; *955. *Phil. Wouverman*, Small sandy beach; *828. *Ger. Dou*, The mouse-trap; 296. *Greuze*, The little mathematician; *929. *Teniers the*

Younger, Tabagie, or the Man with the stone pitcher; 298. *Greuze*, Girl with a basket; 895. *P. Potter*, Cows at pasture (1848); 800. *Van Bloemen*, Horse-pond. — 804. *Both*, Landscape; 912. *Ryckaert*, Tooth-extractor; *821. *Cuy*, Bank of the Meuse; 967. Flemish School of the 16th cent., Visitation; 963. *Wynants*, Landscape; 885. *Metsu*, Fishwife; 931. *Teniers the Younger*, Smoker; 300. *Greuze*, Little girl; 957. *Phil. Wouverman*, Horse-fair with the kicking horse; 911. *J. van Ruysdael* (injured), *850. *Huysmans*, Landscapes; 958. *Wouverman*, Troops on the march. — 827. *Dietrich*, 839. *Van Goyen*, 944. *A. van de Velde*, Landscapes; 695. *Panini*, Monuments of ancient Rome (1733); 905. *Rubens*, Landscape with Roman ruins; *981. *Reynolds*, The Infant Samuel (1777); *934. *Teniers the Younger*, Village-fair; *294. *Greuze*, 'Gâteau des Rois' (1774); 549. *J. Vernet*, Sea-piece; 945. *G. van de Velde*, The little fleet; 897. *Pynacker*, Landscape; 956. *Phil. Wouverman*, Stirrup-cup; 935. *Teniers*, Open-air concert; *920. *Jan Steen*, Family repast; *928. *Teniers the Younger*, The Great Château, with portraits of the painter (on the right in a red mantle) and his family; *910. *Jacob van Ruysdael*, Storm (1849); 788. *Berchem*, Landscape and animals; 861. *Maas*, Portrait of a woman; *866. *Metsu*, The Scribe; 859. *Kraus*, Drunken peasants (1853).

ADJOINING ROOM: Drawings, bearing the names of the artists (two by Raphael). — Then THREE CABINETS with Bronzes, some antique Vases, Engravings, additional Drawings, a marble statue by Bartolini (Venus reclining), various works by Cabanel of Montpellier, and a bust of him by P. Dubois, two *Busts and some drawings by Bruyas, and reproductions in bronze of works by Barye.

THE ROOM TO THE LEFT OF THE ENTRANCE contains unimportant paintings of the French School.

UPPER GALLERY or Galerie Bruyas. To the right: 481. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Fontenelle; 323. *Ingres*, Stratonice (replica with variations of the Chantilly picture); 338. *Largillière*, Portrait of the artist; 456. *N. Poussin*, Portrait of Cardinal J. Rospigliosi, afterwards Pope Clement IX.; 40. *Bourdon*, Portrait of a Spaniard (Molière as a youth?); 48. *Brascassat*, Study of a bull; *9. *Jacques Aved*, Portrait of Mme. Crozat; 287. *Glaize*, Blood of Venus; 451. *Poussin*, Death of St. Cecilia; *Greuze*, 301. Head of a paralytic, 303. Child's head; 47. *Brascassat*, Cows grazing (1835); *Greuze*, 304. Girl's head, 302. The little sluggard (1755); 188. *Dutilleux*, The channel of Gravelines; 486. *Robert-Fleury*, The toilet; 286. *Glaize*, 475. *Ricard*, Portraits of Bruyas, a benefactor of the Musée; 501. *A. Scheffer*, A philosopher; 282. *Glaize*, His own portrait (1854); 282. *Gérard*, Pasta as a Muse; *Courbet*, 108. Portrait of the artist, 104. Portrait of Bruyas, 96. Spinning girl asleep, 103. The meeting (Bruyas and the artist), 98. Solitude, 97. Man with a pipe (his own portrait), Studies of heads, Portrait of Baudelaire; 180. *G. Doré*, Evening on the Rhine (1855); 577. French School (17th cent.); *Bourdon* or *Mignard*?), Portrait; *Delacroix*, 142. Michael Angelo in his studio, 145. Daniel in the den of lions (1850); 141. Charge of Arab horsemen, 143. Mulatto, 144. Algerian women, 147. Portrait of Bruyas; 101. *Courbet*, Bathers (1858); 540. *Troyon*, Cattle; 492. *Théod. Rousseau*, The pond; 83. *Cogniet*, Woman and child. — 246. *Fromentin*, Arab tents (1850); 90-92. *Corot*, Landscapes; 512. *Tassaert*, Heaven and Hell (1850); *Al. Cabanel*, 59. Portrait of the artist, 58. *Velleda* (1852); 181. *G. Doré*, Recollection of the Alps; 326. *Eug. Isabey*, Sea-piece (1845); *Fabre*, 193. Portrait of Canova (1812), 194. Death of Abel (1790); *Jos. Vernet*, 548. Tempest, 547 (farther on). Landscape (1774); 50. *Cabanel*, Phædra (1880); 135. *J. L. David*, Hector (study); 560. *Vincent*, St. Jerome (1777); *David*, 133. Portrait of Alphonse Leroy, 134. Portrait of M. de Joubert; 289. *Glaize*, Mocking of Christ; 484. *H. Robert*, Landscape.

In the same building is the Municipal Library (ca. 130,000 vols.), open to the public daily, except Thurs. and holidays, 1-5 and 7.30-9.30; in June, July, and Aug. 1-6 only.

The Esplanade (Pl. D, 3, 4), a handsome promenade, 550 yds. long, commands an attractive view from its N. end. Military band

on Tuesday and Thursday. — To the E. are the *Champ de Mars* and the *Citadel*, the latter constructed originally for the confinement of Protestants; to the S. is the *Palavas Station* (see p. 276 and below).

To the S. is the PLACE DE LA COMÉDIE (Pl. C, D, 4), embellished with the attractive *Fontaine des Trois-Grâces*, by Antoine (1776). In the square is the *Theatre*. The Rue Maguelone leads hence to the principal station.

FROM MONTPELLIER TO PALAVAS, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 25 min. (fares 1 fr., 80 c.; no 3rd class). The trains start from a special station (Pl. D, 4). — *Palavas* (*Grand-Hôtel*, etc.; *Casino*) is a favourite sea-bathing resort, with a fine sandy beach at the mouth of the canalised *Lez*, on both banks of which it stands. — About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., on a strip of land between the sea and the *Arnel Lagoon*, stood the town of *Maguelone*, the ancient *Magalona*, founded, it is said, by Phœceans and long a prosperous seaport. The Saracens having seized it, Charles Martel recaptured and destroyed it in 737. It rose again, however, from its ruins, but Louis XIII. razed it to the ground in 1633, with the exception of its ancient *Cathedral of St. Peter*, a curious building in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, recently restored (keeper adjoining). Fine sculptures on the W. portal. It contains some interesting tombs of the 16th cent., some architectural fragments of the middle ages, and a few Roman antiquities. The view from the roof is very fine.

FROM MONTPELLIER TO LE VIGAN (*Aigoual*), 57 M., railway in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 55 c.). The trains start from the principal station and follow the line to Nîmes as far as *Les Mazes* (p. 276). — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Castries*, with a château, the park of which is watered by an aqueduct 4 M. long; 16 M. *Boisseron*, also with a château. At (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sommières* we join the line from Nîmes to Le Vigan (see p. 489).

FROM MONTPELLIER TO LODÈVE VIA PAULHAN, 43 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 45 c.). The trains start from the Gare de Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée. — 12 M. *Montbazin*, the junction of lines to Béziers via Pézenas and to Cette (see p. 282). — 25 M. *Paulhan* (buffet) is the junction of lines to Béziers via Pézenas and to Castres and Montauban via Bédarieux (see p. 111). — $32\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Clermont-l'Hérault*, and excursion thence to *Mourèze*, see p. 111. — $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rabieux*. — 43 M. *Lodève*, see p. 111.

FROM MONTPELLIER TO LODÈVE VIA ANIANE AND RABIEUX, 37 M., railway in 3 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 35 c., 3 fr.). The single daily train starts from the Gare de Rabieux (p. 276). — About 3 M. to the W. of (5 M.) *St. Georges-d'Orques* lies *Murviel-lès-Montpellier*, with some remains of the walls of the Roman *Altimurium*. — 20 M. *Aniane* (*Hôt. Blaquière*), a little town that sprang up round an abbey founded in 780 by St. Benoît-d'Aniane and rebuilt in the 18th century. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. is *St. Guilhem-le-Désert* (*Inn*), a village with an interesting Romano-Byzantine church and some remains of an old abbey, two old castles, and fortifications. It is surrounded by rocks and lies near the *Gorges de l'Hérault*. — At (29 M.) *Rabieux* we join the line described above.

36 M. *Lodève* (*Hôt. du Nord*, R. 3, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $21\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. du Commerce*), the *Luteva* of the ancients, is a town of 8200 inhab., in a picturesque situation. It was long governed by its bishops, who enjoyed the right of coining down to 1789. It now manufactures army-cloth. The *Cathedral* (*St. Fulcrand*) dates from the 13th and 16th centuries.

Beyond Montpellier we cross the *Mosson*. — $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Villeneuve-lès-Maguelone*. — $43\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Frontignan* (4500 inhab.), celebrated for its muscatel wines, is situated on the banks of the *Etang d'Ingril*, which the railroad crosses by a causeway $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long. Farther on

we skirt the shore of the *Mediterranean*, leaving the *Etang de Thau* (p. 107) to the right.

48 M. Cette (Buffet). — **Hôtels.** *GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. a; B, 2), Quai de Bosc 17, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; BARRILLON (Pl. b; B, 3), Quai de Bosc 10, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 8, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 2, 3), Rue de la Poste, near the Esplanade. **Electric Tramways.** 1. From the station (Pl. B, 1) to the Môle St. Louis (Pl. B, 4). 2. From Les Halles (Pl. B, 3) to La Peyrade (Pl. C, 2). 3. From the Exchange to the Barracks (comp. Pl. A, 1). 4. From the Môle St. Louis to La Corniche (comp. Pl. A, 5; pleasant walk).

British Vice-Consul, Mr. Gustave Espitalier. — **American Consular Agent, Mr. Carl D. Hagelin.**

Cette, an ancient town of 33,246 inhab., situated on the E. side of *Mont St. Clair* (590 ft.; the *Mons Setius* of antiquity) between the *Etang de Thau* and the *Mediterranean*, at the junction of the Lyons and Midi railways. Its name, derived from the Greek 'Setion', carries its origin back to remote times, but its importance dates only from the end of the 17th cent., when its port was established under the direction of Riquet, the constructor of the *Canal du Midi* (p. 78). — Beyond the station, on the *Etang de Thau* are large *Iron Works* (Pl. B, C, 1), established in 1902 by the Creusot Company.

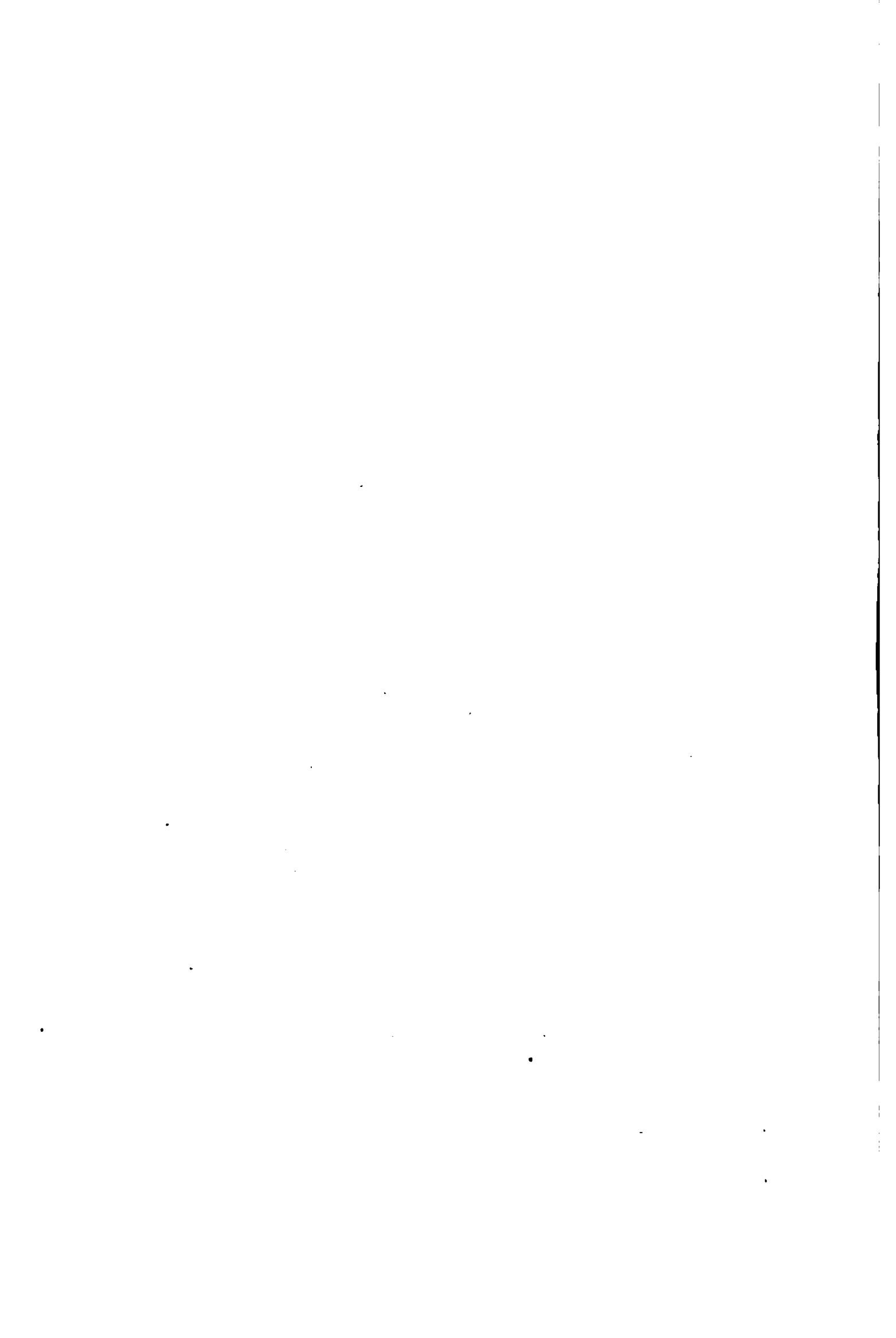
The *Harbour* has three basins, connected by canals with the *Etang de Thau*, to which the *Canal du Midi* extends, and with the railway-station which lies between the *Etang* and a lateral canal. The Avenue Victor-Hugo, beyond this canal, traverses the new quarter of the town. A little to the right in the *Musée Municipal* (Pl. B, 2), containing chiefly modern French paintings (adm. free on Sun. & Thurs. 11-4, on other days, except Mon., on application).

Beyond the *Darse de la Peyrade* (Pl. B, C, 2) the Rue du Pont Neuf leads to the Rue Nationale (Pl. B, C, 3), which we follow to the left to the unpretending *Bathing Establishment* and *Kursaal* (Pl. C, 3). To the right the Rue Nationale leads to the *Canal de Cette* (Pl. B, 1, 4), beyond which lies the old town. The long Quai du Bosc leads to the N. to the *Zoological Station* (Pl. A, 1) of Montpellier University, and to the S. to the *Old Harbour* (Pl. B, C, 4), which is protected by the *Môle St. Louis*.

The Rue de l'Esplanade, a continuation of the Rue Nationale, ascends to the *Square du Château-d'Eau* (Pl. B, 3), on the hillside. To reach the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) top of the hill (*View) we skirt the left side of the square and pass the *Collège* (Pl. A, B, 3). — The *Lighthouse* (*Phare de St. Clair*; Pl. A, 4), on the S. slope of the *Mont St. Clair*, has a light visible for 30 M.

A branch-line runs from *Cette* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Balaruc-le-Vieux* and (8 M.) *Montbarzin* (pp. 111, 281). — *Balaruc-le-Vieux* is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Balaruc-les-Bains*, at the N.E. extremity of the *Etang de Thau*, with a bath-establishment (hotel). The mineral waters are especially used in cases of paralysis, chronic rheumatism, and scrofula. — A steamer also plies on the *Etang de Thau*, as far as *Mèze* (p. 108). It starts four times daily from the Quai de la Bordigue (Pl. B, 1), and reaches *Balaruc* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare 50 c.; return-fare 75 c.).

From *Cette* to *Toulouse*, see R. 14.



IV. THE FRENCH ALPS.

42. From Paris to Chamonix	287
a. By the Direct Route	287
From Bourg to Lyons; to Geneva viâ Nantua. The Monts d'Ain, 289. — From Virieu to Pressins, 290. — The Perte du Rhône. The Salève, 291. — The Môle. Pointe d'Andey. From Cluses to Taninges, 292. — Pointe Percée. Pointe d'Arreux. Aiguille de Varens. St. Gervais-les-Bains and St. Gervais-le-Village, 293. — Col de la Forclaz. From Le Fayet to Sixt. Gorges de la Diosaz, 294.	
b. Via Geneva	294
43. From Annemasse to Martigny viâ Evian	295
The Voirons, 295. — From Thonon to St. Jeoire; to Taninges viâ Les Gets; to Samoëns, 296. — From Thonon to Morgins viâ Abondance, 297. — The Blanchard. Dent d'Oche. Grammont. Cornettes de Bise. Val d'Illiez. From Champéry to Morzine or to Samoëns; to Sixt over the Col de Sagerou, 298.	
44. From Martigny to Chamonix viâ Salvan	299
Gorges du Dailley. Mayens de la Creuse. Salanfe Alp. Dent du Midi. Luisin. Tour Sallières, 300. — Col de la Gueula. Six Jeur. Cabane de Barberine, 301. — Buet. Glacier d'Argentière, 302. — Col du Chardonnet. Col d'Argentière. Col Dolent. Col des Grands-Montets. Col du Tour, etc., 303.	
45. From Annemasse to Chamonix viâ Sixt and the Col d'Anterne	304
The Praialaire. Pointe des Braffes. Le Praz-de-Lys, 304. — From Samoëns to Thonon. Vallée du Fer-à-Cheval. Mont Ruan. Pointe des Avaudrues. Pointe de Tanneverge. Tête Pelouse, 305. — From Sixt to Chamonix over the Buet, 306.	
46. Chamonix and Environs	306
Jardin du Tatèvre, 309. — Ascents to the W. and E. of the Mer de Glace, 310. — Aiguille de la Tour. Pierre à l'Echelle. Aig. du Midi. Mont Blanc, 314. — Aig. and Dôme du Goûter. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Géant, the Col de Triolet, etc., 316.	
47. From Chamonix to Courmayeur viâ the Col du Bonhomme and Col de la Seigne. Tour of Mont Blanc	316
Col de Voza. Col de Tricot. Col de Miage. Mont Joly, 317. — Col du Mont Tondu. Col de Trélatête, 318. — From Les Chapieux to Pré-St-Didier. Environs of the Col de la Seigne, 319. — Dolonne. Col de Chécoury. Mont de la Saxe. Tête de Crammont, 320. — Grandes Jorasses. From Courmayeur to Chamonix over the Col du Géant; to Martigny over the Col Ferret; to Bourg St-Maurice by the Little St. Bernard, 321.	
48. From Mâcon (Paris) to Aix-les-Bains and to Modane (Turin)	322
Environs of Chambéry, 323, 324. — St. Jean-d'Arves. Mont Cenis Tunnel, 325. — Excursions from Modane: Dent Parrachée; Roche Chevrière; Pointe de l'Echelle; Pointe Rénod; Aiguille de Polset; Mont Thabor, 326.	

49. Aix-les-Bains and its Environs	327
Marlloz. Lac du Bourget. Abbey of Hautecombe. Colline de Tresserve, 329. — Gorges du Sierroz. La Chambotte. Col de Cessens. Le Bourget. Bourdeau. Col du Chat. Dent du Chat. Revard, 320. — Pont de l'Abîme. Le Châtelard, etc., 331. — From Aix-les-Bains to Annecy and Geneva. Val du Fier. La Caille, 331, 332,	
50. Annecy and its Environs	332
Excursions from Annecy: Lake of Annecy; Mont-Baron; Menthon; Talloires; Semnoz; Crêt-du-Maure; Parmelan; Tournette, 334-337. — From Annecy to Albertville viâ Faverges; to Chamonix viâ St. Gervais; to Chamonix viâ Thônes and the Col des Aravis, 337, 338. — From Thônes to Faverges; to Le Grand-Bornand, 339.	
51. From Chambéry to Albertville and Moûtiers (Tarentaise)	340
Environs of Albertville, 340. — From Albertville to Chamonix viâ Ugines; to Beaufort and to St. Gervais viâ the Col Joly and to Les Chapieux, 341. — From Notre-Dame-de-Briançon to St.-Avre-la-Chambre, 342. — Excursions from Moûtiers: Mont Jovet; Pointe de Crève-Tête; Cheval Noir; Perron des Encombres, 342, 343.	
52. The Upper Valley of the Isère and its Mountains	343
I. From Moûtiers to Tignes and to Val-d'Isère, viâ Bourg-St-Maurice	343
From Aime to Beaufort; to the Mont Jovet, etc. Peisey. Mont Pourri, 344. — Bonneval-les-Bains. From Ste. Foy to Valgrisanche. Tête du Rutor. Pointe d'Archeboc, 345.	
II. Excursions from Tignes and from Val-d'Isère	346
a. From Tignes	346
Grande-Sassière, 346. — To Rhême-Notre-Dame over the Col de la Goletta. To Bozel over the Col du Palet. Grand-Bec de Pralognan. Sommet de Belle-Côte, 347. — To Peisey over the Col de la Tourne or the Col du Palet, 348.	
b. From Val-d'Isère	348
To the Lac de Tignes. Grande-Sassière. Rochers de Génepy. Pointe de la Sana. Tsanteleina, 348. — Col de la Bailletta. Passage du Dôme. Pointe de Bazel. Pointe de Calabre. Pointe de la Galise. Cime d'Oin and Grande Aiguille Rousse, 349. — To Bonneval viâ the Col d'Iseran. To Entre-deux-Eaux over the Col de la Leisse or Col de la Rocheure. To Ceresole by the Col de la Galise, 350.	
53. From Moûtiers to Brides-les-Bains and to Pralognan	350
Mont Jovet. Vallée des Allues. Croix du Vallon, 351. — Excursions from Bozel, 352. — Excursions from Pralognan: Petit Mont Blanc. Rocher de Villeneuve. Rocher de Plassas. Dent Portetta. Grand-Marchet. To Termignon viâ the Col de la Vanoise, 353. — Morion. Pointes du Dard, de la Rechasse, de Creux-Noir, du Vallonet, and de la Glière, 354. — Grande-Casse. Pointe de Lepéna. Grande-Motte. Dôme de Chasseforêt, 355. — Aiguille de Polset. To Modane over the Col de Chavière, 356.	

54. The Upper Valley of the Arc and its Mountains	357
Aiguille de Scolette, 357. — Dôme de l'Arpont. Mont Cenis Road. Grand Roc Noir. Pointe de Vallonet, 358. — Excursions from Bessans: Croix de Don-Jean-Maurice. Aiguille de Méan-Martin. Pointes du Châtelard. Pointe de Charbonel, 359. — Pointe d'Albaron. Pointe du Grand-Fond. Roche-Melon. From Bessans to Lanzo Torinese. Col de Collierin. Col d'Arnès, 360. — Col de l'Autaret. Pointe des Arses. Aiguille Pers. Pelaou-Blanc, 361. — Roc de Pareis. Mulinet. Levanna. From Bonneval to Ceresole over the Col du Carro; to Lanzo over the Col de Girard or the Col de Séa, 362.	
55. From Lyons to Grenoble (Marseilles)	363
From St. André-le-Gaz to Chambéry. From St. Béron to St. Genix-d'Aoste; to St. Laurent-du-Pont, 363. — From Le Grand-Lemps to Charavines; to La Côte-St-André, 364. — From Voreppe to the Convent of Chalais. Grande-Aiguille, 365. — Mont Rachais. The Jalla. St. Eynard. From Grenoble to Valence, 369.	
56. Excursions from Grenoble	370
I. Short Excursions	370
Sassenage and the Gorges of the Furón, 370. — Château de Beauregard. Tour Sans-Venin. The Moucherotte. The Trois Pucelles, etc., 371.	
II. Uriage and its Environs	371
Walks and Excursions: Château d'Uriage; Chartreuse de Prémol; Oursière Waterfall; Croix de Chamrousse; Croix and Pics de Belledonne, 372, 373.	
III. The Grande Chartreuse	373
Grand-Som, 375. — Pinéa. Charmant-Som. Chamechaude, 376.	
IV. To the Gorges d'Engins, Gorges de la Bourne, and Gorges de la Vernaison	376
Pic St. Michel. Moucherolle. The Goulets, 377.	
57. From Grenoble to the Mountains viâ La Mure	377
I. From Grenoble to La Mure. . . Valbonnais and Valjouffrey	377
From La Motte-d'Aveillans to Laffrey. From La Mure to Vizille; to Bourg-d'Oisans; to La Chapelle-en-Valjouffrey, 378.	
II. From La Mure to Corps. La Salette. Le Valgaudemar	379
From Corps to Veynes. From St. Didier to St. Bonnet. Grande Tête de l'Obiou, 379. — From Corps to Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette; to La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar. Excursions from Valgaudemar, 379, 380.	
III. From Corps to Gap. The Champsaur	380
St. Bonnet, 380. — From Gap to Champoléon and to Orcières. Chaillol-le-Vieux, 381.	
58. From Grenoble to Chambéry and to Chapareillan.	
Allevard and its Environs	381
From Revel to the Croix de Belledonne, 381. — Theys, 382. — Granier, 383. — Excursions from Allevard: Chartreuse de St. Hugon. Le Curtillard. Sept-Laux. Puy-Gris. Grand-Charnier. Pic du Frêne. Grands-Moulins, 384, 385.	

59. From Grenoble to Briançon	386
a. By Road	386
Taillefer, 386. — From Rochetaillée-Allemont to St. Avre-la-Chambre, 387. — Excurs. from Le Freney, 388.	
b. By Railway	389
Grand-Veymont. Mont Aiguille. From Clelles to La Mure, 390. — Grand-Ferrand. Pic de Séuze. Pic de Bure, 391. — Tallard. From Prunières to Barcelonnette, 392. — From Barcelonnette to Allos; to St. Paul and Maljasset; to Larche, 393. — Mont St. Guillaume. Tête de l'Hivernet. From Embrun to Condamine-Châtelard. Valley of Freissinières. From L'Argentière-la-Bessée to Vallouise, 394. — Pic de Prorel. Grand-Arée. From Briançon to Abriès. Col d'Izoard, 395. — Pic de Rochebrune. From Briançon to Oulx (Mont Cenis line); to Bardonnèche, 396.	
60. The Pelvoux Range and its Environs	396
a. Excursions from Bourg-d'Oisans, Oz, and Allemont	397
Grandes-Rousses, 397. — Pics de Belledonne. Grande-Lance d'Allemont. To St. Christophe and La Bérarde, 398. — Valley of the Vénéon. Rochail. Lac de Lovitel. From Vénosc to Le Freney over the Col de l'Alpe. Col de la Muzelle, 399.	
b. Excursions from St. Christophe and La Bérarde	400
I. From St. Christophe to the Glacier de Mont-de-Lans and the Col de la Lauze viâ the Lac Noir. Aig. du Plat. Roche de la Muzelle, 401. — Grande Tête de Lauranoure. Aig. du Canard. Aig. des Arias. Tête de l'Ours. Pointe Lemercier. Pointe Jeanne. Tête des Fétoules. Tête de l'Etret. Aig. and Pic d'Olau. To La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar viâ the Col des Sellettes. To Le Clot-en-Valgaudemar over the Col de la Muande, 402.	
II. From La Bérarde to the Tête de la Maye. Tête du Roujet. Plaret. Tête de la Gandolière. Le Râteau, 403. — Meije. Pavé. Grande Ruine, 404. — Pic Bouret. Tête de Charrière. Barre des Écrins. Fifre. Pic Coolidge, 405. — To Villar-d'Arène or La Grave, by the Brèche de la Meije, the Cols du Pavé, des Aigles, des Chamois, du Clot-des-Cavales, and de la Grande-Ruine, the Brèche Giraud-Lézin, and the Col de la Casse-Déserte, 406, 407. — Grande-Aiguille. Rocher de l'Encoula. Cime de Clochâtel. To Le Clot-en-Valgaudemar by the Col des Rouies (ascent of the Rouies), by the Col du Chardon, or the Col du Says. Tête de Chéret. Pics du Says. Mont Gioberney. Vaxivier, 407. — Les Bans. To Ailefroide viâ the Cols de la Temple, de la Coste-Rouge, de l'Ailefroide, du Sélé, 408.	
c. Excursions from Vallouise and Ailefroide	408
I. From Vallouise de la Pointe de l'Aiglière. Crête des Bœufs-Rouges. From Vallouise to the Valgaudemar. Col du Sellar. Pic Bonvoisin. Pic des Opiliouls. Pic Jocelme. Col du Loup-du-Valgaudemar, 409.	

II. From Ailefroide to the Tête de la Draye. Mont Pel-voux, 410. — Pic Sans Nom. Ailefroide. To the Lac de l'Eychauda by the Col de Séguet-Foran. Pic du Rif. Pic des Arcas. Clocher de Clouzis. To La Bérarde by the Col de la Temple, the Col des Ecrins, etc.. 411. — Barre des Ecrins. Pic de Neige Cordier. Roche-Faurio, 412.	
d. Excursions from La Grave and Villar-d'Arène	412
Plateau d'Emparis. To St. Christophe over the Col de la Lauze. Bec de l'Homme. Meije. Chalet-Refuge de l'Alpe. Pic de Neige du Lautaret, 413. — Pic Gaspard. Grande-Ruine. Roche Méane. To La Bérarde over the Brèche de la Meije, or the Col du Clot-des-Cavales. To Ailefroide over the Col Emile Pie, or over the Col du Glacier-Blanc, 414. Aiguille du Goléon. Aiguilles d'Arves. To St-Jean-d'Arves viâ the Col de l'Infernet, the Col de Martignare, or the Col Lombard, 415.	
e. Excursions from Le Lautaret	416
Pyramide du Laurichard. Pic de Combeynot. Roche du Grand-Galibier. La Part. To St. Michel-de-Maurienne viâ the Col du Galibier, 416.	
f. Excursions from Le Monêtier	417
To the Chalet-Refuge de l'Alpe over the Col d'Arsine. Pic des Près-les-Fonds. Lac de l'Eychauda, 417. — Dôme du Monêtier. Montagne des Agneaux. To Vallouise over the Col de l'Eychauda. To Valloire over the Col de la Ponsonnière. To Né-vache, etc., over the Col de Buffère, 418.	
61. Vallée du Guil. Queyras. Monte Viso	418
a. From Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre to Abriès . . .	418
From Guillestre to St. Paul; to Maljasset. Font Sancte. From La Maison-du-Roi to Maljasset. Petit Col du Fromage, 419. — Col Agnel. Castel-Delfino. Pain de Sucre. Pic Asti. Grande-Aiguillette. Tête de Pelvas. Bric-Bouchet. Bric-Froid, 420.	
b. From Abriès to the Monte Viso	420
Col de la Croix. Alpe de la Médille. Roche-Tailante. Pic Traverse. Granero. Meidassa. Crissolo. Monte Viso, 421. — Cima di Losetta, 422.	
62. From Grenoble to Digne and to Puget-Théniers . .	422
I. From Grenoble to Digne. Basses Alpes	422
Mont de la Baume. Signal de Lure, 422. — From Digne to Barcelonnette, 423.	
II. From Digne to Puget-Théniers (Nice)	423
From Barrême to Castellane. From St. André-de-Méouilles to Colmars, 424.	

42. From Paris to Chamonix.

a. By the Direct Route.

443½ M. in 15½-21 hrs. (fares 82 fr. 25 c., 54 fr. 55, 36 fr. 25 c.). Return-tickets, available for a fortnight, are issued at reduced rates in the season. Sleeping-cars (to Geneva) by the evening-expresses in summer; dining-cars between Mâcon and Geneva. — The trains start from the Gare de Lyon at Paris. — By this route the Swiss custom-house is avoided.

Paris, see *Baedeker's Paris*. — To (273 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Macon**, see pp. 199, 200. Here our line diverges from the line to Lyons (R. 30 a) and crosses the *Saône*. — Beyond (287 M.) *Mezériat* the Jura Mountains come into view.

297 M. Bourg (Buffet). — **Hotels.** DE L'EUROPE (Pl. a; C, 1), Place de la Grenette, R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, omn. 60 c.-1 fr.; DE FRANCE (Pl. b; B, 1), Place Bernard, D. 3 fr.; DE LA PAIX (Pl. c; A, 3), at the station, R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr. — *Grand-Café*, near the Hôtel de Ville.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. C, 2), Avenue d'Alsace-Lorraine.

BATHS, Rue Voltaire 2, corner of Boulevard Paul-Bert.

TRAM-OMNIBUS from the station (Pl. A, 3) through the town to the Rue Ch.-Robin (Pl. D, E, 1), at the N. end of the Boul. de Brou.

Bourg (790 ft.), a town of 18,090 inhab., once the capital of the *Bresse* and now the chief town of the department of the *Ain*, is pleasantly situated on the *Reyssouse*.

The Rue Alphonse-Baudin leads from the station towards the town, but the direct route from the station to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Church of Brou (adm. 15 c.; closed 11.30 to 1) is straight on via the Rue Voltaire and Boulevard Victor-Hugo, and then to the right by the Boulevard de Brou.

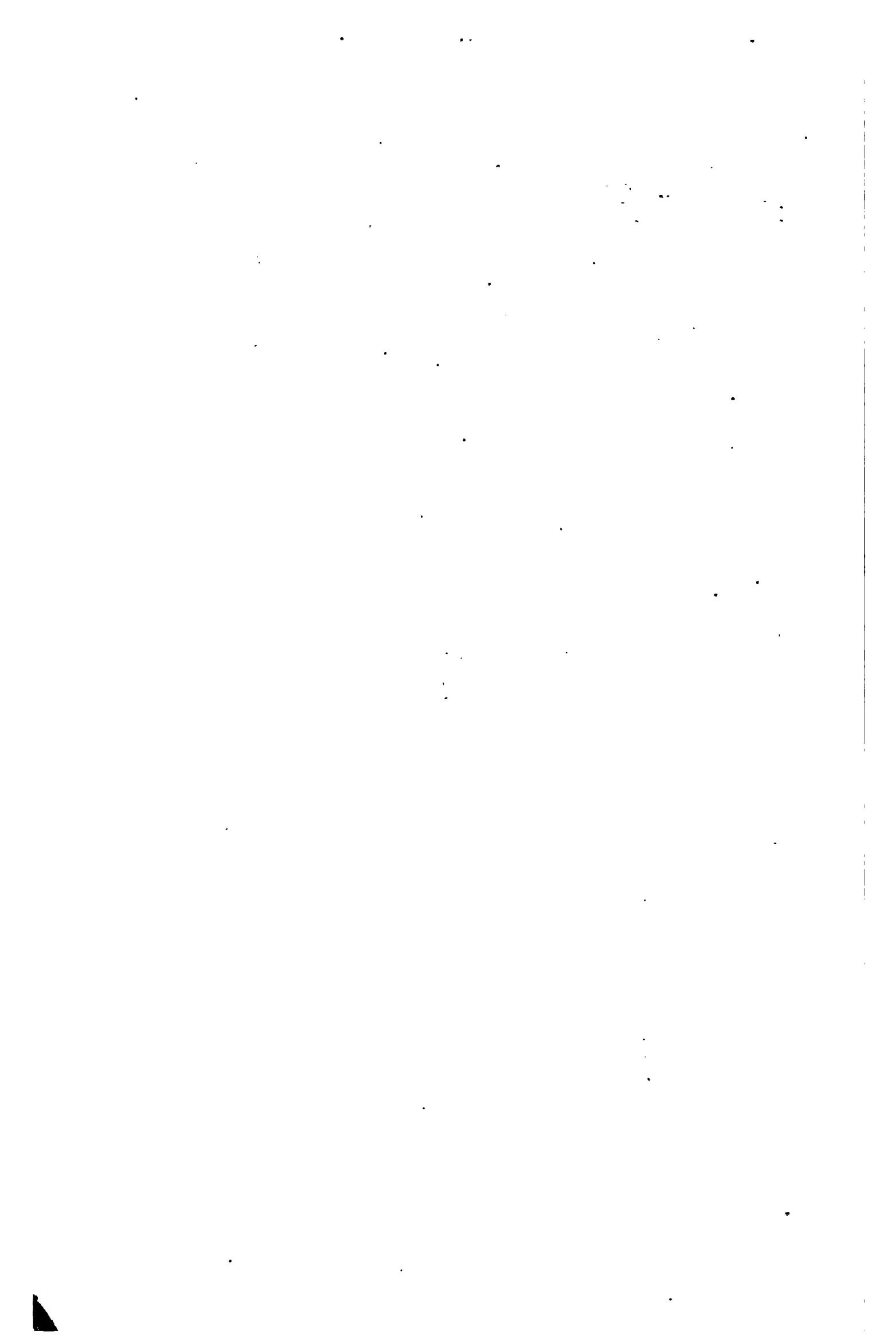
The ***CHURCH OF BROU** (Pl. E, 3), celebrated in Matthew Arnold's poem, the principal object of interest in the town, was built in 1511-36 by Margaret of Austria, wife of Philibert II., le Beau, Duke of Savoy, in fulfilment of a vow made by Margaret of Bourbon, her mother-in-law. The *Portal* is remarkable for its profusion of ornament, of great delicacy but not in the best taste.

The interior is distinguished by a graceful simplicity, and moreover contains some masterpieces of carving and sculpture. Among these are a very rich but somewhat heavy *Rood Loft*; magnificent Gothic **Stalls* with canopies; and, above all, in the choir, the splendid **Tombs* of the above-mentioned prince and princesses, executed by Thomas and Conrad Meyt, partly from designs of Michel Colombe and Perréal. The tomb in the middle is that of Philibert (d. 1504), with two recumbent statues of the prince, one of which represents him living, the other dead, besides genii, twelve richly ornamented pillars, and statuettes of sibyls. To the right is the elaborate tomb of Margaret of Bourbon (d. 1483), with genii, saints, and mourners; to the left that of Margaret of Austria (d. 1530), which vies with that of her husband. It also has two statues and is surmounted by a rich canopy; on the cornice, as well as in various parts of the church (e. g. over the large holy-water basin at the entrance), is inscribed the motto of the Austrian princess: 'Fortune infortune fort une'. In the Chapel of the Virgin, at the side, is a large **Reredos*, of the same date, with alto-reliefs representing scenes from the life of the Virgin. The alabaster statues at the sides represent St. Philip and St. Andrew. The choir contains a modern marble altar, with fifteen gilded bronze statues. Some of the ancient stained-glass windows of the church are interesting. The statue of St. Vincent de Paul, in the nave, is by Cabuchet.

In front of the portal, on the ground, is traced an oval sun-dial, on which, by placing himself over the letter of the current month, the visitor may see the hour marked by his shadow.

The adjacent building, originally a convent, is now a seminary.

The Rue Centrale, diverging on the left from the Boul. de Brou, leads to the *Church of Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, D, 1), a Gothic edifice of 1505-45, with a Renaissance portal. The 16th cent. stalls, the



old stained glass in the 3rd chapel on the left, behind the high-altar, and the fine modern windows of the choir are its most interesting features. — The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 1), in the centre of the town, contains a small *Musée* (open Sun., 2-4), entered from the Rue Bichat. It comprises some pictures of the Dutch School, a Ribera, a triptych (St. Jerome) by Wohlgemut from the Church of Brou, French pictures, antique furniture, etc. — Bourg contains statues of *Edgard Quinet* (1803-75; Pl. 4, B, 2), by Millet, *Bichat* (1771-1802; Pl. 2, C, 1), the eminent surgeon, by David d'Angers, and *General Joubert* (1769-99; Pl. 3, B, 2), by Aubé.

Branch-railway to *Besançon* and *Mouchard*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*; to *Chalon-sur-Saône*, see p. 200.

FROM BOURG TO LYONS, $36\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 45, 2 fr. 90 c.). — This railway, known as the *Ligne de la Dombes*, traverses the marshy plateau of that name. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marlieux*, whence a branch-line diverges to the (7½ M.) little town of *Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne*, reached more directly by the narrow-gauge line from Bourg to Trévoux (see p. 202). — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lyons* (*Gare de la Croix-Rousse*, see p. 233).

FROM BOURG TO GENEVA VIA NANTUA, 61 M., in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. This picturesque route is 30 M. shorter than the main route via Culoz, but is not taken by the express-trains from Bourg to Bellegarde. Best views on the left. — After passing close to the Church of Brou (p. 289), the line ascends a considerable gradient. 14 M. *Simandre-sur-Suran*. Immediately after threading a tunnel a mile long, we reach the bold *Viaduct of *Cize*, over the *Gorge of the Ain*. — Beyond (39½ M.) *Cize-Bolozon* the line runs at a great height above the gorge of the Ain. We leave the river and pass through 3 tunnels, the last of which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. long (5 min.). — $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Cluse (Buffet)*, practically a suburb of Nantua, and on the Lake of Nantua (see below). [A picturesque railway runs hence in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., via (8 M.) *Oyonnax* (*Hôt. du Commerce*), to (29 M.) *St. Claude* (*Hôt. de France, du Commerce*, both good), a town with 10,449 inhab., the seat of a bishop, picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Bienne* and the *Tacon*. It originated in an ancient and powerful abbey, to which St. Claude, Bishop of Besançon, retired in the 12th century. As an industrial centre St. Claude is noted for the manufacture of snuff-boxes, pipes, and toys, and for gem-cutting. The *Cathedral of St. Peter*, the old abbey-church (14-19th cent.), contains fine choir-stalls of the second half of the 15th century. Various interesting excursions may be taken in the neighbourhood.] — Beyond La Cluse we skirt, to the left, the picturesque *Lake of Nantua* (1¾ M. long, 550-750 yds. broad), the third in size among the lakes of the French Jura.

25 M. *Nantua* (1570 ft.; *Hôtel de France*, good), with 2989 inhab., lies at the S.E. end of the lake, between steep mountains. The interesting old *Church* belonged to an abbey founded in the 7th cent., and is remarkable for the curious shape of the nave, which expands towards the top.

The *Monts d'Ain*, culminating in the **Signal des Monts d'Ain* (4370 ft.; 2 hrs.; view), are frequently visited from Nantua. Another excursion may be made to the *Lac de Silan* (see below) and the *Lac Génin* (15½ M.). Interesting routes lead also from Nantua to (32 M.) *Culoz* (p. 290), via the *Valromey* ('Vallis Romanorum'), passing (16 M.) *Hotonnes* (inn) and (24 M.) *Champagne*. Another route leads via (19 M.) *Hauteville* (p. 290).

Beyond a tunnel (650 yds. long), in which the line attains its summit level (1935 ft.), we emerge on the banks of the *Lac de Silan* or *Sylans* (about 1¼ M. long and 270 yds. wide), on which are large ice-houses. — About 550 yds. to the N. of the station of (30½ M.) *Charix-Lalleyriat*, is the *Pisse-Vache Waterfall*, over 80 ft. high and especially fine in April and May after heavy rains. — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Châtillon-de-Michaille* (1720 ft.; *Hôtel du Nord*), a picturesquely situated little town, on a height to the right, above the confluence of the *Semine* and the *Valserine*. — 40 M. *Bellegarde*;

the station is above the one of the same name on the Lyons line (see below), which is reached by a foot-bridge. Thence to (61 M.) Geneva, see p. 295.

The main line, viâ Ambérieu and Culoz, continues in a S.E. direction and joins the line from Lyons to Geneva. On the left we see the Church of Brou and the Jura Mountains.

316 M. Ambérieu (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Gare*), a town with 4023 inhab., on the *Albarine*, at the foot of the Jura, is also on the line from Lyons to Geneva (p. 247).

A branch-line, for local traffic, runs hence viâ (41/2 M.) *Lagnieu* to (11 M.) *Montalieu* and thence to (23 M.) *Sablonières* (see p. 247). From Lagnieu a diligence (50 c.) plies to (33/4 M.) *La Balme-les-Grottes* (Hôt. Allemand), where there is a magnificent stalactite grotto (adm. 21/2 fr., hire of costume 50 c.; guide, for 1-10 pers., 11/2 fr.).

The route now enters the Jura by the lovely *Valley of the Albarine*, which contracts beyond (323 M.) *St. Rambert-en-Bugey* (5028 inhab.). — From (327 M.) *Tenay* (Hôt. *Burlet*), an industrial place with 3770 inhab., in a curve of the valley of the Albarine, a diligence (2 fr.) plies to (81/2 M.) *Hauteville* (Hôt. Roland), a picturesquely situated health-resort. — We now quit the valley of the Albarine and enter a solitary gorge. On the right is the *Molard de Don* (3996 ft.). Beyond (3351/2 M.) *Rossillon* the train passes through a tunnel, 620 yds. long, and reaches the *Lake of Pugieu*. — 340 M. *Virieu-le-Grand* (hotel).

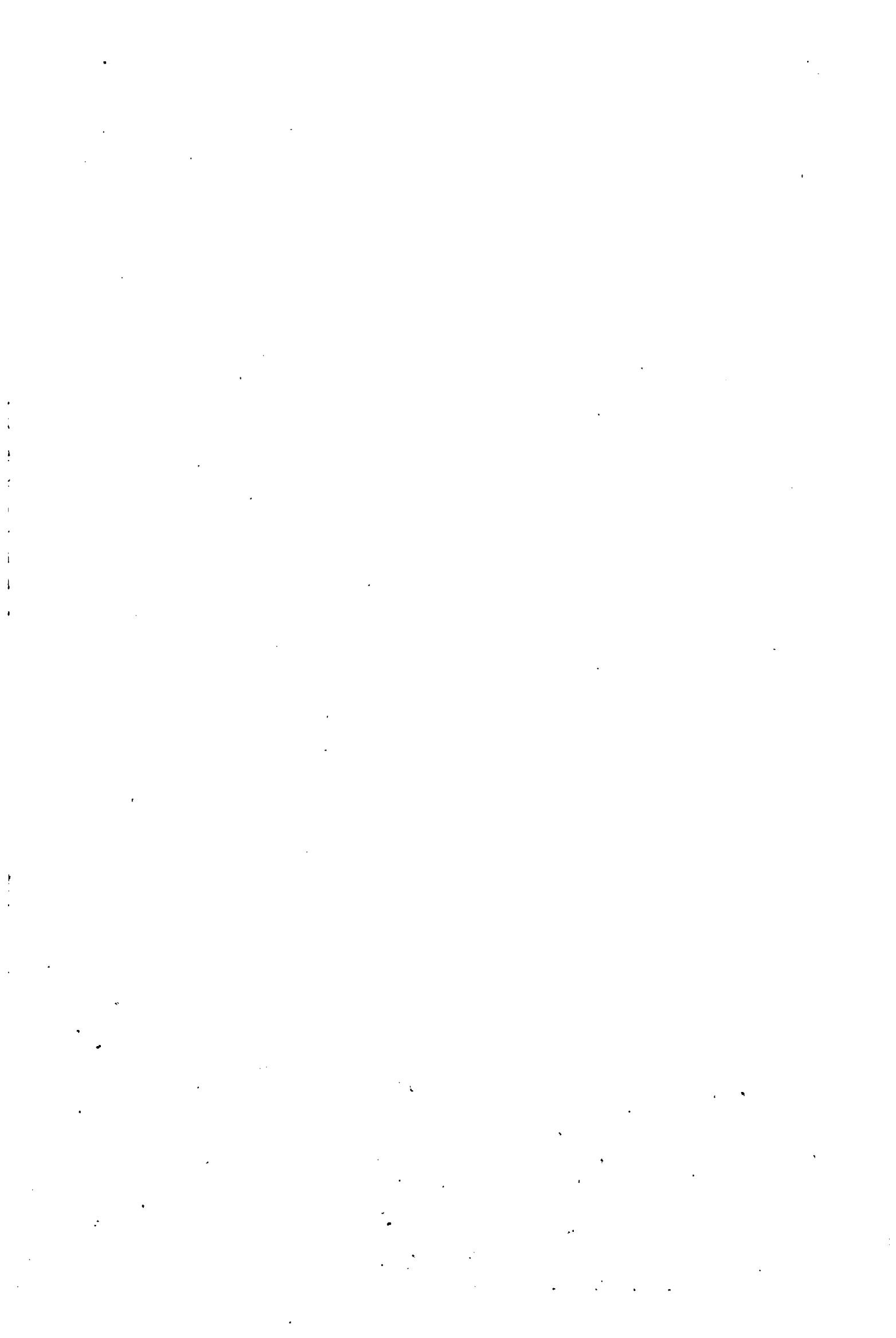
FROM VIRIEU TO PRESSINS (St. André-du-Gaz), 29 M., branch-railway in 13/4-3 hrs. — 9 M. *Belley* (910 ft.; *Hôtel Charles*), a venerable and prettily situated town, with 6467 inhab., is the seat of a bishopric. The *Cathedral* is in the Gothic style of the 15th cent., but most of it is modern. — 231/2 M. *Aoste*, 11/4 M. to the S.W. of St. Genix (p. 247; diligence 30 c.), on the site of the Roman colony *Augustum* or *Augusta*. — 29 M. *Pressins* (p. 363).

342 M. *Artemare* (Hôt. *Béraud*). The line skirts the *Grand-Colombier* (5030 ft.; view), to the left, best ascended from Culoz (41/2 hrs.). We then enter the *Rhone Valley* and obtain a good view of the Alps.

347 M. *Culoz* (*Buffet; Hôtel. Folliet*, at the station), at the base of the Grand-Colombier, on the right bank of the Rhone. Railway to Aix-les-Bains and Modane, see R. 48.

The railway to Chamonix and Geneva ascends the valley towards the N., on the right bank of the Rhone. — 3581/2 M. *Seyssel* (Hôt. *Beau-Rivage*, on the right bank) consists of two places of the same name, connected by a suspension-bridge; that on the left bank is in Savoy. The portcullis on the bridge is lowered at night to prevent smuggling. — 3611/2 M. *Pyrimont*. We pass through a short tunnel and across a viaduct over the *Vézeronce*. In front rises the *Crédo* (p. 291). Three tunnels are traversed, the last two over 1/2 M. long.

368 M. *Bellegarde* (1220 ft.; *Buffet; Hôtel. des Touristes*, near the station; *de la Poste*), a town of 3183 inhab., on the frontier near the confluence of the Rhone and *Valserine*, with the French custom-house.



A natural curiosity, the *Perte du Rhône*, was formerly to be seen here. This was a chasm in the limestone into which the river disappeared when its waters were low (Nov.-Feb.) for a length of 100 paces. Although this attraction has now ceased to exist, owing to the blasting away of the rocks, this part of the valley is very picturesque and well worth a visit. — We may also visit the *Valserine Viaduct* (5 min. from the station), mentioned below, and the *Gorge*, 85 ft. deep, which the river has hollowed out of the limestone rock, forming a 'Perte', or subterranean passage, more than 400 yds. in length, about 1½ M. from the viaduct.

The *Crêdo* or *Crêt de la Goutte* (5275 ft.; fine view), to the N.E., may be ascended in 4 hrs. from Bellegarde, with a guide, via the *Plateau de Menthière* and the *Chalet au Sac*.

From Bellegarde to *Nantua* and *Bourg*, see p. 289. — Another line runs to (23 M.) *Gex* (*Hôt. du Commerce*) and (30 M.) *Divonne* (*Hôt. de l'Etablissement*); see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Beyond Bellegarde we cross the imposing *Valserine Viaduct*, 275 yds. long and 170 ft. high, and traverse the *Tunnel du Crêdo* (2½ M.; 5½ min.), through the mountain of that name, and the *Defile of the Ecluse*, a deep and narrow depression between the extremity of the Jura and the *Montagne de Vuache* (3440 ft.) by which the Rhone escapes from Switzerland. The defile is commanded by the *Fort de l'Ecluse*, situated on a crag (1385 ft.) to the left. Farther on, beyond another tunnel, the view opens on the right. The line to Geneva (p. 295) diverges to the left, while our line crosses the Rhone, threads a tunnel of 300 yds., and skirts the frontier. — 375 M. *Valleiry* (on the right, the Salève; see below); 379 M. *Viry*. — From (382 M.) *St. Julien-en-Genevois* (1512 ft.; *Hôt. du Cheval Blanc*, R. 1½, déj. or D. 2½ fr.) an electric tramway plies to Geneva. About 1 M. to the S.E. are the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Ternier* (12th cent.). — 387 M. *Bossey-Veyrier*.

ASCENT OF THE SALÈVE. An electric tramway runs from *Veyrier* (¾ M. to the N.) in ½ hr. to (3 M.) *Monnetier-Mairie* (fare 95 c., there and back 1½ fr.), where we join the line from Etrembières (see below) to (1 hr.) *Les Treize-Arbres* (fare 3 fr. 20 c., return-fare 5 fr.). — Those who make the ascent on foot follow the *Pas de l'Échelle*, below the electric tramway, and finally reach Monnetier (see below) by 101 steps cut in the rocks.

The line skirts the N. flank of the Salève and reaches the bank of the *Arve*. — 390 M. *Etrembières-Salève*.

ASCENT OF THE SALÈVE. From Etrembières (steam-tramway to Annemasse and Geneva) an electric tramway ascends the Salève in about 1 hr. (fare 3 fr. 20 c., return-fare 5 fr.), via *Monnetier* (see above). Between Etrembières and Monnetier we pass *Mornex* (2230 ft.; *Ecu de Savoie*; *Hôt. Beau Site*; *Pens. Bain*, at the old château; *Pens. Bonsanigo*; English Church), a charming summer-resort on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève. — *Monnetier* (2336 ft.; *Hôt. du Parc et du Château*; **Trottet*; *Belvédère*; *des Platanes*; *des Alpes*) is also frequented for summer-quarters. The *Petit-Salève* (2960 ft.) may be ascended hence in ½ hr. (view). From *Monnetier-Mairie* (2625 ft.; **Hôt. Bellevue*), where the Veyrier branch joins ours (see above), the electric tramway ascends the partly wooded slope of the mountain to *Les Treize-Arbres* (3745 ft.; buffet-restaurant and hotel), whence the top of the *Grand-Salève* (4280 ft.) is reached on foot in 20 minutes. The superb *View embraces Mont Blanc, the Lake of Geneva, and the Jura. Comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

We join the Chamonix line and cross the *Arve*.

392 M. *Annemasse* (1420 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*; *de la Paix*; *de France*), a straggling town

with 2811 inhab., is the junction for the lines to *Geneva* (p. 295) and *Le Bouveret* (p. 295) and for the steam-tramway to *Samoëns* (p. 304).

The train backs out, and recrosses the Arve (see p. 291). Fine view to the left, with Mont Blanc in the distance. — 393½ M. *Monnetier-Mornex*. The village of *Mornex* (p. 291) lies on the hillside to the right, and the deep gorge of the Arve to the left. The train crosses the *Vaison*, ascends through meadows and orchards, in view of the Arve valley, and crosses the *Foron* to (397 M.) *Reignier*. — 399 M. *Pers-Jussy-Chevrier*.

401 M. *La Roche-sur-Foron* (1905 ft.; *Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche*), the junction for *Annecy* (p. 332). To the left is the village with its ruined castle, picturesquely situated high above the Arve valley.

The line crosses the *Foron* and beyond a short tunnel descends into the Arve valley; view first to the left, then to the right. — 406 M. *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly* (omnibus twice daily in 1½ hr. to *Le Petit-Bornand*, p. 339). Then across the *Borne* and the Arve to —

408½ M. *Bonneville* (1457 ft.; *Balance*, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 7 fr.), a little town of 2114 inhab. picturesquely situated among vine-clad hills. To the S. is the rocky *Pointe d'Andey*, to the N. a spur of the *Môle*. A handsome bridge crosses the Arve, on the right bank of which stands a war-monument for 1870-71. On the opposite bank rises a column, 73 ft. high, with a statue of King Charles Felix of Sardinia. — Steam-tramway to Bonne, see p. 304.

The *Môle* (6130 ft.) is ascended in 3½-4 hrs. from Bonneville (guide, 5 fr., not indispensable) by a bridle-path via (20 min.) *L'Epargnay*, *Les Gallinouz*, the couloir of the *Pertuis*, and the *Grange à Bérod* (1¾-2 hrs.) or via *Reyret*, the *Col de Reyret* (3040 ft.), and the *Grange à Bérod*. A good path leads hence to the *Petit Môle* (½ hr.; 4850 ft.), on which is a chalet-hotel of the F. A. C. Hence to the summit 1¼ hr. Splendid panorama. — Ascent from *St. Jeoire*, see p. 304.

The *Pointe d'Andey* (6165 ft.) is ascended in 3½ hrs. via (1/4 hr.) *Pontchy* and (¾ hr.) *Andey*; or in 4 hrs. via (¾ hr.) *Thuet*, (1 hr.) *Brizon* (inn), and (1 hr.) *Solaizon*, whence the summit (beautiful view) is reached in ¾ hr. Carriages may proceed as far as *Brizon* via *Vougy*. — To the S.E. is the long rocky chain of the *Vergy* or *Bargy* (7580 ft.), with the *Pic de Jalouvre* (8000 ft.).

The line skirts the right bank of the Arve, traversing a broad and fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains, and crosses the *Giffre*. From (413 M.) *Marignier* (1560 ft.; *Hôt. de la Gare*, unpretending) a steam-tramway runs to (3½ M.) *Pont du Risse* (p. 304), on the *Samoëns* tramway.

417 M. *Cluses* (1590 ft.; *Hôtel National*; *de l'Union*; *de la Gare*), a small town (pop. 2200), chiefly inhabited by watchmakers.

FROM CLUSES TO TANINGES (*Sixt*, pp. 304, 305); 6 M., carriage-road over the (4½ M.) *Col de Châtillon* (2827 ft.), with a ruined castle and a hotel. The old road is shorter and is recommended to pedestrians; to the col, 1 hr.

The railway penetrates the *Pointe de Chevran* (4030 ft.) and runs to the S. through the narrowing gorge of the Arve. — Beyond (420 M.) *Balme-Arâches* (1295 ft.; café-restaurant), in the bluish-yellow limestone precipice to the left, 750 ft. above the road, is the entrance

卷之三

to the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalactite grotto hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.). — 422 M. *Magland* (1680 ft.), at the foot of a steep cliff. On the right, farther on, rise the *Pointe d'Areu* and the *Pointe Percée*, and on the left, the *Aiguille de Varan* (see below). — 424½ M. *Oëx*. The conspicuous *Cascade d'Arpenaz* (165 ft. high), to the left, is imposing after rain.

The valley expands. To the S.E. there is now revealed a superb *View of Mont Blanc, 15 M. distant. The *Aiguille du Gouter* appears first; then, from right to left, the *Dôme du Gouter*, Mont Blanc itself, Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, *Aiguille du Midi*, and *Aiguille Verte*.

427½ M. *Sallanches* (1790 ft.); **Hôt. Beau-Séjour*. at the station, R. 2, D. 2½ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Haute-Savoie*, R. from 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; *Bellevue*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; *des Messageries*, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.), a small industrial town of 2032 inhab., with a fountain, commemorating the Revolution, adorned with a statue of Peace by Cambos (1890). Mail-car every morning to (2¼ hrs.) *Mégève* (p. 338).

The view of the Mont Blanc group is more extensive from the heights surrounding Sallanches, and even from the *Montagne de St. Roch* to the W. — One of the best points of view is the **Pointe Percée* (9025 ft.), ascended from this side in 9-10 hrs. with guide (30 fr.), via the *Chalets de Coeur* and the *Col des Verts* (8430 ft.). Towards the top are one or two rather difficult points. We may descend to the valley of Le Grand-Bornand (p. 339) or to that of the Reposoir (p. 339). On the W. side of the summit is the *Refuge Sauvage* of the F. A. C. (7380 ft.; 5 hrs. from the Reposoir). — The *Pointe d'Areu* (8097 ft.) requires 6½ hrs. (guide 20 fr.), via the *Montagne de St. Roch* (see above) and the *Cascade* and (2 hrs.) *Chalets of Doran*. — The *Aiguille de Varan* or *Warens* (8165 ft.), 6 hrs., with guide (15 fr.), via the (3½ hrs.) *Chalets de Varan* and the (1 M.) *Chalets de Barre-Rousse*; and the *Pointe du Colloney* (8832 ft.), 6½ hrs., with guide (27 or 30 fr.), via the *Chalets de Véran* and the *Désert de Platé*, are rather difficult. The latter commands a most magnificent view of Mont Blanc.

Behind (429½ M.) *Passy-Domancey*, to the left, rise the *Mont d'Arbois* (6000 ft.) and *Mont Joly* (p. 317).

431 M. *Le Fayet-St-Gervais* (1860 ft.); *Hôt. des Alpes*, good; *de la Paix*; *du Bon-Nant & Pens. Grange*; *Railway Buffet*), the terminus (change of carriages for Chamonix).

In the wooded ravine whence issues the *Bon-Nant*, 1½ M. from Le Fayet, lies *St. Gervais-les-Bains* (2075 ft.); **Grand-Hôtel de la Savoie*, with the Casino, first-class, R. from 5, B. 11½, D. 5, pens. from 13 fr.; *Hôtel des Bains et de la Montagne*, R. from 4, pens. from 10 fr., both in the grounds of the baths; *Hôt. Terminus*, 4 min. from the station, R. from 3, pens. from 8 fr.), a sulphur-bath, which was totally destroyed by a burst of the Glacier de Tête-Rousse (p. 315) in 1892, but has been rebuilt in a higher and safer position. — A shady path leads in 20 min. from the baths (road from the station, 2¼ M.; omn. 11¼ fr.) to the village of St. Gervais (2680 ft.); *Hôt. du Mont-Joly*, *Grand-Hôtel*, *du Mont-Blanc*, *Splendide et des Etrangers*, *Régina Hôtel*, *de Genève*, all good; several pensions), a health-resort, finely situated. Public vehicles ply hence to *Ugines* (p. 337). About ¾ M. below the village (4 min. from the foot-path to the baths) is the *Cascade du Crêpin*, a pretty waterfall of the Bon-Nant, seen at its best about 3 p. m. (adm. 50 c.).

Pedestrians may follow the bridle-path from St. Gervais past the earth-pyramids known as the *Cheminées des Fées* and over the *Col de la*

Forclaz (5105 ft.), between the *Tête-Noire* (5800 ft.; not to be confounded with the *Tête-Noire* between Chamonix and Martigny) and the *Prarion* (6460 ft.), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr.). — A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) leads from St. Gervais viâ the *Chalet des Anglais*, the (2½ hrs.) *Pavillon du Prarion* (6100 ft.; Chalet-Hôtel, R. 2, déj. 11½, S. 2½ fr., very fair), and the *Col de Vozza* (p. 317). An excursion to the *Tête-Rousse* is easily combined with this last (from the Pav. du Prarion 5-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.; see p. 315); the descent may be made viâ *Les Houches* to Chamonix in 5½ hrs., by a rocky path diverging at a gamekeeper's hut on Mt. Lachat.

The *Mont Joly* (p. 317) may be ascended from St. Gervais in 4½-5 hrs., viâ *Orcin*, *Les Granges*, and the *Pavillon du Mont-Joly* (3½ hrs.; 6560 ft.; bridle-path thus far). — Road to *Ugines*, see p. 338. — From St. Gervais to *Contamines* and *Notre-Dame de la Gorge*, see pp. 317, 318. — Ascent of *Mont Blanc* viâ the *Tête-Rousse*, see p. 315 (railway under construction).

FROM LE FAYET TO SIXT by the mountains, 8-9 hrs., with guide. This interesting route leads viâ the *Escaliers de Platé*, the *Désert de Platé* (p. 336), and the *Col de la Portettaz* (7820 ft.), between the *Pointe de Platé* (8375 ft.; 1 hr.) and the *Signal de Platé* (8120 ft.; 1 hr.; fine view from both). We descend to the *Chalets de Salles* (6200 ft.), then through an imposing ravine with fine waterfalls, and finally to *Salvagny* and *Sixt* (p. 305).

The ELECTRIC RAILWAY to Chamonix (12½ M., in 1-1¼ hr.; fares 4 fr. 50 c., 2 fr.) crosses the Bon-Nant and the Arve, and, after passing (1¾ M.) *Chedde* (Hôtel National) and the large electro-chemical establishment of Corbin & Co., recrosses the Arve and enters the wooded valley of *Le Châtelard*. Passing the (3 M.) first electric power-station of the railway, we traverse the short *Tunnel du Châtelard*. — 4½ M. *Servoz* (Hôtel-Café de la Gare).

From (¾ M.) *Servoz* (2785 ft.; Hôt. de la Diosaz; d'Europe, déj. 2¼, pens. 6 fr.) we may visit (1 hr., there and back) the **Gorges de la Diosaz* (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. Access to the gorge is afforded by a gallery, 1½ M. long, attached to the rocks. — FROM SERVOZ TO SIXT viâ the *Col du Dérochoir* (7340 ft.) and the *Chalets de Salles* (see above), 7½-8 hrs. with guide, toilsome but interesting. A longer but easier route (8¼ hrs.) leads viâ the *Col d'Anterne* (p. 306).

An ascent for about a mile brings us in sight of the second electric power-station, immediately beyond which the line traverses the (6 M.) *Tunnel de la Cascade* and then crosses the Arve by means of the imposing **Viaduct of Ste. Marie*, 160 ft. high, below the old Pont Ste. Marie. — 7½ M. *Les Houches* (3215 ft.), opposite the village of that name (p. 316). — We now enter the valley of Chamonix, enjoying, to the right, a magnificent view of Mont Blanc, with the Glaciers de la Griaz, de Taconnaz, and des Bossons. We cross the Arve. 10 M. *Les Bossons* (p. 312; Hôt.-Pens. des Familles, pens. 7-8 fr.; de la Gare et du Glacier des Bossons, déj. 2½ fr.). The Arve is again crossed and recrossed. — 12½ M. *Chamonix*, see p. 306. The station is on the E. side of the village.

b. Via Geneva.

About 445 M. EXPRESS ROUTE viâ *Bourg*, *Ambérieu*, and *Culoz*, in 18-20 hrs.; no through-tickets. Passengers must change stations at Geneva (1½ M. apart) at their own expense. Trains start from the Gare de Lyon at Paris. — FROM PARIS TO GENEVA, 389 M., railway in 10½-20 hrs. (fares 70 fr. 15, 47 fr. 30, 30 fr. 85 c.). Sleeping and dining cars, see p. 287.

— FROM GENEVA TO CHAMONIX, 56 M.: Railway to (45 M.) *Le Fayet St-Gervais*, and thence Electric Railway to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Chamonix. Through-fares 12 fr. 15, 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 35 c. Circular-tickets, valid for a fortnight, are issued in the season, returning by the Tête-Noire and Martigny (or vice versa), but this is not recommended.

From Paris to (368 M.) *Bellegarde*, see p. 288. — Beyond the *Valserine Viaduct* and the *Crédo Tunnel* (p. 291) the line diverges from that to Annemasse and Cluses (p. 292) and remains on the right bank of the Rhône. — At (373 M.) *Sous-Villard* diverges the line to Gex and Divonne (p. 291). — 376 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pougny-Chancy* is the frontier-station. Chancy, on the left bank, is in the canton of Geneva.

389 M. Geneva (*Grand-Hôtel Beaurivage, National, des Bergues, de la Paix, Métropole*, all of the first class; *Richemond, de Genève, Suisse*, less expensive), see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The trains to Le Fayet-Chamonix start from the Gare des Eaux-Vives, which is about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant from the central station or Gare de Cornavin (the French time is 50 min. behind Swiss time).

— 391 M. *Chêne*, a large Genevese village, the birthplace of L. Favre (d. 1879), engineer of the St. Gotthard tunnel, to whom a statue was erected here in 1893. The *Foron* here marks the frontier of Savoy. To the right rises Mont Blanc, between the pyramidal *Môle* (p. 292) and the double peaks of the Pointe d'Andey (p. 292).

393 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Annemasse* (p. 291); no custom-house examination. Thence to (445 M.) *Chamonix*, see pp. 292-294.

43. From Annemasse to Martigny via Evian.

62 M. RAILWAY in about 5 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 30, 10 fr. 45 c., 7 fr.). — From Paris to Martigny, 454 M., railway in 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 81 fr. 60, 55 fr. 20, 36 fr. 20 c.). Trains start from the Gare de Lyon. — A shorter (368 M.) and cheaper, but not quicker, route from Paris to Martigny runs via Dijon, Pontarlier, and Lausanne (fares 66 fr. 70, 44 fr. 65, 29 fr. 60 c.); see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Annemasse, see p. 291. — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Cergues*. The Lake of Geneva is approached on the left. 6 M. *Machilly*. — 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bons-St-Didier*.

The ascent of the **Voirons* (4775 ft.; **Hôtel de l'Ermitage*; **Nouvel Hôtel des Chalets*) is made hence in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., either on foot or by carriage (one-horse 15, two-horse 25 fr.). The panorama from the summit is very fine, including Mont Blanc, the Lake of Geneva, and the Jura. — On the W. slope of the Voirons, 1 hr. from St. Cergues (see above), is the *Hôtel de Montauban* (2950 ft.; R. 2-4, D. 3 fr.), commanding a charming view.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Perrignier*; 14 M. *Allinges-Mésinges* (p. 296).

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Thonon-les-Bains*. — Hotels. **GRAND-HÔTEL DES BAINS*, on the hill at the W. end of the town, with view of the lake, pens. from 9 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL DU PARC*, R. from 5, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; *HÔT. DE L'EUROPE*, Place du Château, pens. from 7 fr.; **HÔT. DE FRANCE*, near the station, R. 2-4, déj. or D. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔT. DE THONON ET TERMINUS*, at the station, R. from 2, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DU LAC*, at the pier, pens. 6-8 fr., well spoken of.

Thonon-les-Bains (1400 ft.; pop. 6268), rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of *Chablais*, has a lofty terrace

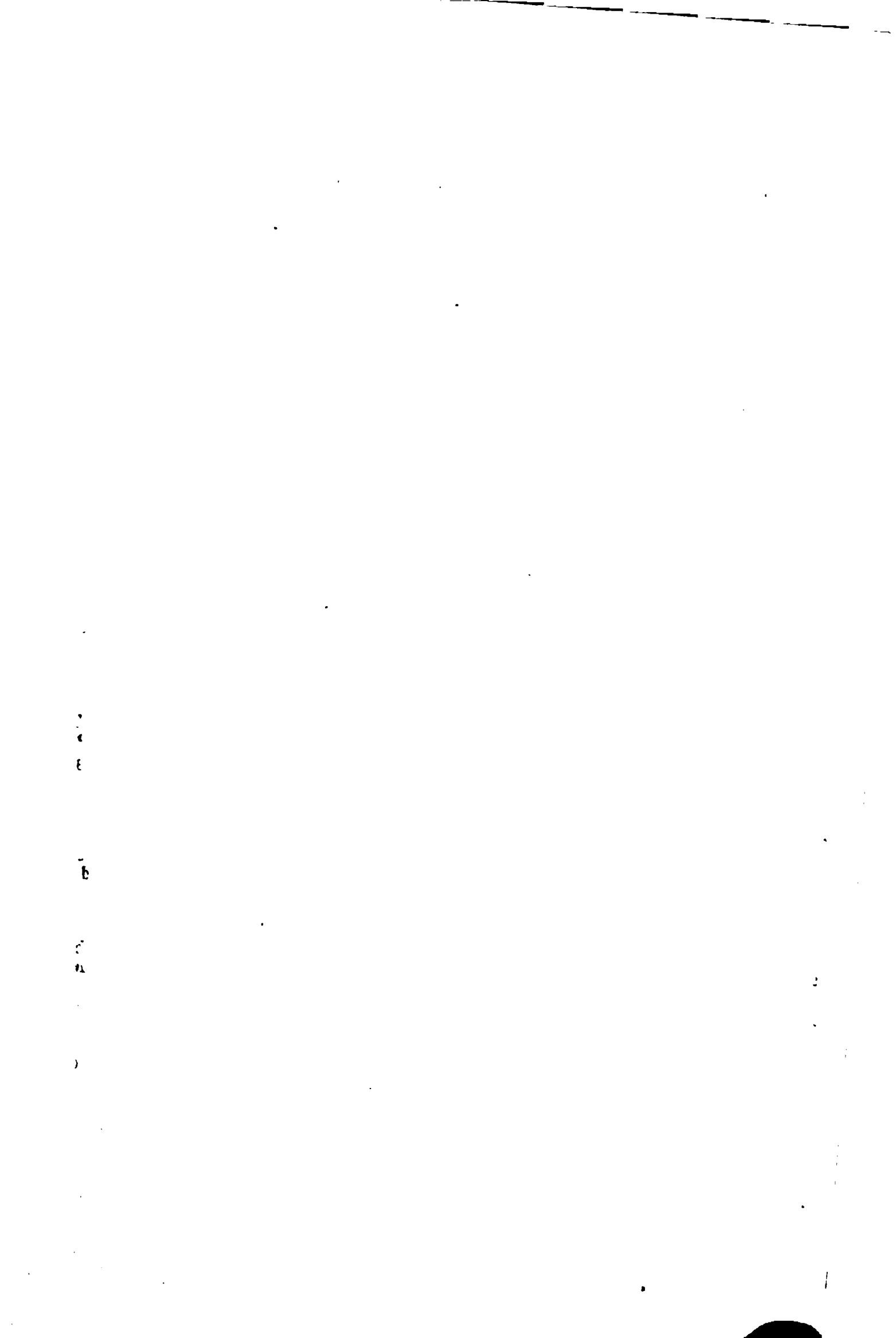
in the upper town, the site of a palace (destroyed in 1536) of the Dukes of Savoy. Cable-tramway from *Rive*, the lower part of the town, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ min. (fare 10 c.). The church of *St. Hippolyte* (15th cent.) has a Romanesque crypt (11th cent.). Near the railway station is the *Etablissement Thermal*, with a Casino and chalybeate springs.

Steamer to *Geneva*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E., beyond *Concise*, is the *Château of Ripaille*, the retreat of Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (d. 1451), antipope and cardinal, now private property and restored (adm. on previous application). — At *Les Allinges* (1768 ft.), 3 M. to the S.W. of Thonon and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station mentioned on p. 295, are the ruins of two castles of the 10th cent. (2335 ft.; ascent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fine view). Near by is a pilgrimage chapel (rfmts.).

FROM THONON TO ST. JEBOIRE, 24 M. (diligence as far as *Bellevaux*. $13\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The first part of the road ascends the *Valley of the Drance* (see below). 4 M. *Armois*; $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reveroz*; $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vailly*, in the lateral valley of the *Brevon*. From ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bellevaux* (3000 ft.; inn) a foot-path leads to *Seytroux* over the *Col de la Balme* (4740 ft.), to the S. of the *Pointe d'Ireuse* (6205 ft.). — Farther on the road mounts to the ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col de Jambaz* and then descends to ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mégevette*, in the valley of the *Risse*. Hence to (24 M.) *St. Jeoire*, see p. 304.

FROM THONON TO TANINGES VIA LES GETS, 32 M. The road ascends the pretty *Valley of the Drance* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont-de-Bioge*, at the confluence of the *Drance* proper, the *Brevon* (see above), and the *Drance d'Abondance* (p. 297). — 10 M. *Le Jotty* (two inns), near which is the *Pont du Diable*, a natural bridge, and a picturesque *Gorge* made accessible by a gallery (adm. 1 fr.). The *Billard* (6236 ft.), to the W. of the valley, may be ascended hence in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fine view). — 13 M. *Le Biot*. The valley of *Seytroux* (see above) opens to the right. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Jean-d'Aulph* (2595 ft.; *Lion-d'Or*; *de la Balance*; *de la Vallée-d'Aulph*), with a ruined Cistercian abbey (12th cent.). Among the ascents that may be made from here the most interesting (for experts only) is that of the *Roc d'Enfer* (7350 ft.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont des Plagnettes* (hotel), about 1 M. from the village of *Montriond* (*Hôt. du Chalet*), situated high up, on the left. The *Lac de Montriond* (3445 ft.; *Hôt. du Lac*), reached directly from the *Pont des Plagnettes* in 1 hr., is a beautiful Alpine tarn, 1 M. long and $1\frac{1}{3}$ M. wide, surrounded by precipitous mountains. At its head is the fine *Cascade d'Ardens*. — The road returns to the left bank and ascends in windings (to the left, the road to *Morzine*, see below), to the (26 M.) village of *Les Gets*, near the *Col des Gets* (3854 ft.). We descend through the picturesque gorge of the *Arpettar* to the valley of the *Foron* and (32 M.) *Taninges* (p. 304).

FROM THONON TO SAMOËNS, 11-12 hrs. At the bifurcation beyond the bridge of *Montriond* (see above) we keep to the left. — $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Morzine* (3215 ft.; *Hôt. de la Poste, des Alpes*) is finely situated and a good centre for excursions. To the N.E. (2 hrs.) is a valley with slate-quarries. To the S.E. rises the *Pointe de Ressachau* (7190 ft.), an easy ascent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to the E. the *Hautforts* (8090 ft.; 5 hrs.). To the S. are the *Pointe de Nions* (6635 ft.) and the *Pointe d'Angolon* (6866 ft.), two other easy and interesting ascents (3 hrs. and 4 hrs.). — Three paths lead from *Morzine* to *Samoëns*. The first of these ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) remains in the valley and passes near the *Source of the Drance* (2 hrs.), under the scarp of the *Terres Maudites*. [To the left diverges a path leading to (3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Champéry* (p. 298) over the *Col de Coux* (p. 298).] The *Samoëns* route then ascends to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Col de la Golèse* (5480 ft.), which commands a fine view. Thence we descend by the chalets of *Les Chavannes* and the hamlet of *Les Allamands* to the valley of the *Giffre* and (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 305). — The second path from *Morzine* to *Samoëns* ($5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) ascends to the S., on the left bank, passing to the E. of the *Pointes de Nions* and *d'Angolon*, to the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Col de Jouplane* (5835 ft.; view) and descends via the chalets of *Pitty* and *Vigny*. — The third path ($6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) leads via the (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Col d'Angolon* (5740 ft.), descending via the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chalets d'Angolon* and (50 min.) *Les Allamands* (see above).



FROM THONON TO MORGINS VIA ABONDANCE, $26\frac{1}{2}$ M. (omnibus to Abondance in 4 hrs., 2 fr. 50 c.). At ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bioge* (p. 296) the road quits the valley of the Drance proper and ascends to the left through that of the *Drance d'Abondance*. — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. Abondance (2882 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 5 fr., good; *du Mont-de-Grange*), a prettily situated village with an abbey dating from 595 and an interesting church, is a good centre for excursions. — Farther up the wooded valley we pass ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Chapelle d'Abondance* (3310 ft.; *Hôt. de la Croix*) and ($23\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Châtel* (3710 ft.; *Hôt. Bellevue*) and reach the Swiss frontier at the *Pas de Morgins* (4725 ft.). Hence we descend to ($26\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Morgins* (Grand-Hôtel des Bains, *Hôt. du Géant*, etc.), a small watering-place about 9 M. from Monthey (p. 298). — The *Cornettes de Bise* (8000 ft.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) and the *Pointe de Grange* (8000 ft.; 4 hrs.) may be ascended from Abondance.

Larrings is 8 M. from Thonon, and *Bernex* (see below) is 6 M. beyond Larrings.

Beyond Thonon the railway crosses the *Drance*, which forms a large delta as it enters the lake.

23 M. *Amphion-les-Bains* (*Grand-Hôtel*; *Hôt. des Bains*), a small watering-place on the lake, with two cold mineral springs. It is touched at by some of the steamers and is also served by an omnibus from Evian (50 c.).

24 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Evian-les-Bains*. The station (omnibuses, 50 c.) is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town. — 25 M. *Bains d'Evian*, near the town.

Hotels. *SPLendid HOTEL, finely situated above the town, R. 5-10, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $4\frac{1}{2}$, D. 6, pens. 12-25 fr.; *GR.-HÔT. D'EVIAN, well situated above the harbour, with garden, R. 5-12, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 16-20 fr.; HÔT. DE FONBONNE; HÔT. DU CASINO, adjoining the Casino-Théâtre (see below), R. 4, pens. 7-15 fr.; BEAUSITE ET DU LAC, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; SAVOY HOTEL, on the quay; *HÔT. DE PARIS ET BRAUERAGE, on the quay, R. 4-12, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-20 fr.; HÔT. CONTINENTAL, Rue Nationale 27, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; *HÔT. DE FRANCE, HÔT. DU NORD, HÔT. DES ALPES, DU HELDER, DES ETRANGERS, all in the Rue Nationale; HÔT. MODERNE, near the Grand-Hôtel, pens. 8-14 fr.; HÔT. TERMINUS, opposite the chief station, R. from 2, pens. from 7 fr.

Cafés. *Café-Restaurant du Casino*, *du Théâtre*, *Beau-Site*, all on the quay; *du Globe*, *Français*, *Helvetia*, Rue Nationale.

Baths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr., less to subscribers. Admission to the Casino, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for a concert, 1 fr. per day, 10 fr. per month, 15 fr. per season.

Steamboats to *Geneva*, *Le Bouveret*, *Ouchy*, etc. — **Rowing Boats**, 3 fr. for the first hr., $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for the second, 2 fr. each additional hr.

Evian, with 3105 inhab., is well situated on the Lake of Geneva. It possesses two cold mineral springs, and is an important watering-place, frequented mainly by fashionable French society. Along the lake runs the pleasant and well-shaded *Quai Baron-de-Blonay*, with the handsome *Bath House* (water containing bicarbonate of soda) and the *Casino-Théâtre*. At the W. end a statue (by Noël) of *General Dupas* (1761-1823), a native of Evian, was erected in 1901; at the E. end, near the harbour, is the pretty *Jardin Anglais*, with a monument to the Roumanian prince Brancovan.

Excursion to *Ouchy*, the port of Lausanne, by steamboat in 40 min., see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. *Dent d'Oche*, see p. 298. The Dent is also ascended from *Bernex* (2930 ft.; inn), 7 M. to the S.E. of Evian, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. via the chalets of Oche. — Excursions by carriage from Evian to various points in the neighbourhood are arranged in the season.

28 M. *Lugrin-Tour-Ronde*; 31 M. *Meillerie*. The Geneva

boats call at this and the two following stations. — $34\frac{3}{4}$ M. St. Gingolph (**Hôt. Suisse*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hôt. du Lac*, R. 2-3, pens. 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Tilleuls*; *Hôt. de France*), a village lying half in France and half in Switzerland, the boundary being the *Morge*.

The *Blanchard* (5085 ft.; view), to the S.W., may be ascended hence in about 3 hrs. viâ the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) little village of *Novel* (*Hôt. de la Dent-d'Oche*, *du Grammont*, both very fair). — The *Dent d'Oche* (7300 ft.), farther on in the same direction, is ascended from *Novel* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 15 fr.) viâ ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Les Granges* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Chalets d'Oche*, on the S. side. The summit (2 hrs.) is reached beyond a couloir and an arête. We may descend by *Bernex* to *Evian* (see p. 297). — The **Grammont* (7135 ft.) is easily ascended from St. Gingolph in 4 hrs., by the chalets of *Fritaz* and *La Chaumey*. Grand view. The ascent from *Novel* (4 hrs., with guide) is harder. Ascent from *Vouvry*, see below.

$38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Bouveret* (**Grand-Hôt. de l'Aiglon*, pens. 7-14 fr.; *de la Tour*, pens. 7 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus*; **Hôt. Casino de la Forêt*, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. to the W., well situated, with shady grounds, pens. 7-10 fr.) is at the upper end of the Lake of Geneva, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the point where the *Rhone* enters it. The line now reaches the *Rhone* Valley, and follows the left bank of the river. Beyond *Port Valais* it passes through the rocky defile of *La Porte du Sex*. — 43 M. *Vouvry* (*Hôt.-Pens. de Vouvry*).

The **Grammont* (see above) is ascended hence in 5 hrs. viâ *Mieix* (inn) and *Tanay* (4860 ft.; hotel, pens. 4-7 fr.), at the W. end of the lake of *Tanay* and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the top. — The ascent of the **Cornettes de Bise* (8000 ft.), on the frontier, to the E., takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The route leads viâ *Mieix*, the *Col de Vernaz* (5970 ft.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.), and the chalet of *La Callaz*.

49 M. *Monthey* (1380 ft.; *Hôt. du Cerf*, *des Postes*, *de la Gare*, all moderate).

To the S. W. of *Monthey* opens the beautiful **VAL D'ILLIEZ*, 15 M. in length, watered by the *Vièze*, in the upper part of which lies *Champery* (3450 ft.; **Hôt. de la Dent-du-Midi*; **Hôt. de Champéry*; **Hôt. des Alpes*; **Berra*; **Croix-Fédérale*), $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Monthey* (omnibus in summer twice daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 2 fr. 70 c.). Excursions to the **Galerie Défago* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; adm. 50 c.; view); to the *Chalets d'Ayerne* (4714 ft.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.); to the **Culet* (6450 ft.; 3 hrs.); to the **Dent du Midi* (10,696 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; laborious); to the *Tour Sallières* (10,588 ft.; 10-11 hrs.; difficult); to the *Dents Blanches* (9100 ft.; 7 hrs.), etc. See *Baedeker's Switzerland*, and comp. Map, p. 293.

FROM CHAMPERY TO MORZINE OR TO SAMOËNS, 5 hrs. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The mule-path ascends the valley to (3 hrs.) the *Col de Coux* (6310 ft.; *Inn*), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy. Those who are bound for *Morzine* (p. 296) descend into the *Valley of the Drance*. For *Samoëns* (p. 305) we ascend to the left to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Col de la Golèse* (p. 296).

FROM CHAMPERY TO SIXT OVER THE COL DE SAGEROU, 9-10 hrs., arduous, for adepts only (guide necessary, 18 fr.). From the *Hôtel de la Dent du Midi* we descend by a narrow road leading towards the head of the valley to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it, at (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the *Vièze*, we cross another bridge, and avoid the path to the left. After 10 min. more we take the path to the left, ascending rapidly for 1 hr., and 10 min. from the top of the ascent reach the *Chalets de Bonaveau*; thence we ascend gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Encel*, where a little careful climbing is necessary. In $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the path by the *Col de Clusanfe* to the *Dent du Midi* (p. 300), or to *Vernayaz* (p. 299), diverges to the left. Our route ascends slowly over the pastures of the *Susanfe* or *Clusanfe Alp*, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and then mounts a very steep and dizzy path to the (1 hr.) *Col de Sagerou* (7917 ft.), a sharp arête

on the frontier, descending abruptly on both sides, between *Mont Sagerou* (8815 ft.) on the right, and *Mont Ruan* (p. 305) on the left. We descend thence to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chalets of *Vogealle* (6115 ft.) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Boray*, and along a steep rocky slope to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fond de la Combe* (p. 305). Thence in the valley of the Giffre to (2 hrs.) *Sixt* (p. 306).

The railway crosses the Vièze beyond Monthey, approaches the Rhone, and joins the line to Geneva via Lausanne.

52 M. St. Maurice (1377 ft.; *Buffet*; **Hôtel du Simplon*, at the station, R. 2-5, pens. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -8 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*), a picturesque old town (2160 inhab.) with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the Roman *Agaunum*, is supposed to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Theban legion, who is said to have suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. are the *Baths of Lavey* (*Hôt. des Bains*, R. 2-5, board 7 fr.), with sulphuric salt springs.

Beyond (57 M.) *Evionnaz* railway and road skirt a projecting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the **Pissevache*, a beautiful cascade of the *Salanfe*, which here falls into the Rhone Valley from a height of 213 ft. (sufficiently well seen from the railway; morning-light best).

59 M. Vernayaz (1535 ft.; **Gr.-Hôt. des Gorges du Trient & Victoria*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, near the entrance of the Gorges, R. 3-6, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Franco-Suisse*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. du Simplon, de la Croix-Fédérale*, unpretending), a station on the electric railway to Chamonix via Salvan (see below). — On the right, beyond Vernayaz, we observe the bare rocks at the mouth of the **Gorges du Trient*, which may be ascended for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. by means of a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the foaming stream. Tickets (1 fr.) at the Grand-Hôtel.

The tower of *La Bâtiáz* (1985 ft.), the relic of an old château once belonging to the bishops of Sion, appears on a hill to the right, commanding a fine view of the Rhone Valley ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the bridge; adm. 50 c.). The train crosses the *Drance*.

62 M. Martigny (1560 ft.; **Grand-Hôtel Clerc*; **Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*; *National*; *du Grand-St-Bernard*), a small town with 1800 inhab., presents an animated appearance in summer, being the starting-point of routes to Chamonix, over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta, and for the Val de Bagnes.

For continuation of the railway to *Brigue* (*Simplon Railway*), the *Great St. Bernard Road*, etc., see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

44. From Martigny to Chamonix via Salvan.

$22\frac{1}{2}$ M. ELECTRIC TRAMWAY to *Le Châtelard*, 11 M., in 2 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 30 or 7 fr. 90 c.). From *Le Châtelard* to *Argentière*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M., OMNIBUS in 1 hr. (5 fr.; one-horse carriage 10 fr.). From *Argentière* to *Chamonix*, 5 M., ELECTRIC TRAMWAY in 28 min. (fares 1 fr. 90 or 85 c.). The electric tramway from *Le Châtelard* to *Argentière* is under construction and will probably be opened in 1908.

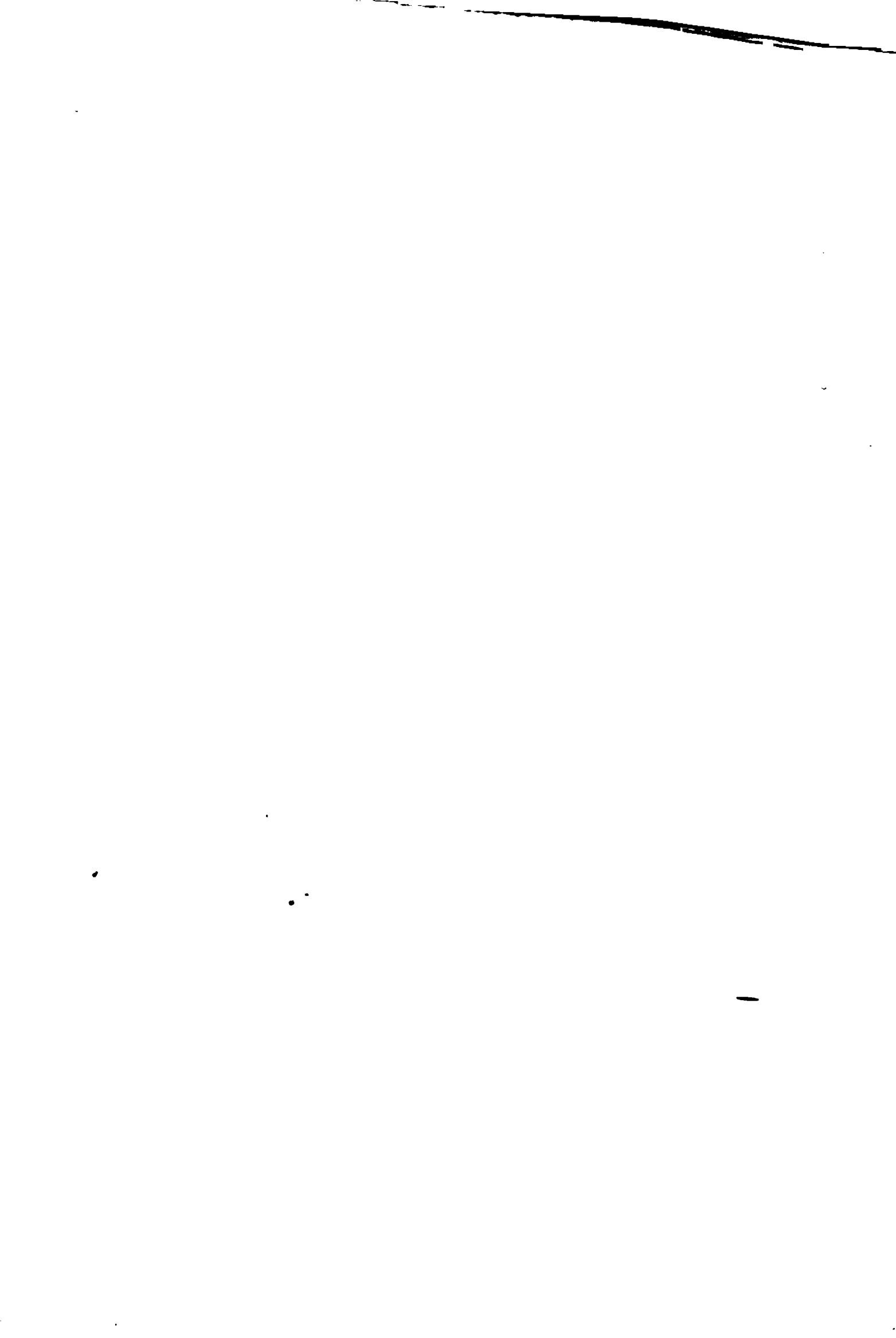
Martigny (1560 ft.), see p. 299. Starting at the railway-station, the train traverses the town of Martigny (branch to Martigny-Bourg), then runs to the N.W., crossing the Drance, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Bâtiaz*, at the foot of the castle-hill, and follows the high-road to the station of ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Vernayaz** (p. 299) at the entrance to the *Gorges du Trient* (p. 299). The line crosses the Trient and ascends the hill-side (rack - and - pinion for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), threading two tunnels and affording fine views of the Rhone valley and the Dent de Morcles. It then describes a double bend (curved tunnel) and ascends to the rocky plateau of the *Plan du Sourd* and to the (5 M.) station of **Salvan** (3073 ft.), at the N. end of the village.

Salvan. — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Mon-Repos, near the station, pens. 5-8 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL DE SALVAN, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Gorges-du-Trièze, R. 2-3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 6 fr.; Hôt. BELLEVUE, unpretending but good, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; UNION, moderate; Hôt.-Pens. BEL-AIR; Hôt. SUISSE ET DE LA POSTE, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr., very fair; Hôt.-Pens. VICTORIA, pens. 4-6 fr.; Pens. JOLI-SITE, LUISIN, DE LA PLACE. — *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in summer.

Salvan (3035 ft.) is much frequented as a summer-resort. In the village is a large erratic boulder; interesting prehistoric sculptures.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Louis Gaspar* and *Fréd. Coquoz*, *Louis* and *Fr. Délez*, *Fr.* and *Jean Louis Fournier*, *Em. Revaz*, and *Alex. Bochatay* of Salvan). A good path ascends via *Bolley* (Pens. Cheseaux; Pens. Joli-Site), the hamlet of *Les Granges* (3425 ft.; Hôt. des Gorges-du-Dalley; Pens. Gay-Balmaz; Pens. Mon-Séjour, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), and the *Col de la Matze* (4210 ft.) to the *Salanfe Valley* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Van d'En Haut* (4430 ft.). We may return through the **Gorges du Daille* (made accessible by steps), at the end of which is the picturesque **Cascade du Dailley*, on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the *Salanfe* forms the *Pissevache Fall* (p. 299). — A fine view of Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, etc., is obtained from the *Mayens de la Creuse* (5790 ft.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide unnecessary), to which an attractive path (suited for riding) leads through wood. — A bridle-path leads via *Les Granges* and *Van d'En Haut* (see above) to the (3½ hrs.) *Salanfe Alp* (6235 ft.; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent du Midi*), splendidly situated. The *Dent du Midi* (*Haute Cime*, 10,696 ft.) may be ascended hence in 8 hrs. (guide 20 fr.; not difficult for experts) via the *Col de Susanfe* (8200 ft.) and the *Col des Paresseux* (10,043 ft.). Admirable view. — The *Luisin* (9140 ft.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is ascended from Salvan via the (2½ hrs.) chalets of *Emaney* (6070 ft.; accommodation) and the (2 hrs.) *Col or Chieu d'Emaney*; thence to the right by the arête to the (1 hr.) summit. Superb view. Descent in 2 hrs. to the *Salanfe Alp*. — *Tour Sallières* (10,588 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), via *Emaney* (see above) and the S.E. side, difficult (better from the *Cabane de Barberine*, p. 301).

From Salvan the train ascends in windings and threads a tunnel to the station of (6 M.) **Les Marécottes** (3385 ft.). Above, to the right, is the village (3575 ft.); **Hôt. des Marécottes*, pens. 5-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de l'Avenir*, from 4 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Jolimont*; *English Pension*; *Hôt.-Pens. de l'Espérance*; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Creusaz*, pens. 4-5 fr.), a charmingly situated summer-resort. Farther on, the line is carried along the hillside high above the valley of the Trient and beyond two tunnels crosses the gorge of the *Trièze* by a viaduct, 140 ft. in height, to the station of (7 M.) *Le Trétien*, or *Triquent* (3485 ft.), above the village of that name (3260 ft.); **Hôt.-*



Pens. du Mont-Rose, pens. 4-5 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Chalet de la Forêt; Hôt. de la Dent-du-Midi, pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), whence we may visit the *Gorges du Triège, with their picturesque waterfalls (adm. 1 fr.; restaurant). The line continues on the steep hill-slope, by means of galleries and a tunnel, at places almost perpendicularly above the deep gorge of the Trient, to the station of (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Finhaut-Giéetroz (4025 ft.), below the village of —

Finhaut. — Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL DE FIN-HAUT, R. 2-3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-9 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. MONT-FLEURI, R. 2-3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DU BEL-OISEAU & VILLA VICTORIA, R. 3-4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BEAUSÉJOUR, pens. from 6 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DU MONT-BLANC, pens. 5-7 fr.; HÔT. DE GIÉTROZ ET TERMINUS, pens. 6-7 fr.; HÔT. DU GLACIER, pens. 6-7 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DU PERRON, pens. from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; CROIX FÉDÉRALE, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of; CHALET SUISSE & PENS. DU GLACIER DE TRIENT, pens. 5-6 fr.; PENS. DES ALPES, 4-5 fr. — English Church (service in summer).

Finhaut or *Fins-Hauts* (4060 ft.) is charmingly situated and much frequented in summer. Fine view of the valley of the Trient, with the Glacier du Trient and the Aiguille du Tour.

EXCURSIONS. The *Bel-Oiseau* (8655 ft.; 4 hrs., with guide), *La Rebarmaz* (8115 ft.; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide), and the *Fontanabran* (8849 ft.; 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide) are interesting though somewhat toilsome. — From Finhaut a good path ascends to the W. to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de la Gueula (6380 ft.), where we enjoy a splendid view of Mont Blanc, the Glacier du Trient, etc., and of the Bernese Alps to the E. The view is still better from the rocky knob of *Six Jeur (6745 ft.), 20 min. to the S.E. of the col. A steep descent leads into the *Eau-Noire* Valley to the chalets of *Emosson*, whence we ascend through a rocky gorge to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Cabane de Barberine of the Swiss Alpine Club (6020 ft.), the starting-point for the ascents of the *Bel-Oiseau* (see above; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), the *Fontanabran* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), *La Finive* (9440 ft.; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), the *Pointe des Rosses* (9725 ft.; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; all four easy), the *Pointe de Tanneverge* (9785 ft.; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., trying), the *Mont Ruan* (9995 ft.; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., difficult), and the *Tour Sallières* (10,588 ft.; 7 hrs., fatiguing; comp. p. 300). Over the *Col de Tanneverge* (7745 ft.) to *Sixt*, see p. 305 (descent sometimes difficult and not free from danger).

The line then crosses three tributaries of the Trient and leads through wood at about the same level. To the left opens the valley of Trient, with the beautiful Glacier de Trient. We now gradually descend, passing through two tunnels, into the wooded valley of the *Eau Noire* to the station of (11 M.) *Le Châtelard-Village* (3704 ft.) and proceed past the *Restaurant du Fort de la Madeleine* to the Swiss frontier-station of (12 M.) *Le Châtelard-Trient* (3680 ft.); *Hôt.-Pens. Suisse, R. 2-3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

The ROAD (railway under construction, see p. 299) crosses the *Eau-Noire*. The (5 min.) hamlet of *Barberine* stands at the confluence of the two branches of the *Eau-Noire*; the right or main branch forms a fall here, and a finer one (*Cascade de Barberine*, 328 ft. high) $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up (public road to the houses at the fall; no fee). — We now ascend through the narrow valley of the *Eau-Noire* and 20 min. later cross to the left bank; in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach the church of the village of *Vallorcine* (3975 ft.; *Hôt. Bellevue*), in a broad valley bounded by pine-clad mountains. Farther up we again cross the *Eau-Noire* and reach the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hôtel du Buet* (4385 ft.).

About 2 min. before we reach the hotel, at a cantine, is a finger-post which indicates the way to the (25 min.) picturesque *Cascade à Bérard* or *à la Poyaz*, in a wild ravine, a digression to which adds 1/2 hr. to the walk (adm. 50 c.).

The **Buet* (10,200 ft.) may be ascended hence in 8-8½ hrs. (not difficult and highly attractive; guide from Chamonix 15, incl. a night at *Pierre à Bérard* 20 fr.). A bridle-path ascends the wild *Vallée de Bérard*, the valley of the upper *Eau-Noire*, to the (2 hrs.) *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (6310 ft.; small inn, plain), where the night is usually spent. Thence a somewhat fatiguing ascent leads, first to the W. and then to the N.W., skirting the *Aig. de Salenton* (8806 ft.), to the *Table au Chantre*, where the view opens to the W., and finally over steep slopes of débris partly covered with snow, to the S.W. arête, and up this past a little open stone hut (*Cabane Pictet*, 9974 ft.) to the (4 hrs.) flat summit, which commands a magnificent and extensive view. In the foreground, behind the *Aig. Bourges*, rises the Mont Blanc chain, the comparative heights in which are clearly distinguished; further to the left appear the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, the Dent du Midi, part of the lake of Geneva, and the Jura (Panorama by Fr. Eymann). The descent may be made to Chamonix through the valley of the *Diosaz* and via the *Col du Brévent* (p. 306); to Sixt see p. 306.

The road ascends gradually to the (20 min.) *Col des Montets* (4740 ft.), the watershed between the Rhône and the Arve, where the view of the Mont Blanc chain suddenly opens; to the left are the *Glacier du Tour* and the magnificent *Aiguille Verte*. Then descending we pass the (1/4 hr.) prettily situated village of *Trelechamp* (4640 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. du *Col des Montets*, pens. 5-8 fr., well spoken of), and in long windings through sparse larch-woods enter the valley of the *Arve*. To the left diverge the road to *Le Tour* (p. 303) and the path to the finely situated Hôt. du *Planet* (see below). — 25 min. —

Argentière. — **Hôtels.** *GRAND-HÔTEL DU PLANET, in a commanding situation (4495 ft.), 1 M. above the village, R. 2½-5½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr., open in winter also. — *HÔT.-PENS. DE LA COURONNE, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *HÔT. DU MONT-BLANC ET DU CHARDONNET, R. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½ fr.; *HÔT. DU GLACIER, R. 1½-3, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; BELLEVUE, R. 2½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 9 fr., very fair; HÔT. DU GLOBE ET DE LA GARE, R. 2½-3½, D. 3, pens. 7-12 fr., well spoken of. — Branch office of the Chamonix guides (p. 307).

Argentière (4100 ft.), a finely situated village (500 inhab.), is well adapted for a stay of some time. On the left the *Glacier d'Argentière* descends between the *Aiguille Verte* (right) and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (left).

**Glacier d'Argentière*. Bridle-path (guide unnecessary; mule and attendant, 12 fr.) from Argentière to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Lognan* (6703 ft.; inn, déj. 3 fr.), 1/2 hr. above which we obtain a splendid survey of the grand 'séracs' of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In 1/4 hr. more the footpath ends and we obtain a view of the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses (*Mer de Glace d'Argentière*) and of the surrounding *Aiguilles* (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, *Tour Noir*, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Droites, *Aig. Verte*). The view from the glacier itself (guide necessary; to be brought from Argentière, 10 fr.) is still finer. We may ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the *Jardin d'Argentière* (8805 ft.; new club-hut of the F. A. C. ¾ hr. farther up), a rocky 'islet' at the base of the *Aiguille d'Argentière*, with fine flora in summer. — EXCURSIONS from the *Pavillon de Lognan*: *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,585 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide from Chamonix 65 fr.) and *Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,810 ft.; 8 hrs.; guide 65 fr.), two difficult ascents, respectively accomplished first by R. Fowler in 1865,

and A. Adams Reilly and Ed. Whymper in 1864. — To ORSIÈRES over the Col du Chardonnet (10,920 ft.; 11 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), difficult, but very interesting. We ascend the steep Glacier d'Argentière and the Glacier du Chardonnet to (5½ hrs.) the col, between the Aiguille du Chardonnet and the Aiguille d'Argentière; then cross the Glacier de Saleinaz to the (2 hrs.) Cabane de Saleinaz and descend to (4 hrs.) Orsières (see Baedeker's Switzerland). — To Orsières over the Col d'Argentière (11,535 ft.; 12 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), very difficult. The pass, which commands a fine view, lies between the Tour Noire (12,585 ft.) and the Aiguilles Rouges du Dolent (12,110 ft.). The dangerous descent leads across the Glacier de la Neuvaz to the chalets of La Fouly in the Val Ferret (p. 320). — To COURMAYEUR over the Col Dolent (11,625 ft.; 14 hrs. with guide), between Mont Dolent (12,543 ft.) and the Aiguille de Triolet (12,715 ft.), another difficult expedition. The descent leads by the Glacier du Pré-de-Bar to the Petit Col Ferret. — To THE MONTANVERT over the Col des Grands-Montets (10,635 ft.; 8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), laborious but very fine. The pass lies between the Petite Aiguille Verte (11,457 ft.) and the Aiguille des Grands-Montets (10,827 ft.; easily ascended from the col in ½ hr.), at the head of the steep Glacier des Rognons. — From the Pavillon de Lognan we may return to the chalets of Lognan and Pendant, and follow the Chapeau route to (2½ hrs.) Les Tines (see below).

FROM ARGENTIÈRE TO ORSIÈRES OVER THE COL DU TOUR, 12-13 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), toilsome, but not really difficult for experts. We diverge to the left from the Col de Balme route at (35 min.) Le Tour (p. 302) and ascend over the moraine of the Glacier du Tour, and farther on over the glacier itself, to the Col du Tour (10,785 ft.), between the Aiguille du Tour (11,640 ft.) and the Tête Blanche (11,275 ft.), both of which are easily climbed from the pass. We descend to the névé of the Glacier du Trient, where we either take to the right over the Fendre de Saleinaz (10,710 ft.) to the Cabane de Saleinaz (see above), or cross the Col d'Orny (10,290 ft.) to the left to the Cabanes d'Orny (see Baedeker's Switzerland).

Ascent of the *Buet, see p. 302 (from Argentière to Pierre à Bérard, 3 hrs.).

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY FROM ARGENTIÈRE TO CHAMONIX crosses the Arve and descends its right bank, passing through a narrow defile and threading a long tunnel, beyond which it recrosses to the left bank short of (2½ M.) Les Tines (3610 ft.; Hôt. de la Forêt; A la Mer de Glace, D. 4½ fr.). It then skirts the high-road to (3¼ M.) Les Praz-d'en-Haut (3540 ft.; hotels, see p. 307), a prettily situated village, offering pleasant quarters for a stay, and crosses the Arveyron (p. 311). — 5 M. Chamonix (see p. 306).

THE ROAD TO CHAMONIX (6 M.) descends the right bank of the Arve and crosses to the left bank at (¾ M.) Les Chalets (to the left, path to the Pavillon de Lognan, p. 302). We next reach the houses of Grassonnet (Hôt. du Grassonet, pens. from 5 fr.) and (1 M.) Les Iles, 5 min. beyond which a bridge crosses the Arve to La Joux (ascent of the Flégère, see p. 312). — ½ M. Lavancher (3848 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, 10 min. above the road, R. from 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 5½-6 fr.); to the Chapeau, see p. 311. — The road descends through a wooded defile. At (¾ M.) Les Tines (railway-station, see above), another path for the Chapeau diverges on the right (p. 311). The Glacier des Bois and the village of Les Bois (p. 311) are seen on the right. Beyond (1½ M.) Les Praz-d'en-Haut (see above; hotels, see p. 307) we cross the Arve to Le Chable and (1½ M.) Chamonix (p. 306).

45. From Annemasse to Chamonix via Sixt and the Col d'Anterne.

STEAM TRAMWAY from Annemasse to (27½ M.) Samoëns in 3 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 20 c.). OMNIBUS from Samoëns to (4 M., in 40 min.) Sixt (fare 1 fr.). The road is very dusty in summer. — *From Sixt to Chamonix* over the Col d'Anterne and Col du Brévent, 11 hrs., bridle-path (guide, 18 fr., needless in settled weather), rather fatiguing, as the cols are generally crossed about midday. It is better to spend the night at the Chalet-Hôtel d'Anterne (p. 306). Splendid views of Mont Blanc.

Annemasse, see p. 291. The STEAM TRAMWAY leaves the valley of the Arve to the right and passes *Malbranche*, *Bas-Monthoux*, and *Borly*. To the left are the *Voirons* (p. 295). — 3½ M. *La Bergue* (1680 ft.; *Croix-Blanche*).

The *Pralaire* (4630 ft.; *View), the S. peak of the *Voirons* (p. 295), may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. via (¾ hr.) *Lucinges* and *Les Gets*.

5 M. *Bonne* (Hôt. du Navire), on the *Menoge*; branch-tramway to (8 M.) Bonneville, see p. 292. — 7 M. *Pont de Fillinges* (1784 ft.), at the confluence of the *Menoge* and the *Foron*.

A motor-omnibus runs hence thrice daily to (4½ M.) *Boège* (Hôt. des *Allobroges*), the most convenient starting-point for an ascent of the *Voirons* (2 hrs.; p. 295).

We ascend the valley of the *Foron*. — 10 M. *Viuz-en-Sallaz*. To the left is the *Pointe des Braffes*, to the right the *Môle*.

13 M. *St. Jeoire* (1925 ft.; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*, at the station, pens. 5 fr.; *de la Couronne*; *des Alpes*, unpretending but very fair; *Restaurant Blanc*), near which is the *Château de la Fléchère*. A statue of *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis tunnel, has been erected here.

About 5 M. to the N. lies *Mégevette* (Decroux's Inn), with large grottoes, only in part explored. — From *Mégevette* to *Thonon*, see p. 296.

The *Pointe des Braffes* (4945 ft.) is easily ascended from *St. Jeoire* in about 3 hrs. — The *Môle* (6130 ft.; fine view; p. 292) may be ascended in 4 hrs. (3 hrs. of which are practicable for horses) via the chalets of *Char-d'en-Bas*, *Char-d'en-Haut*, and *L'Ecuelle* (small inn). A somewhat shorter ascent leads by *La Tour*, the *Grange de Bovière*, the *Grange à Bérod*, and the *Petit Môle* (p. 292).

13½ M. *Pont-du-Risse*. Tramway to *Marignier* (p. 292).

We now enter the pretty *Valley of the Giffre*, on the N. side of which we ascend rapidly (fine view to the right). — 16½ M. *Mieussy* (2225 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpes*), to the W. of the *Pointe de Marcellly* (see below; 4½ hrs., with guide). The road rounds the *Roc de Suets* (3000 ft.) and skirts the *Giffre*.

21 M. *Taninges* (2100 ft.; *Hôt. de Paris*, R. 1½-4, déj. D. 2½, pens. 5-8 fr., good; *du Bras-de-Fer*, pens. from 5 fr.; *Balances*), a small industrial town (2249 inhab.), ½ M. to the S.E. of which is the old *Abbey of Mélan*, now a school. Route to *Cluses*, see p. 292.

A steep bridle-path (mule 5 fr.) leads hence to the N.W. to (3 hrs.) *Le Praz-de-Lys* (5019 ft.; **Hôt. du Praz-de-Lys*, pens. 5 fr.), a health-resort with a fine view, whence the *Pointe de Marcellly* (7105 ft.) may be easily ascended in 1½ hr., with guide. Magnificent view. — From *Taninges* via *Les Gets* to *St. Jean-d'Aulps* and *Thonon*, see p. 296. Diligence daily from *Taninges* to *Morzine* (p. 296) in 3¼ hrs.

We continue to ascend the valley of the Giffre, by *La Palud* and *Jutteninge*. — 25½ M. *Verchaix-Morillon* (Pens. Morel).

27½ M. *Samoëns* (2490 ft.; *Hôt. Bellervue*, pens. 5-6 fr., good; *Croix-d'Or, du Commerce*, very fair), with 2500 inhab., at the foot of the *Rochers de Criou* (7380 ft.). Good view from the little chapel, 10 min. above the church. The Alpine garden of *La Jaysiana*, founded by Mme. Cognacq in 1904 and covering an area of 7 acres, on a hill crowned by a ruined castle, deserves a visit.

From Samoëns to Thonon, either to the left over the *Col de Jouplane*, or to the right over the *Col de la Golèse*, see p. 298. — To Champéry, on the N., in 7 hrs. over the *Col de la Golèse* and *Col de Courx*, see p. 298.

The Sixt Road enters the defile of *Les Tines*, through which the brawling Giffre descends in a deep gorge. As the valley expands a fine mountain-view opens before us.

32 M. *Sixt* (2485 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Fer-à-Cheval*, in an old monastery, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr., very fair) is locally known as *L'Abbaye de Sixt*.

ENVIRONS. In spring, when the melting of the snow swells the streams, the environs of Sixt abound in fine waterfalls, there being no fewer than thirty in the upper part of the valley alone, which is called from its shape *Vallée du Fer-à-Cheval*. In summer and autumn, however, their number dwindles to five or six. Omnibus from Sixt (from Samoëns, see above) to the *Cantine du Fer-à-Cheval* once or twice daily in 40 min. (there and back 1½ fr.). It is better to drive from Samoëns direct to the Fer-à-Cheval in one of the carriages waiting at the station; a good luncheon (2½ fr.) may be obtained at the Cantine. Attractive excursion thence, through the débris of a landslip of 1802, to the (1½ hr.) *Fond de la Combe* (3275 ft.), at the head of the valley, with a waterfall.

From Sixt to Champéry over the *Col de Sagerou* (7917 ft.; 5 hrs.), see p. 298. The col is to the W. of *Mont Ruan* (9995 ft.; ascent thence 4-4½ hrs., with guide). The view is very fine. — The *Pointe des Avaudrues* (8310 ft.), more to the W., is ascended from Sixt in 5 hrs., via the (2½ hrs.) chalets of *Salvadon* (5285 ft.), whence also the ascent of the *Pointe de Sambet* (7330 ft.; 2 hrs.) may be made. The final cone of the Avaudrues is rather difficult.

The pyramidal *Pointe de Tanneverge* (9785 ft.; view) may be ascended from the *Col de Sagerou* in 5½-6 hrs., with a guide (difficult), or in 2½ hrs. from the *Col de Tanneverge* (7745 ft.; 7 hrs. from Sixt). From the *Col de Tanneverge* we may descend to the (1½ hr.) *Barberine Club Hut* (6020 ft.), in the valley of the *Eau Noire*, and thence ascend again to the (1½ hr.) *Col de la Gueula* (6380 ft.) and (1½ hr.) *Finhaut* (p. 301).

The ascent of the *Tête Pelouse* (8120 ft.), to the S. of Sixt, is made in 5½-6 hrs. past the *Lac de Gers* (huts) and the *Col de Platé*. The summit affords a very fine view of *Mont Blanc*. The descent may be made to *Le Fayet* and *St. Gervais* (p. 293), by the *Désert de Platé* ('lapiaz'; p. 336) and the *Escaliers de Platé*.

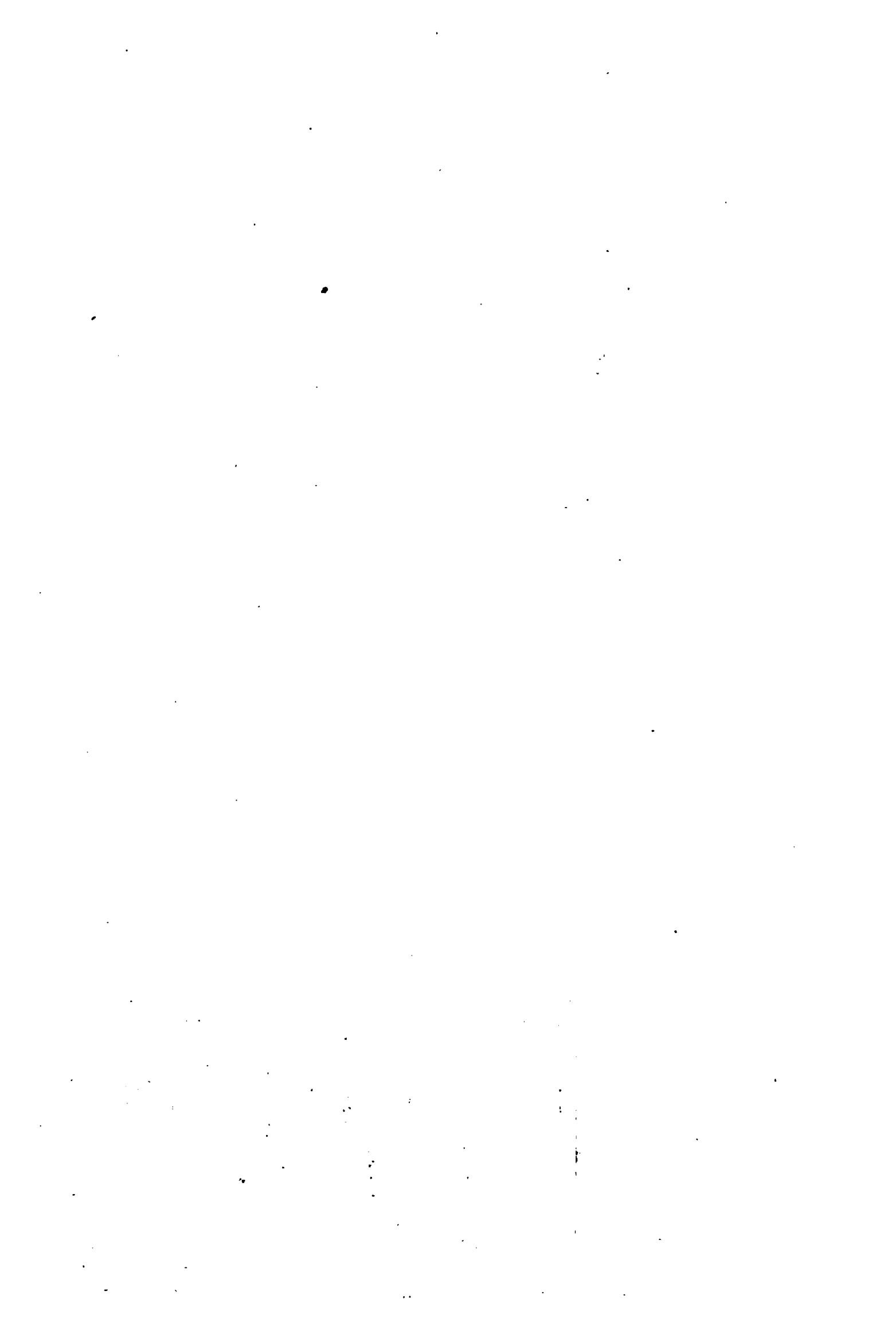
FROM SIXT TO CHAMONIX (mule-track; see p. 304). We cross the Giffre and ascend the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., in view of the beautiful *Pointe de Salles* (8180 ft.; ascent of 2 hrs. from the *Chalets des Fonds*). Near (½ hr.) *Salvagny* we pass the picturesque *Cascade du Déchargeur* (on the right), and ½ hr. farther on is the fine *Cascade du Rouget*. Near (4½ M.; 2 hrs. from Sixt) the *Chalets des Fonds* (4550 ft.; tavern) is 'Eagle's Nest', the summer-residence of Sir Alfred Wills, at the foot of the *Buet* (p. 306). About 8 min.

farther up, beyond the bridge, we ascend to the right (path to the left to the Col Léchaud, see below), describing a wide curve past the (1 hr.) ruined *Chalets de Grasse-Chèvre* (5600 ft.) to (1 hr. more) the *Signal* or *Bas du Col d'Anterne* (6810 ft.). Then, leaving the *Chalets d'Anterne* below us to the right, we skirt the *Lac d'Anterne* (6690 ft.), above which rises the *Tête-à-l'Âne* (9165 ft.), and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. reach the **Col d'Anterne* (7425 ft.), where a magnificent survey of Mont Blanc is suddenly revealed. We descend to the left (path to the right to Servoz, p. 294), to the (20 min.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Col d'Anterne* (6150 ft.; R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good), near the chalets of *Moëde*, and into the valley of the *Diosaz*, which we cross after 1 hr. by a wooden bridge (5530 ft.). We then ascend, via the chalets of *Arlevé*, to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Col du Brévent* (8075 ft.), which also commands a superb view of Mont Blanc. Descent, chiefly through wood, via *Plan-Praz* (p. 312) to (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

FROM SIXT TO CHAMONIX OVER THE BUST, 12-13 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary, 23 fr. incl. return). To the *Chalets des Fonds*, see p. 306. Then to the left to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) couloir of *Beaux Prés*, close to the *Col Léchaud* (7490 ft.), and to the N. over turf, loose stones, and snow to the S.W. arête and the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) top of the **Bust* (p. 302). Descent via *Pierre à Bérard*, see p. 302.

46. Chamonix and Environs.

Hotels (generally crowded in July and August; rooms should be secured beforehand). The omnibus of the Société Forestier meets the trains (1 fr., incl. 66 lbs. of luggage). *GRAND-HÔTEL COUTTET ET DU PARC (Pl. c p), frequented by the English, with garden, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -10, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL CACHAT ET DU MONT-BLANC (Pl. a; Cachat), with garden, R. 4-9, déj. 4, D. $5\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9-15 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL ET MÉTROPOLE (Pl. i m), R. 4-8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; *HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. a g), with garden, R. 4-10, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-16 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE (Pl. r s), with garden, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; *SAVOY HOTEL (Pl. e), in an open situation above the village, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -10, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr.; *GR.-HÔT. DES ALPES (Pl. b), R. 3-6, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-14 fr.; *HÔT. MODERNE ET VICTORIA (Pl. m v), R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 7 fr.; *GR.-HÔT. BEAURIVAGE ET DES ANGLAIS (Pl. b a), with garden, R. 3-7, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-14 fr.; HÔT. BELLEVUE (Pl. q), R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr., well spoken of; *HÔT.-PENS. DE LA POSTE (Pl. p), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-10 fr.; HÔTEL BRISTOL (Pl. r), D. 3, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 fr., well spoken of; *HÔT. DE FRANCE ET DE L'UNION (Pl. d), R. 2-4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-10 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DE LA MER-DE-GLACE (Pl. e), with garden, R. 3-8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *HÔT. BEAU-SITE ET CONTINENTAL (Pl. b c), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-15 fr.; *HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. f), with garden, pens. 7-12 fr.; *HÔT. DE LA CROIX-BLANCHE (Pl. g), R. 2-4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; *HÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. h), R. 2-4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-9 fr.; HÔT. BELVEDÈRE (Pl. v), with garden, R. 2-3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-10 fr.; HÔT. DE L'EUROPE (Pl. i), R. from 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr., well spoken of; HÔT.-PENS. DES ALLOBROGES (Pl. s), with garden, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. BALMAT (Pl. k), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-9 fr.; HÔT. SUISSE (Pl. l), pens. from 7 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DE LA TERRASSE (Pl. m), with café-restaurant, R. from 2, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.; HÔT. DE LA PAIX (Pl. n), R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *HÔT. DE CHAMONIX (Pl. o), R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$,



pens. from 6 fr. — *At the Station*: Hôt. DE L'UNIVERS ET DE GENÈVE (Pl. u g), with café-restaurant; *Hôt. DES ETRANGERS (Pl. t), R. from 2, B. 1, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Hôt. INTERNATIONAL (Pl. w); Hôt. DU CHEMIN-DE-FER (Pl. u). — About 1/3 M. above the church, quietly and picturesquely situated (3560 ft.): Hôt.-PENS. DES CHALETS, with garden, pens. 8-12 fr.

At *Les Praz-d'en-Haut* (p. 303), on the Argentière tramway, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Chamonix: *SPLendid HOTEL, R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; GR.-Hôt. REGINA, R. 2-3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôt.-PENS. NATIONAL, R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. DU CHALET DES PRAZ, pens. 5-6 fr., well spoken of. — *Hôt. du Montanvert*, see p. 309; *Hôt.-Pens. Au Miroir du Mont-Blanc*, see p. 312.

In winter the Hôt. Couttet & du Parc, Beausite, Bristol, Croix-Blanche, Balmat, de la Paix, and de Chamonix only are open.

Café-Restaurants. Casino Municipal, in the Bois du Bouchet (p. 309), on the Arve; band daily at 10-11.30 and 4-5.30. — Café de la Terrasse, see p. 306; Café de la Couronne, opposite the Hôt. Suisse; Pâtisserie des Alpes (confectioner), opposite the post-office.

BATHS (well fitted up) near the Casino Municipal.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. 7), in the Rue Nationale. — Library (L. Gross), adjoining the Hôt. Impérial.

ENGLISH CHURCH (p. 308), with regular services during the season.

The COLLECTION OF PICTURES (Pl. 2) of *M. Gabriel Loppé*, the painter of Alpine scenery, situated in the Avenue de la Gare, not far from the station, is worth seeing (closed 12-1.30; small fee). — The best Telescope for a view of Mont Blanc is that of *M. Louis Donat* (diameter 10 inches), in a court at the W. end of the village (50 c.). Close by is J. Demarchi's interesting Relief of the Mont Blanc Group (Pl. 8), constructed of different kinds of rock arranged as in nature (adm. 1 fr.).

Guides (office adjoining the Hôt. Impérial). A guide is unnecessary for the Montanvert, the Flégère, the Brévent, the Plan de l'Aiguille, and the Pierre Pointue. The paths are so minutely described in these pages that they can hardly be mistaken, and opportunities of asking the way are frequent. Crossing the Glacier des Bossons, see p. 312; across the Mer de Glace, see p. 310. — The guides at Chamonix form a society under a Guide-Chef, who assigns them to applicants in rotation; but travellers may choose their own guides and should in any case ascertain that the selected or assigned guide is familiar with the proposed route. Full pay must be given for an ordinary tour if more than half completed but given up at the traveller's desire; when less than half has been completed two thirds of the tariff must be paid (special tariff for Mont Blanc, see p. 314). The guides are not bound to carry baggage. — — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: Alphonse Simond, Jos., Jean, and Camille Ravanel, Jos. Arist. Simond, Ed. Payot, Jos. Demarchi, Fr. Mugnier, Léon Claret-Tournier, J. A. Devouassoud, Jules Burnet, Cam. Simond, L. Favret, Fr. Couttet, Jos. and Ern. Simond, Hubert Charlet, Em. Ravanel, Jos. Couttet, etc. — Several of them are accustomed also to skis (guides skieurs).

Mules. The charges are the same as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much more is charged for the attendant. But one attendant is sufficient for two mules.

Points of Interest. The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, but those who have one day only at command should ascend the MONTANVERT (p. 309) in the morning (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; by tramway in 1 hr.), cross the MER DE GLACE (p. 310) to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) CHAPEAU (p. 311), descend to (1 hr.) Les Tines (p. 303), ascend the FLÉGÈRE (p. 311; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and descend thence in 2 hrs. to Chamonix. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montanvert) is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. — Good walkers may ascend the BRÉVENT (p. 312) in the morning (7 hrs. there and back, not reckoning the halts) and the Montanvert by railway in the afternoon, descending via the Mer de Glace and the Chapeau to Les Tines, in which case the Flégère is omitted from the one day's programme.

The best map of the Mont Blanc Chain is that by *Barbey, Imfeld, and Kurr* (1 50,000, 2nd ed., 1905; 10 fr.). MM *J* and *H. Vallot* of Paris have been engaged since 1892 in the preparation of a new map (1 20,000).

The *Valley of Chamonix (3415 ft.; pop. about 4800), 12 M. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, watered by the *Arve*, runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the *Mont Blanc* chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the *Glaciers du Tour, d'Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, and *des Bossons*; and on the N. W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent*. The valley was first brought into cultivation by a Benedictine priory in the 12th cent., but it remained practically unknown until the 18th cent., when it was visited by the English travellers Pococke and Windham (1741) and the Genevese naturalists De Saussure (1760) and Bourrit (1769). It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness

of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

The village of *Chamonix* (677 inhab.), on both banks of the *Arve*, is a tourists' centre of the first class, recently frequented in winter also. Opposite the station is the *English Church* (in the

churchyard are several tombs of mountaineers). - The Avenue de la Gare leads past the new *Mairie* (pl. 3), in front of which is a bust of *Charles Durier* (Pl. 5; 1830-99), late president of the French Alpine Club, whence we may either proceed straight on and cross the Arve to the Rue Nationale (see below), or turn to the left to the *Saussure Monument* (Pl. 6), unveiled in 1887, on the centenary of the first ascent of Mont Blanc. The bronze group (by J. Salmson), on a granite pedestal, represents Saussure (1740-99) conducted by Balmat (p. 314). Crossing the bridge, we reach the central point of Chamonix, at the intersection of the busy *Rue Nationale* and the *Rue de l'Eglise*. The latter ascends to the *Parish Church*, in front of which is a boulder of granite with a medallion-portrait of Balmat (Pl. 4).

WALKS. A pretty walk may be taken to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Casino Municipal* (307), in the *Bois du Bouchet*, on the left bank of the Arve. — To the *Source of the Arveyron* (p. 311), on the left bank, 2 hrs. there and back. — *Cascade du Dard* and *Glacier des Bossons* (pp. 313, 312). — To the *Cascade de Blaitière*, on the hillside to the E. of Chamonix, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; rfmts.). The path diverges to the right from the route to Montanvert (see below).

The **Montanvert*, or *Montenvers* (6267 ft.), a height on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest basins of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches (*Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Leschaux*, and *Glacier de Talèfre*) and descends into the valley in a huge ice-cataract, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace* above the Montanvert and the *Glacier des Bois* below it. **ELECTRIC RACK-AND-PINION RAILWAY** (opened in 1907) from Chamonix in about 1 hr. (fare 1st class 12, 2nd cl. 8 fr., there and back $16\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 fr.). The station of the tramway adjoins the rail. station to the E., and is reached by a foot-bridge to the N. of the latter. The line (3 M. long; maximum gradient 22 : 00) ascends in long windings through wood, threading a tunnel of 284 yds. at the second bend. — **PEDESTRIANS** from the rail. station take to the right and turn again to the right at the Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer (Pl. u), cross the railway and proceed (to the right the path to the *Cascade de Blaitière*, see above) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles*. Beyond the first house we ascend through pine-wood to the right, crossing the tramway; we again turn to the right after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., pass the (10 min.) *Chalets des Planaz* (rfmts.) and (40 min.) *Le Caillet* (4900 ft.; rfmts.), beyond which the bridle-path gradually ascends to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel du Montanvert* (R. 3-4, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-12 fr., very fair and well adapted for a stay), at the top of the hill, commanding the **Mer de Glace* and the mountains around it (good mountain-indicator by H. Vallot): opposite rises the *Aiguille du Dru*; behind it, to the left, the *Aig. Verte* and the *Aig. à Bochard*; to the right the *Aig. du Moine*; farther distant are the *Grandes Jorasses*, *Mont Mallet*, and *Aig. du Géant*; to our right the *Aig. des Grands-Charmoz* and the *Aig. de Blaitière*.

The **Jardin de Talèfre* (9830 ft.; 4-5 hrs. from the Montanvert; for experts only; guide 14 fr., incl. night at the Montanvert 16 fr.) is a triangular

rock rising in the heart of the ice-world from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montanvert we skirt the rocks of *Les Ponts* (iron rods) to the right to the (1½ hr.) *Angle*; here we take to the Mer de Glace, with its glacier mills (*Refuge des Drus* above to the left, see below) and then ascend the moraine of the Glaciers du Tacul, de Leschaux, and de Talèfre, to the foot of the *Couvercle*. We now mount rapidly by a steep path, partly cut in the rocks of *Les Egratets* (iron pegs), and then above the *Séracs de Talèfre* skirt the foot of the Aig. du Moine (see below), passing a little below the sheltered *Refuge du Couvercle* of the F. A. C. (ca. 7708 ft.; 2-2½ hrs. from the *Angle*), till we are opposite the huge rock of the Jardin. The *Glacier de Talèfre* is then crossed to the foot of the rock (1½-2 hrs.). Around us tower the Aig. du Moine, the Aig. Verte, the Droites, the Courtes, the Aig. de Triolet, the Aig. de Talèfre, and other snow-peaks. — We descend to the (1 hr.) ruined refuge-hut on the *Pierre à Béranger* (8110 ft.) on the E. side of the *Séracs*, and return to the Montanvert in about 3 hrs.

ASCENTS. 1. To the W. of the Mer de Glace. The *Aiguille de l'M.* (9300 ft.) is ascended (guide indispensable) from above the huts of Blaitière-Dessus (p. 313) by a path to the E., crossing the lower end of the *Glacier des Nantillons* and mounting a (2½ hrs.) couloir to the (40 min.) *Col de la Bûche* (9155 ft.); thence to the left in 1½ hr. to the top (for experts not very difficult rock-climbing); descent from the Col to the Montanvert by the *Glacier de la Thendia* in 1½ hr. — The ascent of the *Aig. des Petits-Charmoz* (9407 ft.), to the S. of the Col de la Bûche, is rather more difficult. — The following ascents, most of them from the N. side, are very difficult and adapted for first-rate climbers only: *Aig. des Grands-Charmoz* (11,290 ft.; guide 80 fr.), by the *Glacier des Nantillons* (first ascent made by A. F. Mummery in 1881; the spur called *Aig. de la République*, 10,841 ft., by H. E. Beaujard in 1904); *Aig. de Grépon* (11,444 ft.) and *Dent du Requin* (11,214 ft.), both extremely difficult and dangerous (first ascents made by A. F. Mummery in 1881 and 1893); *Tête de Trélaporte* (8366 ft.); *Aig. de Blaitière* (*Cime Septentrionale* or *de Chamonix*, 11,503 ft.; *Cime Centrale*, 11,546 ft., guide 80 fr., first ascent by E. R. Whitwell in 1874; *Cime Méridionale* or *Aig. du Fou*, 11,487 ft., first ascent by E. Fontaine in 1901). — *Aig. du Tacul* (11,277 ft.; 6-7 hrs., guide 35 fr.), splendid view.

2. To the E. of the Mer de Glace. To the *Glacier d'Argentière* by the *Col des Grands-Montets*, see p. 303. — From the *Refuge des Drus* or *Refuge Charlet-Straton* (9315 ft.; key at the Hôtel du Montanvert; fuel and wraps should be brought) on the *Rocher de la Charpoua*, 4 hrs. from the Montanvert (p. 309), all very difficult: *Grand Dru* or *Pointe Est* (12,320 ft.; guide 90 fr.), first ascended by C. T. Dent and J. W. Hartley in 1878; *Petit Dru* or *Pointe Charlet* (12,244 ft.; guide 130 fr.), first ascended by J. E. Charlet-Straton in 1879; *Aig. sans Nom* (13,087 ft.), first ascended by the Duke of Abruzzi in 1898. — From the *Refuge du Couvercle* (see above): *Aig. du Moine* (11,198 ft.; guide, 35 fr.), first ascended by Miss I. Straton and Miss E. Lewis Lloyd in 1871; *Aig. Verte* (13,540 ft.; guide, 100 fr.; first ascended by E. Whymper in 1865): by the *Glacier de Talèfre* and a long snow-couloir to the ridge between the *Aig. Verte* and *Les Droites* (13,222 ft.), thence to the left to the (7-8 hrs.) top, very difficult and dangerous on account of falling stones.

Col du Géant, see p. 316.

From the Montanvert travellers usually cross the Mer de Glace to the (1¼-1½ hr.) *Chapeau*, opposite (the zigzag mule-track to the Plan de l'Aiguille ascends to the right, 2¼ hrs., see p. 313). A path descends the left lateral moraine to (¼ hr.) the glacier. The passage of the glacier presents no difficulty (¼ hr.; guide from the Montanvert, unnecessary for experts, 3 fr., or to the Chapeau 6 fr.; woollen socks to draw over shoes unfurnished with nails, 1 fr.). At the edge of the glacier is the 'Pierre des Anglais', with the names

of Pococke and Windham, 1741 (see p. 308). On the opposite side we ascend over débris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine (6065 ft.; rfmts.), skirting which we descend by a narrow path, passing a wooden bridge near the *Cascade du Nant Blanc*, and finally by the giddy 'Mauvais Pas', where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks (guide advisable for elderly people or those subject to giddiness), to the (40 min.) Chapeau. Guides for this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be found at the Chapeau; if required, they should be brought from Lavancher (6 fr.; see below).

The *Chapeau (5280 ft.; *Chalet-Restaurant*, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the *Aiguille à Bochard*, is much lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the Glacier des Bois and the Chamonix Valley. In the background, Mont Mallet and the Aiguille du Géant; to the right, the Aiguilles des Grands-Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan (12,050 ft.), the Bosses du Dromadaire (14,950 ft.), the Dôme du Gouîter (14,210 ft.), and the Aig. du Gouîter (12,610 ft.).

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Aiguille du Dru, and then through pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour* (p. 303). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Lavancher*, to the left to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 303). The route to the Flégère crosses the Arve and the railway at the inn 'A la Mer de Glace', then leads to the left through wood and pastures to (20 min.) the foot of the zigzag path beginning at Les Praz (see p. 303). A shorter path, rough and unfit for riding, diverges from the path to *Les Tines* (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left, and descends the moraine (passing the *Arveyron*, which issues from the Glacier des Bois, below on the left) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (p. 303).

The *Flégère (6158 ft.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; mule and attendant 14 fr.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the Aiguille de la Floriaz (9475 ft.), a peak of the Aiguilles Rouges. The bridle-path diverges to the left from the Argentière road (p. 303), beyond the last house in Chamonix (*Chalet Vallot*); at the Hotel Belvedere (Pl. v) it leads to the right (stony at first) into the wood passing the (10 min.) electricity-works (3773 ft.), and thence ascends gradually through wood until it joins the bridle-path from *Les Praz*, 20 min. below the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pavillon du Praz* (5032 ft.; rfmts.). [The latter turns to the left by the uppermost house in *Les Praz* (p. 303), 40 min. from Chamonix, crosses the Arve, and ascends the stony slope in long zigzags; after 50 min. it enters the wood to the right, and reaches the *Pavillon du Praz* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more]. We proceed hence, mostly through wood, to (1 hr.) the *Croix de la Flégère* (small hotel, R. 3-5, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.). The *View (comp. panorama) embraces the Mont Blanc chain, from the Col de Balme to beyond the Glacier des Bossons. Opposite us lies

the basin of the Glacier des Bois (Mer de Glace), enclosed by sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left, the Aiguille du Dru and the huge snow-clad Aiguille Verte; to the right, the Aiguilles des Grands-Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan, and du Midi. The summit of Mont Blanc is distinctly seen, but is less striking than the nearer peaks. The jagged pinnacles of the Aiguilles Rouges also present a singular appearance. As the evening-light is most favourable, it is advisable to spend the night here.

From the Flégère the bridle-path goes on to (1 hr.) the *Chalet de la Floriaz* (7790 ft.), from which we may ascend the *Aiguille de la Glière* (9353 ft.; 2½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), the *Aiguille de la Floriaz* (9475 ft.; 3 hrs.; 20 fr.), or the **Belvédère* (9730 ft.), the highest peak of the *Aiguilles Rouges* (for adepts only; 4 hrs.; 20 fr.). On the E. slope of the latter is the little *Lac Blanc*. — Those bound from the Flégère to Argentières may descend by a steep and stony path direct to (1 hr.) *La Joux* (p. 303).

The *Brévent (8285 ft.), the S.W. prolongation of the Aiguilles Rouges, affords a similar but finer view. While from the Flégère the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille Verte are the chief features, Mont Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the left beyond the Flégère we see the Bernese Alps (Wildhorn, Wildstrubel, and others), and to the S.W. the Dauphiny Alps (good mountain-indicator by H. Vallot). The bridle-path (4-4½ hrs.; guide unnecessary; mule and attendant 20 fr.) diverges to the right at the Hôt. Beausite (Pl. b, c); 5 min. farther on to the left (to the right the route to Planpraz, see below) passing the houses of *Les Mossoux*, and ascends through wood to the (1½ hr.) *Plan Achat* (5160 ft.; rfmts.), an admirable point of view, then in numerous zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) *Plan Bel-Achat* (7037 ft.; restaurant, bed 2½, D. 3½ fr.), and thence, passing above the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, to the (1¼ hr.) top (unpretending restaurant, déj. 4 fr.).

Pedestrians often choose the steeper road by Planpraz, which begins 7 min. above the church of Chamonix at the houses of *La Molaz* (the road by Plan-Achat leads to the left, see above). It leads at first through wood, later without shade, but commanding a splendid view, to (2½-3 hrs.) *Planpraz* (6772 ft.; restaurant, déj. 3½ fr., also rooms), up to which point riding is practicable (mule and attendant, 14 fr.; the bridle-path goes on via the Col du Brévent and the Col d'Anterne to Sixt, see p. 306). We then mount rather steeply to the left, and lastly through the couloir of the 'Cheminée' to the (1¼ hr.) summit. Iron bars are fixed in the chimney to assist climbers, and steps are cut in the rock; a guide is unnecessary, except, perhaps, for novices in descending.

The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the Flégère path, 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and undulates along the hillside, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, to the (2 hrs.) *Restaurant Planpraz*.

To the *Glacier des Bossons, an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back). We may either take the electric railway to (2½ M.; 10 min.) *Les Bossons* (Hôtel de la Gare, pens. 5 fr., fair) and begin the walk there; or we may follow the Geneva road to (1¼ M.) *Les Gaillands* (Hôt.-Pens. Au Miroir du Mont Blanc, with café-restaurant, pens. 6-8 fr.), behind which to the left and right of the road are two small

lakes. We then cross the Arve by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont de Peralotaz*, (small inn), diverge to the left at the hamlet of *Les Bossons* by a good path, and ascend to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Pavillon* on the left moraine (4430 ft.; rfmts.). Fine view of the huge glacier, which has begun to advance of late, overshadowed by the Mont Blanc du Tacul (13,940 ft.). On the left rise the Aiguilles du Midi (12,608 ft.) and du Plan (12,050 ft.). We descend to the grotto hewn in the glacier (50 yds. long, adm. 1 fr.) and cross the glacier (guide, unnecessary for experts, 2, from Chamonix 6 fr.; woollen socks to prevent slipping 1 fr.) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top of the right lateral moraine (rfmts.). We now descend over débris and through wood, crossing two brooks, to the *Cascade du Dard* (see below) and thence return to (1 hr.) Chamonix.

The interesting excursion to the **Plan de l'Aiguille* (7227 ft.) takes $3-3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. guide unnecessary; mule with attendant 18 fr., incl. return by the Montanvert 24 fr.). We follow the left bank of the Arve across the railway and past the hamlets of *Les Praz-Conduits* and *Les Barats* (to the left, the upper path) to (20 min.) *Les Tissours*. Hence we ascend to the left, and at a rfmt.-hut again turn to the left (finger-post; to the right the path to the Pierre-Pointue, see below) through wood by a good bridle-path, affording fine views of the Chamonix valley and (farther up) of the Glacier des Bossons, the Aiguille and Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc, Aig. du Midi, and Glacier des Pèlerins. Beyond the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalet du Troy* (5547 ft.; rfmts.) we ascend over pastures to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chalet-Restaurant du Plan-de-l'Aiguille* (déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., also beds). From this point a footpath ascends over a stony tract, commanding a grand view of the whole Mont Blanc chain, with the Glaciers des Bossons, des Pèlerins, de Blaitière, and others, and of the Tarentaise Mts. beyond the Col de Voza. In 25 min. we reach the clear bluish-green *Lac de Blaitière* (7800 ft.), at the foot of the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Blaitière*, dominated by the Aiguilles du Midi, du Plan, and de Blaitière.

Experts (guide from Chamonix 10 fr.) may go from the *Plan de l'Aiguille* viâ the moraine and the crevassed end of the *Glacier des Pèlerins* to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) *Pierre-Pointue*.

From the *Plan de l'Aiguille* a bridle-path affording fine views leads to the N.E. below the moraines of the *Glacier de Blaitière* and the *Glacier des Nantillons*, skirting the hillside and alternately ascending and descending. It passes above the chalets of *Blaitière-Dessus*, and finally, opposite the huge Aig. du Dru (p. 309), descends in zigzags, with a splendid view of the Mer de Glace (p. 310), to the (2 hrs.) *Montanvert* (p. 309).

The **Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue* (6720 ft.; bridle-path, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; mule with attendant 16 fr.) is another favourite point). Beyond (20 min.) *Les Tissours* (see above) we ascend to the right (left, the path to the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, see above) through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (3963 ft.; rfmts.), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony

bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. (After a few minutes the path to the Glacier des Bossons diverges to the right; see p. 312.) We ascend to the left in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant-Blanc* dashes over rocks, past (10 min.) a refreshment-hut, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (5265 ft.; rfmts.) and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its fine ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Gouûter, the Aiguille du Gouûter, etc.; also a superb view to the N. and W.

An interesting point is the *Aiguille de la Tour* (7565 ft.), which commands an excellent survey of the Glacier des Bossons ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; guide desirable; 9 fr. from Chamonix; ascend to the left by the pavilion). — The *Pierre à l'Échelle* (7910 ft.) is another fine point (1 hr.; guide, unnecessary for experts, 9 fr. from Chamonix). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see below) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them, the Aiguille du Gouûter, the Dôme du Gouûter, the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the background are the *Grands-Mulets* (p. 315), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. distant (guide necessary; 20 fr.). — The *Aiguille du Midi* (12,608 ft.) may be ascended from the *Pierre-Pointue* viâ the *Pierre à l'Échelle* and the *Col du Midi* (a little above which is the *Cabane du Midi*, 11,665 ft.) in about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 60 fr.); difficult. The *View is very fine. The descent may be made by the *Vallée Blanche* and the *Glacier du Géant* to the *Col du Géant* (p. 316). — From the *Pierre-Pointue* to the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, see p. 313.

***Mont Blanc** (15,782 ft.), the monarch of the Alps (Monte Rosa 15,215 ft., Finsteraarhorn 14,025 ft., Ortler 12,800 ft.; the Pic de Néthou, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,170 ft.; Elbruz 18,470 ft.; Mount Everest 29,000 ft.), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of granite, and is shrouded with a stupendous mantle of perpetual snow. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure, with eighteen guides; in 1825 by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. The ascent, though very fatiguing, offers no very great difficulties to experienced mountaineers, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have frequently occurred. The view from the summit is extremely grand, though unsatisfactory in the ordinary sense. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather we can descry only the outlines of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, the Dauphiny, Graian, and Cottian Alps, and the Apennines.

For the ascent from Chamonix, a guide costs 100 fr. (two guides are desirable for the less experienced), a porter 50 fr.; if the summit cannot be attained owing to bad weather or other reasons, 20 fr. must be paid as far as the *Grands-Mulets* (30 in two days), 60 to the *Grand-Plateau*, and 70 to the *Bosses du Dromadaire*. When the 'hotel bill' on the *Grands-Mulets* and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person. On the

first day we ascend by the *Pierre-Pointue* (p. 313) and the *Glacier des Bossons* to the (6-7 hrs.) **Grands-Mulets** (10,010 ft.). The *Chalet-Hôtel des Grands-Mulets* (9908 ft.), at the W. base of the rocks, contains eight rooms (bed 8, B. 3, déj. 4, D. 6, vin ordinaire 4 fr.; D. for guide $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., incl. wine, bed free; food and wine often poor). [Travellers crossing Mont Blanc from the Italian side should go on to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pierre-Pointue* or to (2 hrs. more) Chamonix.] — On the second day (starting at 1 or 2 a. m.) we proceed by the *Petit-Plateau* to the (4 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,900 ft.), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the *Col du Dôme*, to the left of the *Dôme du Gouëter*, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cabane Vallot*, on the *Rocher des Bosses* (14,312 ft.; shelter-hut, with beds), near the *Observatoire Vallot* (both erected by Mr. Vallot of Paris), and thence by the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950 ft.) and the *Rocher de la Tournette* (15,325 ft.) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) summit (*Calotte*). [Another route leads to the left from the *Grand-Plateau* by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, the *Rochers Rouges* (with the *Cabane des Rochers Rouges*, 14,774 ft.), and the *Petits-Mulets* (15,390 ft.) in 3-4 hrs.] On the top of Mont Blanc is the *Observatoire Janssen*, built by Dr. Janssen in 1893, which rests entirely upon the snow, as borings failed to find the rock even at a depth of 40 ft. (adjacent is a shelter-hut; admission to the Vallot and Janssen Observatories only by permission of the proprietors).

FROM ST. GERVAIS (p. 293) to the top of Mont Blanc, 13-14 hrs., interesting (railway to the Aig. du Gouëter under construction). We ascend by *Bionnay* and *Bionnassay* to the *Col de Voza* (p. 317) and the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pavillon de Bellevue* (p. 317), whence a good bridle-path leads via *Mt. Lachat* (6925 ft.) to the saddle of the *Rognes*. From this point a path traverses the *Glacier de Tête-Rousse* (5 min.; no crevasses) to the (4-5 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse* (10,380 ft.; bed 6-8, B. 3, déj. incl. wine 5, D. incl. wine 6 fr.), with a magnificent though limited view. A visit may be made to the tunnels in the *Glacier de Tête-Rousse*, made by the French government to prevent a recurrence of glacial out-breaks such as that of 1892 (p. 293; permission obtained from the manager). Starting as early as possible, we now toil up a rocky arête on the E. side (to the left in ascending) of a long couloir to the (3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) poor *Cabane* (12,520 ft.) on the *Aiguille du Gouëter* (12,610 ft.); thence by the *Dôme du Gouëter* to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane Vallot* (see above). — This route may also be used in ascending from Chamonix. We proceed to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Houches* (p. 294) either by road or by electric railway (20 min.), and then ascend to the left by a path via *Le Planet* to the forester's hut on Mt. Lachat (p. 294) and the (6-7 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse* (see above).

FROM COURMAYEUR (p. 320), about 14 hrs. (guide 100, porter 60 fr., to Chamonix 130 and 70 fr.). From the *Combal Lake* (p. 320), across the *Glacier de Miage*, to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Cabane du Dôme* of the Italian Alpine Club (10,235 ft.) at the foot of the *Aiguilles Grises* (10,650 ft.); thence across the *Glacier du Dôme* and the *Col du Dôme* to the (5-7 hrs.; acc. to the season and number of crevasses) *Cabane Vallot* and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit. — Another route leads from the *Combal Lake* across the *Glacier de Miage* and *Glacier du Mont-Blanc* to the *Cabane du Rocher* (10,194 ft.) and the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Refuge Quintino Sella* (11,055 ft.), on the *Rocher du Mont-Blanc*, whence the top is attained in 7-8 hrs.; but in the middle of the day this route is exposed to stone avalanches and should be avoided as a descent. — The ascent by the *Glaciers du Brouillard*

and du Fresnay, as well as the direct ascent by the *Glacier de la Brenva* are very difficult and dangerous. — FROM THE COL DU GÉANT (p. 321) the ascent takes $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs. (difficult; no fixed tariff). We cross the *Glacier du Géant* and the *Vallée Blanche* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Cabane du Midi* (11,490 ft.; see p. 314); then skirt the ice-slopes of the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940 ft.) and the *Mont Maudit* (14,665 ft.) to the *Rochers Rouges* (p. 315) and to (5-6 hrs.) the top. — The *Aiguille du Gouter* (12,610 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide from Chamonix 40 fr.) and the **Dôme du Gouter* (14,210 ft.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 60 fr.) may be ascended from the *Tête-Rousse* or the *Grands-Mulets* without serious difficulty.

FROM CHAMONIX TO COURMAYEUR OVER THE COL DU GÉANT, 12-13 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but highly interesting, and for adepts not difficult (guide 50, porter 30 fr.). From the *Hôtel du Montanvert* (p. 309) we traverse the upper part of the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du Tacul* or *du Géant*, the jagged 'séracs' of which should be crossed with the necessary precaution. On the right we pass the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (see above), and on the left the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,170 ft.; p. 321), and in about 6 hrs. reach the *Col du Géant* (11,055 ft.; *Refuge-Hôtel Torino*, see p. 321). We then descend the rocks on the S. side by a steep path to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (p. 321) and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Courmayeur. — Other Passes over the MONT BLANC RANGE from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for trained adepts only): the *Col de Triolet* (12,110 ft.), at the head (S.E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aig. de Triolet* (p. 303) and the *Punta Isabella* (guide 50 fr.); the *Col de Talèfre* (11,730 ft.), also at the head (E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, but farther to the W., to the E. of the *Aig. de Talèfre* (guide 50 fr.); the *Col de Pierre-Joseph* (11,410 ft.), to the S.W. of the *Aig. de Talèfre* (guide 60 fr.); the *Col des Hirondelles* (11,370 ft.), between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses* (guide 60 fr.). — *Col de Miage*, see p. 317. — *Col Dolent*, see p. 303.

From Chamonix to *Sixt* over the *Col du Brévent* and the *Col d'Anterne*, see p. 305 (much preferable in the reverse direction). Over the *Buet*, see p. 306.

47. From Chamonix to Courmayeur via the Col du Bonhomme and Col de la Seigne. Tour of Mont Blanc.

The TOUR OF MONT BLANC is an easy and interesting expedition. To complete the circuit of Mont Blanc we may reach Martigny over the *Col Ferret* (p. 321) or the Great St. Bernard, and return to Chamonix over the *Col de Balme* or the *Tête-Noire* (see Baedeker's Switzerland). — A passport will be found convenient in satisfying the enquiries of the French and Italian custom-house officers. — The *Tarentaise* may also be reached from this route with the aid of the diligence plying between Les Chapieux and Bourg-St-Maurice (p. 319).

BRIDLE PATH. Three days: 1st, by the *Pavillon de Bellevue* to *Contamines*, 6 hrs. (or to *Nant-Borrant*, $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.); 2nd, to *Les Mottets* from *Nant-Borrant*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by the *Col des Fours*, or 7 hrs. via *Les Chapieux*; 3rd, to Courmayeur, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Or, omitting the *Pav. de Bellevue*, we may proceed in the afternoon from Chamonix via *St. Gervais* to *Les Contamines* (one-horse carr. from *Le Fayet* station 10-12 fr.), in which case *Les Mottets* is easily reached next day and Courmayeur on the third. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather, but advisable over the *Col des Fours*) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr.; return-fee 16 fr. extra.

We proceed by the electric railway (p. 294) in 20 min. to (5 M.) the station for *Les Houches*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the village; or we follow the Geneva road from Chamonix to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the hamlet of *La Griaz*, turn to the left by the *Café de la Gare*, and cross the *Nant de Griaz* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Les Houches* (Restaurant des Glaciers, plain),

with a picturesquely situated church. Beyond the church and the brook (guide-post) a tolerable footpath (hardly to be mistaken) diverges to the left, and ascends via (40 min.) *Lavouet* (short of which, to the left, is the direct path to the *Tête-Rousse*, p. 315), partially through wood, to the (1½ hr.) *Pavillon de Bellevue* (5955 ft.; **Hôt.-Pension*, R. 3-3½, B. 1½, D. 3-3½ fr.), on a saddle of *Mont Lachat* (see below), affording a superb *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley as far as the *Col de Balme*, the *Mont Blanc* range, and the valley of the *Arve*.

Another path (easier at first, but disagreeable after rain) diverging to the left 8 min. beyond *Les Houches* and 2 min. after the first bridge, ascends in 1½ hr. to the *Col de Vozza* (5375 ft.), a depression between *Mont Lachat* (6926 ft.) and the *Prarion* (p. 294), 20 min. to the W. of the *Pavillon de Bellevue*, with a fine view, but inferior to that from the *Bellevue*. Descent via the hamlet of *Bionnassay* to (1¼ hr.) *Bionnay* (3190 ft.), on the road from St. Gervais to Contamines.

From the *Pavillon de Bellevue* to the *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse*, see p. 315; to St. Gervais by the *Col de Vozza* and the *Prarion*, p. 294.

From the *Pavillon de Bellevue* the path descends to the S. over pastures (the *Aiguille de Bionnassay* rising on the left) and through wood, and beyond the chalets of *Le Planey* crosses the stream issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay* (straight on, the path to St. Gervais) to the *Chalets de la Pierre*. We then descend by a tolerable bridle-path to (1¼ hr.) *Le Champel*, where we turn to the left by the fountain and descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well cultivated *Montjoie Valley*, bounded on the W. by the slopes of *Mont Joly* (see below), with the *Mont Roselette* (7845 ft.) in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the *Mont Blanc* group (Aig. du Tricot, de Trélatête, etc.). Beyond (8 min.) *La Villette* the path joins (6 min.) the road from St. Gervais (p. 293), which we follow to the left, crossing the *Torrent de Miage* just before the hamlet of *Tresse*. To the right, on the slope of *Mont Joly*, stands the church of *St. Nicolas-de-Véroce*. The road then leads high on the right bank of the *Bon - Nant* to *La Chapelle, Champelet*, and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines (3843 ft.; *Hôtel Union*, *Hôt. du Bonhomme*, both very fair; *Chalet-Hôt. de la Bérangère*, new), a large village with a handsome church.

Instead of descending through the valley of the *Bionnassay*, we may ascend to the right at the end of the *Glacier de Bionnassay* (see above) to the *Chalets de Tricot* and the (2½-3 hrs. from the Pav. de Bellevue) *Col de Tricot* (7000 ft.; small inn), between the *Pointe de Tricot* and *Mont Vorassay*. We then descend to the chalets of *Miage* (magnificent view) and follow the left bank of the *Miage* to *Tresse*, on the road to (2½ hrs.) *Contamines* (see above; guide from Chamonix 15 fr.). — A difficult route leads to *Courmayeur* (p. 320; 10-11 hrs. from the chalets of *Miage*; guide from Chamonix, 60 fr.) over the *Col de Miage* (11,076 ft.), with the *Refuge Charles-Durier* of the French Alpine Club (10,988 ft.), to the S. W. of the *Aig. de Bionnassay* (13,340 ft.; 6-8 hrs., very difficult and dangerous owing to falling stones; guide from St. Gervais 80 fr.).

The **Mont Joly* (8290 ft.) is ascended from *St. Nicolas* (see above) without difficulty in 4 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; inn ¾ hr. from the top). Splendid view of *Mont Blanc*. Ascent from *Mégève*, see p. 338. — The *Pavillon de Tréla-*

tête (p. 318) is more easily reached from Contamines than from Nant-Borrant (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above Contamines). From Contamines by the Pavillon de Trélatête to Nant-Borrant, 4 hrs., interesting.

Beyond Contamines the road descends to the Bon-Nant, and ends at (1 hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Gorge* (modest inn). The bridle-path now ascends to the left, passing frequent traces of glacier-striation. Then through wood, past two waterfalls, and across the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) deep gorge of the Bon-Nant, to the (10 min.) **Chalets of Nant-Borrant** (4780 ft.; Inn, R. 3-4, D. 3 fr., good). We cross the wooden bridge beyond them, and ascend on the left bank. On the left the séracs of the large *Glacier de Trélatête* are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the Aiguille de Varan (p. 293).

From Nant-Borrant, or better from Contamines (p. 317), we may reach Les Mottets or the Col de la Seigne in 7 or $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. via the Col du Mont Tondu (9500 ft.), trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From Nant-Borrant we ascend to the left (fine waterfalls) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Pavillon de Trélatête (8483 ft.; small inn, often closed), which overlooks the *Trélatête Glacier. The *Aig. de Béranger* (11,256 ft.) may be ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (interesting; guide from St. Gervais 25 fr.). We then skirt the stony slopes on the E. side of the glacier, finally crossing it to the pass, between Mt. Tondu (10,485 ft.) on the right, and the Pointe de la Lanchette (10,130 ft.) on the left (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right across the *Glacier de la Lanchette* to Les Mottets (p. 319), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the *Glacier des Lancettes* or *des Glaciers* to the Col de la Seigne (p. 319). — Over the Col de Trélatête (11,424 ft.) to the *Glacier de l'Allée-Blanche* and the *Combal Lake* (p. 320), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (50 min.) the **Chalet à la Balme** (5627 ft.), an unpretending little inn, at the head of the Montjoie Valley. A guide is quite unnecessary thus far, and also farther on may be dispensed with in fine weather.

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends wild, stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Plan Jovet** (6435 ft.), with a few huts.

Besides the route over the Col des Fours (p. 319), a shorter, but more difficult route leads to Les Mottets over the Col d'Enclave (8810 ft.), between the Mont Tondu and the Tête d'Enclave (4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Nant-Borrant).

On the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Plan des Dames** (6745 ft.) rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said to have perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and (25 min.) reaches the **Col du Bonhomme** (7680 ft.; shelter hut), whence we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*.

A mule-path descends into this basin, passes the lonely *Chalet de la Sauce*, and follows the left bank of the brook of the same name to (2 hrs.) the chalets of *La Gitte* (5490 ft.) and to *Beaufort* (p. 341; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more). Guide to La Gitte advisable.

Two curious rocks, the *Tête du Bonhomme* and the *Femme du Bonhomme*, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles.. Beyond these we follow the rocky slope to the left (path indicated by stakes), past a copious spring (good resting-place), and finally ascend to (40 min.) the **Col de la Croix du Bonhomme** (8147 ft.), where a splendid view of the Tarentaise Alps is obtained, with the fine snow-

pyramid of Mont Pourri (12,428 ft.) rising in the centre. The route divides here. In a straight direction the path descends to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) —

Les Chapieux (4950 ft.; *Soleil*, *Hôt. des Voyageurs*, both unpretending), an Alpine hamlet in the *Val des Glaciers*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below Les Mottets (p. 319).

FROM **LES CHAPIEUX** TO **PRÉ-ST-DIDIER** over the *Little St. Bernard* (11 hrs.; preferable to the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather). The road to (9½ M.) **Bourg-St-Maurice** (diligence in summer daily in 2 hrs., 1½ fr.) descends the valley of the *Torrent des Glaciers*, threading a defile between the *Clavetta* (8010 ft.) to the left and the *Terrasse* (9480 ft.) to the right, and passing (2¼ M.) *Le Grey* (4790 ft.) and (5½ M.) *Bonneval-les-Bains* (p. 345). — From Bourg-St-Maurice to *Pré-St.-Didier*, see p. 321.

From Les Chapieux to *Beaufort* (Albertville), see p. 341.

The direct route to Les Mottets ascends from the *Croix du Bonhomme* to the left, across snow (guide advisable for less experienced travellers), to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8890 ft.; shelter-hut), to the right of which is the *Pointe des Fours* (8920 ft.; 5 min.), a splendid point of view. Then a steep and rough descent over slate-detritus and pastures to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the chalets of *Le Tuff* (6570 ft.) and the (20 min.) *Chalets des Glaciers* (to Les Chapieux, see above). We descend to the left, cross the bridge (5840 ft.) over the *Torrent des Glaciers*, and ascend the left bank to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the houses of —

Les Mottets (6225 ft.; *Mme. Fort's Inn*, R. 3-4½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.; mule to the Col de la Seigne 6 fr.), at the head of the *Val des Glaciers*. To the N.E. rises the *Aiguille des Glaciers* (see below), with the *Glacier des Glaciers*.

Route to Les Contamines over the *Col du Mont Tondu*, see p. 318; to the Plan Jovet over the *Col d'Enclave*, see p. 318.

A bridle-path ascends hence in zigzags to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ***Col de la Seigne** (8240 ft.; shelter-hut), the frontier between France and Italy. Magnificent view of the *Allée Blanche*, an Alpine valley several miles long, bounded on the left by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc chain.

To the left of the pass rise the *Aig. des Glaciers* (12,580 ft.; guide from St. Gervais, 60 fr.) and *Aig. de Trélatête* (12,890 ft.; guide 70 fr.), then the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge buttresses of the *Mont Brouillard* (10,900 ft.), the bold *Aig. Blanche de Péteret* (13,482 ft.), and the *Aig. Noire de Péteret* (12,402 ft.). Farther to the right, in the background, appear the *Mt. Vélan*, *Grand Combin*, etc.

A path to the S.E. of the Col de la Seigne leads to the *Glacier du Breuil*, whence we may ascend the *Pointe de Léchaud* or *Montagne de la Seigne* (3 hrs.; 10,280 ft.), which commands a magnificent view. Difficult paths descend hence to (3 hrs.) Les Mottets (see above), by the *Col du Breuil* (9520 ft.) and the *Col de l'Oueillon* (about 8870 ft.). — Another path from the Col de la Seigne leads to the (1 hr.) *Col des Chavannes* (8550 ft.), whence we may reach the road to the *Little St. Bernard* (p. 321) at (2½ hrs.) *Pont-Serrant*, via the *Vallon des Chavannes*. — The *Pointe de Léchaud* (see above) is ascended in 2 hrs. from the Col des Chavannes by the S. arête.

We descend over snow, débris, and finally pastures, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) upper (7230 ft.) and (25 min.) lower *Chalets de l'Allée-Blanche* (7135 ft.), at the end of a level stretch. We round the hill to the right, cross the brook, and descend, enjoying a splendid view of the imposing *Glacier de l'Allée-Blanche* and the *Aiguille de*

Trélatête, to a second level reach of the valley, at the end of which ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) lies the green **Lac de Combai** (6365 ft.), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage* (p. 315). Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire* or *Dora*, which issues from the lake, and descend along the moraine through a wild ravine, filled with boulders. After 40 min. the *Doire* is again crossed. The valley, now called *Val Veni*, expands. We pass (5 min.) the *Cantine de la Visaille* (5420 ft.; beds), with a fine view of the Jorasses and the Dent du Géant, etc.

The path descends through wood and pastures, passing ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Chalets de Purtud* (4945 ft.; inn, on the left bank). Beyond the (20 min.) *Chalet de Notre-Dame du Berrier* or *de Guérison* (4875 ft.), a little below the exit from the wood, we survey the fine *Glacier de la Brenva* in its entire extent (a guide-board shows the path to an artificial glacier-grotto, 20 min.); on the left are the Aiguilles de Péteret with the snowy summit of Mont Blanc towering above them; on the right the Pavillon du Mont Fréty (p. 321) and the tooth-shaped Dent du Géant (p. 321). Beyond the chapel of *Notre-Dame du Berrier* (4710 ft.), 5 min. farther on, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of *Entrèves* to the left, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret* (see below), and then descends to the *Doire*, which unites here with the *Doire du Val Ferret* and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. We cross the *Dora* opposite the little sulphur baths of *La Saxe* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), pass the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel du Mont-Blanc* (see below), and in 10 min. more reach —

Courmayeur. — *GRAND-HÔTEL ROYAL, *ANGELO, at these R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 11-15 fr.; *UNION; *MONT-BLANC, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the village; HÔT.-RESTAURANT SAVOYE. — *Café du Mont-Blanc*. — As at Chamonix, there is a society of guides here with similar regulations (see p. 307). *Laur.*, *Al.*, and *David Proment*, *J. Petigax*, *J. Gadlin*, *Sam.* and *Ed. Glarey*, *L. Berthollier*, *F.*, *J.*, and *L. Croux*, *A. Fenoillet*, *Cés. Ollier*, *P.* and *L. Revel* are recommended.

Courmayeur (4030 ft.), a considerable village, with mineral springs, beautifully situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix, its climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer. Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the *Mont Chétif* (7685 ft.), but is seen from the Pré-St-Didier road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.

From the village of Dolonne, opposite Courmayeur, we obtain an excellent survey of the enormous precipices of the Jorasses and the glacier of that name. — A bridle-path (guide unnecessary) leads to the W. from Dolonne to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de Chécouri* (6430 ft.), on the S.W. side of *Mont Chétif* (7685 ft.; ascent 1 hr.). Return by the *Val Veni*, see above.

The **Mont de la Saxe* (7735 ft.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the *Col de la Seigne* to the *Col Ferret*, the Dent du Géant and the Jorasses being prominent. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, via *La Saxe* (see above) and *Villaire*, to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6670 ft.) and the (1 hr.) nearer summit. The descent may be made past the *Chalets du Leuchi* into the *Val Ferret*.

The **Tête de Grammont* (8880 ft.) is one of the finest points of view in the neighbourhood of Courmayeur. The ascent is made more conveniently

from *Pré-St-Didier* (see below) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (guide unnecessary for the experienced). We follow the Little St. Bernard road as far as the first tunnel (20 min.), then ascend to the right past (2 hrs.) *Chanton* (5970 ft.) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit. About 5 min. below the top is the *Capanna De Saussure* of the I. A. C. — This route is joined at *Chanton* by a bridle-path which leaves the road at *Elevaz*, 1 hr. from *Pré-St-Didier*.

Ascent of *Mont Blanc*, see p. 315; guide 100 fr., porter 60 fr., with descent to Chamonix 130 and 70 fr.). — The *Grandes Jorasses* (E. summit 14,480 ft.; W. summit 14,035 ft.), 11-12 hrs., with two guides (70 fr. each), are difficult, and dangerous after fresh snow. We ascend on the right bank of the *Doire*, passing *Entrèves* (p. 320) and the chalets of *Mayen* (4944 ft.), and then proceed over grassy slopes, snow, and rocks (extremely steep and difficult at last), to the (6 hrs.) *Cabane des Grandes-Jorasses* (9200 ft.) of the I. A. C., whence we reach the summit in 5-6 hrs. more viâ the *Glacier de Planpacière* and the *Rocher du Reposoir*.

To CHAMONIX OVER THE COL DU GÉANT (comp. p. 316), 11-12 hrs. (guide 40, porter 25 fr., in two days 50 and 30 fr.). Interesting excursion (bridle-path, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) to the *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (7130 ft.; restaurant; fine view); thence to the *Col du Géant* (11,055 ft.), with the *Refuge Torino* (*Inn in summer), a steep ascent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide to the pass and back 15, in two days 20 fr.). — Ascent of the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,170 ft.; 4 hrs. from the *Col du Géant*), very difficult. — From the col to the *Montanvert*, 4-5 hrs.; thence to *Chamonix*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

To MARTIGNY OVER THE COL FERRER (8410 ft.), $15\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fatiguing and somewhat uninteresting. This is the shortest route to Switzerland (see Baedeker's Switzerland). — To *Aosta*, omnibus in 4 hrs., see Baedeker's Switzerland or Northern Italy.

To BOURE-ST-MAURICE BY THE LITTLE ST. BERNARD, 38 M.; carriage road; 9-10 hrs.' walk by short-cuts. In summer a diligence plies daily from Courmayeur to the Hospice of the Little St. Bernard in 6 hrs. (5 fr.), and another thence to Bourg-St-Maurice in 3 hrs. (6 fr.). — The road descends in windings to the *Doire* and enters a wooded gorge on its left bank. At (50 min. from Courmayeur) *Palisseux* we cross to the right bank. Pedestrians will find the old road preferable on account of the view; it keeps along the height to the left, and joins the other road beyond —

$3\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Pré-St-Didier* (3250 ft.; **Hôtel de l'Univers*; *de Londres*), a village with baths. We now diverge to the right from the road to (25 M.) *Aosta*, which continues to follow the valley of the *Doire* (see Baedeker's Switzerland or Northern Italy). Our route ascends to the S.W. in the valley of the *Thuile*, where it passes through two tunnels. At *Balme* we cross the *Thuile*. — At (81/2 M.) *La Thuile* (4725 ft.; *Hôtel National*; *Grande-Golette*) we have a view of the great glacier of the *Rutor* or *Ruitor*. The stream descending from it forms the fine **Cascades of the Rutor*, about 2 hrs. from the village. The *Tête du Rutor* or *Ruitor* (11,445 ft.; p. 345) may be ascended from *La Thuile* (7 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) by a route passing the (31/2 hrs.) *Refugio di Santa Margherita* (7940 ft.) of the I. A. C., on the *Lago del Rutor*; splendid *View from a height (8085 ft.), 5 min. to the S.W. Beyond *La Thuile* the road ascends, passing (31/2 M.) *Pont-Serrand* (5415 ft.); *Vallon des Chavannes*, etc., see p. 319), the (21/2 M.) *Cantine des Eaux-Rousses* (6740 ft.), and the *Lac de Verney* (6960 ft.), to the (11/2 M.) pass of the Little St. Bernard (7176 ft.). The boundary between France and Italy is on the S. side, 3/4 M. beyond the pass, and near a *Hospice* (7080 ft.) affording fair quarters (dés. 21/2 fr.). A bronze statue of *St. Bernard of Menthon*, 15 ft. high, was erected here in 1902. Near it, on French territory, is the *Chalet-Hôtel Lancebranlette* (pens. from 8 fr.). — The *Col de la Traversette* (7890 ft.), 1 hr. to the S., the *Mt. Valaisan* or *Chardonney* (9445 ft.), 31/2 hrs. to the S.E., the *Mt. Belvédère* (8865 ft.), 11/2 hr. to the N.E., and the *Lancebranlette* (9605 ft.), 21/2-3 hrs. to the N. W., all afford admirable views of the *Mont Blanc* chain. — The road now descends gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the *Isère* (*Tarentaise*, p. 341) and the *Savoy* Mts.: past the (26 M.) *Belvédère Hôtel* (4630 ft.; R. Baedeker. Southern France. 5th Edit.

from 3, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-8 fr., very fair). The wide curves of the carriage-road are cut off by an old Roman road, to the right, on which lies St. Germain (4180 ft.). — 34 M. Séez, on the road to Tignes (p. 348), is the first place of importance on the carriage-route. — 36 M. Bourg-St-Maurice (see p. 345).

48. From Mâcon (Paris) to Aix-les-Bains and to Modane (Turin).

157 M. RAILWAY in $5\frac{3}{4}$ - $9\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 20, 19 fr. 15, 12 fr. 45 c.). This is a section of the through-route from Paris to Italy via the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and the express-trains are provided with restaurant and sleeping cars; from Paris to Turin, 495 M., in $16\frac{1}{2}$ -21 hrs. (fares 90 fr. 75, 61 fr. 60, 40 fr. 20 c.). — From Paris to Aix-les-Bains, 361 M., railway in $8\frac{3}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (65 fr. 5, 43 fr. 90, 28 fr. 60 c.). *Savoy Express*, see p. xv. Aix-les-Bains may be reached also via Mâcon, Lyons, and Ambérieu (13-21 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; 71 fr. 20, 48 fr. 10, 31 fr. 45 c.); comp. R. 30a and p. 247.

Mâcon, see p. 200. — Thence to (43 M.) Ambérieu and (74 M.) Culoz, see pp. 288-290. — Our route, which here diverges to the right from the Geneva line, now crosses the Rhône, and at (78 M.), Chindrieux it reaches the N. end of the *Lac du Bourget (745 ft.), which is 11 M. long, 2 M. broad, and 475 ft. deep. To the right, on a wooded hill projecting into the lake, is the old château of Châtillon, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station of Chindrieux. The train skirts the E. bank of the beautiful blue lake, which is noted for its 'lavaret', a kind of fish not unlike a mackerel. To the W. we have a pleasing view of the Dent du Chat (p. 330), the monastery of Haute-combe, and the old château of Bourdeau.

88 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Aix-les-Bains (buffet), see p. 327.

The wooded hill of Tresserve intercepts the view of the Lac du Bourget. Fine view to the right. — Beyond (91 M.) Viviers the St. André-le-Gaz line (see p. 363) diverges to the right, and on the left is seen the Dent du Nivolet with its cross (p. 324). Le Bourget (p. 330) lies $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of Viviers.

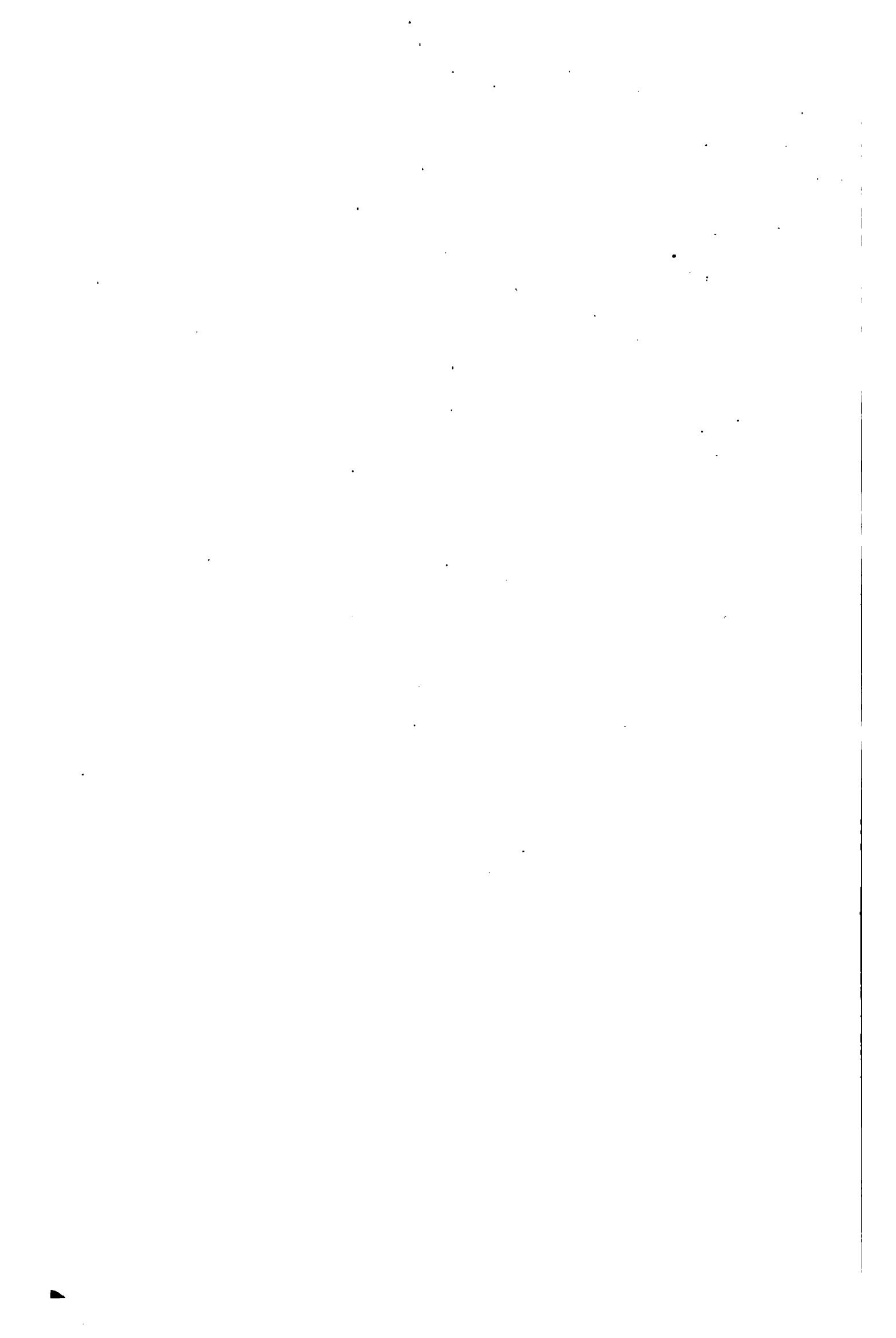
97 M. Chambéry. — **Hôtels.** HÔT. DE FRANCE (Pl. a; B, 3), Quai Nezin 5, near the Boulevards, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4 (incl. wine), omn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ fr., good; DE LA POSTE ET MÉTROPOLE (Pl. b; B, 4), Rue d'Italie 8, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. $8\frac{1}{2}$ (incl. wine), omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE LA PAIX ET DE LA GARE (Pl. c; A, 3), by the station, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4 fr., incl. wine, very fair; DE LA CROIX-BLANCHE, Place d'Italie 39 (Pl. C, 4), R. 2, déj. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (incl. wine), well spoken of; DU COMMERCE (Pl. d; B, 4), Rue Vieille-Monnaie 8, R. 2-3, déj. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; CENTRAL MEUBLE, Place du Théâtre (Pl. B, 4), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., B. 60 c., well spoken of.

Cafés. Café du Commerce, Rue de Boigne 10; de la Perle, Place St. Léger; de la Poste, Boul. de la Colonne; and others.

Cabs. Per drive, with one horse $\frac{3}{4}$, two horses 1 fr.; at night (10-8) 1 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.: per hour 2 or 3, at night $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Tramway to La Motte-Servolex, to Challes-les-Eaux (p. 323), and Chignin-les-Marches, see p. 324.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), Boulevard de la Colonne. — **SYNDICAT D'INITIATIVE** (Pl. 7; B, 4), Place Octogone.

Baths, Rue d'Italie 17 (Pl. B, C, 4)



Chambéry (885 ft.) is a flourishing town of 22,100 inhab., on the *Leysse*. It was formerly the capital of *Savoy*, as it is now of the department of that name, which was part of the duchy ceded to France by the treaty of 1860 together with *Nice*. It is the seat of an archbishop. Like many old capitals, *Chambéry* has a distinct individuality, though of somewhat monotonous appearance. Its considerable benevolent institutions are due in great part to the munificence of General *de Boigne* (d. 1830), who acquired a large fortune in India in the service of the *Mahratta* princes.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, B, 3), turning first to the left and then to the right by the *Rue de la Gare* and crossing the *Leysse*, we reach the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. A, 3), in front of which is a statue (Pl. 3), of *Ant. Favre* (1557-1624), the eminent jurist, bronze by *Gumery* (1864). Behind it is a *Public Garden*.

Opposite the *Palais de Justice* to the E. is the *Musée* (Pl. A, B, 3), in a handsome modern building (open daily, except Mon. & Frid., 1 to 4 or 5; to strangers also on Mon. & Frid., 10-5).

On the *Ground Floor* are *Miscellaneous Collections* (antiquities; ethnography; coins; carvings, etc.). — On the *First Floor* is a *Library* of 40,000 vols. (open daily except holidays, 9-12 and 2-4 or 2-5). — On the *Second Floor* are *Paintings*, including a few ancient works of interest.

On this side of the *Place du Palais-de-Justice*, are the Boulevards, which extend as far as the *Theatre* (Pl. A, 4). At the beginning is a *Monument* (Pl. 1; B, 3, 4) commemorating the first union of *Savoy* with France in 1792, by *Falguière*. Farther on is the *Fontaine des Éléphants* (Pl. 1), with a statue of Gen. *de Boigne* (see above).

The *Cathedral* (Pl. B, 4), to the W. of the theatre, dates from the 12th and 15th centuries. The interior is decorated with painted imitations of Flamboyant sculptures.

The *Rue de Boigne* (Pl. B, 4), which begins at the fountain and is in part bordered by lofty arcades, passes near the handsome modern *Hôtel de Ville*. At the end of the street, in front of the entrance to the château, is a monument (Pl. 4) to *Joseph and Xavier de Maistre* (1754-1821 and 1764-1852), by E. *Dubois* (1899). Of the original *CHÂTEAU* (Pl. A, 4), built upon an eminence and founded in the 13th cent., only three towers, a block next the town, and the late-Gothic and Renaissance chapel are left. Visitors are permitted to ascend the round tower (fee; fine view). At the top of the approach from the *Rue du Lycée*, near this tower, is the handsome *Portail St. Dominique* (15th cent.), removed from an old convent and rebuilt here. Behind the château are a small *Natural History Museum* and a *Botanic Garden*. — We may return to the station by the *Rue du Lycée*, which leads to the *Place du Palais-de-Justice* (see above).

The neighbourhood of *Chambéry* affords many interesting walks and excursions. Of special interest is *Les Charmettes* to the S. (1 hr. there and back; cab 2½ fr.; adm. ½ fr.), a country-house, little altered since it was the abode of *Rousseau* and *Mme. de Warens*. — The baths of *Challes-les-Eaux* (993 ft.; *Hôtel du Château*; *de France*; *de Chateaubriand*; *du Centre*;

de l'Europe; villas and furnished apartments), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Chambéry (tramway from the station, 70 or 45 c.), possess mineral springs containing an unusually large quantity of sulphate of sodium (bath 2 fr.). The *Bath Establishment* is situated in a *Park*, in which there is also a *Casino* (adm. $1\frac{1}{2}$, season-ticket 20-40 fr.). — The ascent of the Dent du Nivolet (5095 ft.; fine view) takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. Carriages can follow the Châtelard road as far as (8 M.) *Les Déserts*, whence the ascent may be made in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. A shorter (4 hrs.) but steeper ascent on the W. terminates in a 'cheminée', provided with ladders. On the summit is a huge cross. — *Cascade de Couz*, see p. 363. — The *Grande Chartreuse* (p. 373) may be visited from Chambéry by the excursion-cars of the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 322), plying twice or thrice a week in summer (25 M. in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; return-fare 8 fr.), via the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cascade de Couz* (p. 363), the (8 M.) *Tunnel des Echelles* (p. 363), and (12 M.) *St. Laurent-du-Pont* (p. 363). The excursion may be made also via St. Béron (p. 363).

From Chambéry to *Lyons* via *St. André-le-Gaz*, see p. 363; via *Culoz*, see p. 322 and R. 42; to *Grenoble*, see R. 58; to *Albertville*, see p. 340.

Beyond Chambéry, on the right, is *Mont Granier* (6340 ft.; p. 383). 103 M. *Chignin-les-Marches* (tramway from Chambéry, see p. 322), with the ruined castle of Chignin on the left.

105 M. *Montmélian* (920 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôt. Chavot*, near the station; *Hôt. Berthier*), a little town about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E., with a ruined castle, is the junction for Grenoble (R. 58a). Fine view of the valley of the *Isère*, which the train now ascends.

112 M. *St. Pierre-d'Albigny* (Hôt. de la Gare), the junction for Albertville (p. 340). The small town (1340 ft.; 2980 inhab.), on the right bank of the *Isère*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. E., is dominated by the ruined castle of *Miolans*, a state-prison in the 16-18th centuries. About 5 M. to the S. of the station is the village of *Coise* (Hôt. *Manipoud*), with mineral springs. — To Le Châtelard via the *Col du Frêne*, see p. 331.

The railway to Modane turns to the right, crosses the *Isère*, and enters a curved tunnel, beyond which, on the left, is a fine view of the château of *Miolans*. — $114\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chamrousset*, to the left, lies at the confluence of the *Isère* and the *Arc* (omnibus to La Rochette, p. 383, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The valley of the *Arc* (the *Maurienne*, see p. 357), through which the railway runs as far as Modane, is narrow and picturesque. Though not fertile it contains numerous factories and mines, which lend it a busy air.

$119\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aiguebelle* (1063 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste). On a projecting rock to the right once stood the castle of *Charbonnière*, the cradle of the Counts of Savoy. On the same side, on the wooded mountain-slope which we skirt, is an iron-mine. Farther on, to the left, are the *Grand-Arc* (8065 ft.) and the *Bellachat* (8060 ft.) and between them the *Col de Basmont* (to Cevins, p. 341). Crossing the river, we reach (125 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Epierre* (Hôt. Andreys) and pass through a tunnel, beyond which to the right are the *Grand-Miceau* (8815 ft.) and the *Pic du Frêne* (p. 385). — $133\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Avre-la-Chambre* (Hôtel Jay). To the Tarentaise over the *Col de la Madeleine*, see p. 342; to Allemont via *St. Colomban-des-Villards* and the *Col du Glandon*,

p. 387). — After another tunnel we bear to the right round the *Grand-Châtelard* (see below), and recross the Arc.

139 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Jean-de-Maurienne (1895 ft.; *Hôtel d'Europe*; St. Georges; *de la Gare*), an old town of 3081 inhab., situated $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right. The *Cathedral* (12th and 15th cent.), which is externally devoid of interest, contains 43 Gothic *Stalls (15th cent.), with an equal number of large figures in low-relief by Mochet, a Gothic *Tabernacle in alabaster, and two episcopal tombs (15th and 16th cent.). On the N. side of the cathedral is a fine *Cloister* (15th cent.), with alabaster arcades.

About 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of St. Jean, on the right bank of the Arc, lies the village of St. Julien, on the destructive torrent of that name. In 1896 a tunnel 225 yds. long was constructed as an escape for this torrent, and its overflow forms a wild and beautiful waterfall, 260 ft. high.

ASCENTS from St. Jean-de-Maurienne: the *Cheval-Noir* (p. 343; 9 hrs.), to the N.E.; the *Perron des Encombres* (9278 ft.; p. 343; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.), to the E.; the *Grand-Châtelard* (7045 ft.; 4 hrs.), to the N.-W.; and the *Pointe de l'Ouillon* (1990 ft.; 7 hrs.; riding practicable), to the W.

FROM ST. JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE TO ST. JEAN-D'ARVES, 16 M. A mail-car (4 fr.) plies daily to (17 M.) St. Sorlin-d'Arves, passing Chambon, 1 M. to the W. of La Tour, the chief hamlet of St. Jean-d'Arves (5085 ft.; *Hôt. Arlaud, Grand-Hôtel*, both unpretending; guide, B. Alex), which is a good starting-point for excursions to the Aiguilles d'Arves (p. 415) and the Grandes-Rousses (p. 397). To (11-12 hrs.) La Grave, see p. 415. Comp. Map, p. 396.

From St. Jean-de-Maurienne to La Grave, viâ the mountains, see p. 415.

Beyond St. Jean we cross the *Arvan*, a tributary of the Arc. The wide valley contracts to a defile, in which the line runs through three tunnels and crosses the river thrice. On the left are the *Perron des Encombres* (see above) and *Mont Brequin* (10,480 ft.).

147 M. St. Michel-de-Maurienne (2330 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Terminus*, R. 3, D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; *de la Gare*; *Assier*) consists of two large industrial villages (2045 inhab.). To the Col du Galibier, see pp. 417, 416.

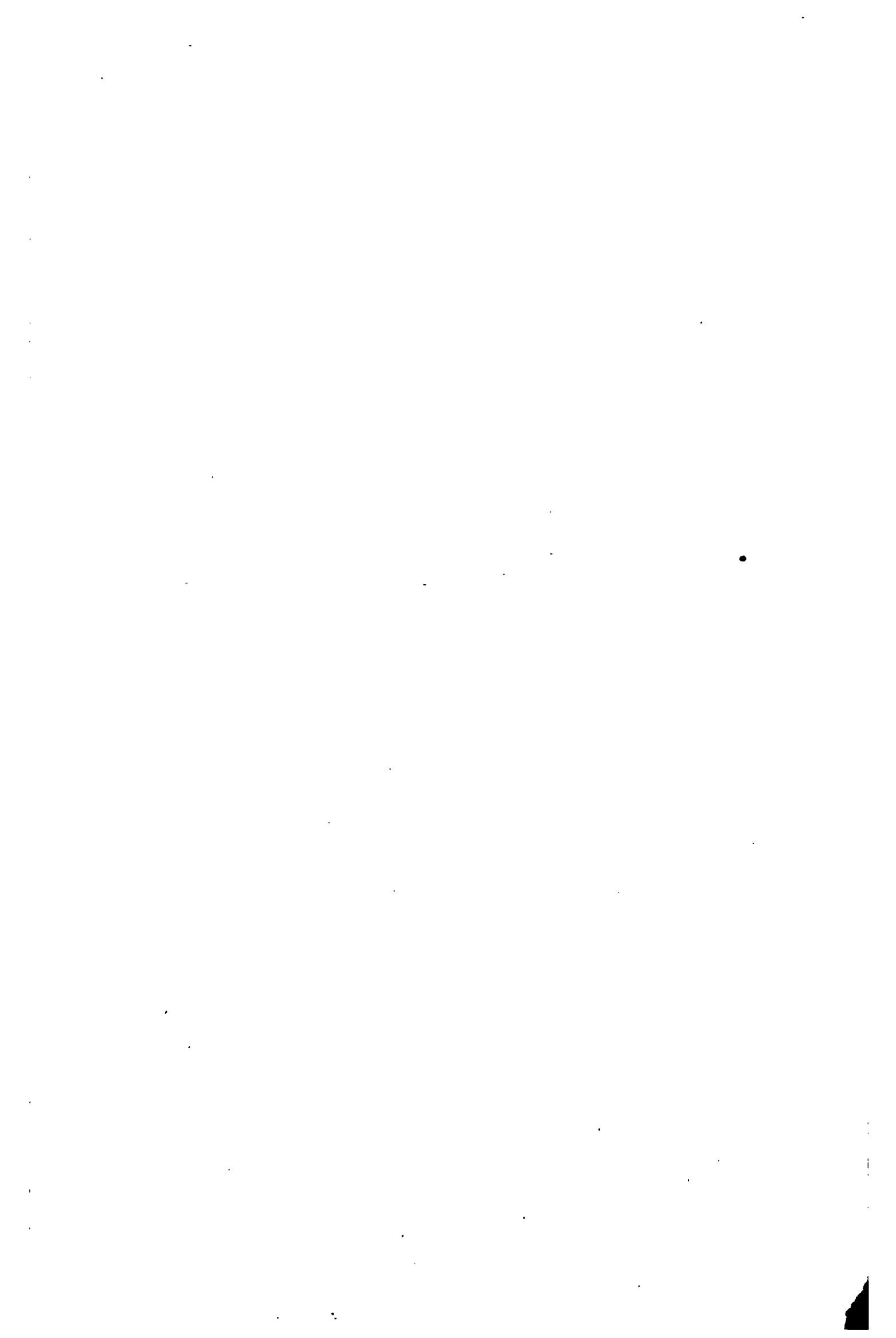
The line now begins to ascend rapidly, and traverses numerous tunnels and bridges. — **154** M. La Praz (3150 ft.).

157 M. Modane (3465 ft.; *Buffet*, déj. 4 fr.; *Hôt. International & Terminus*, at the station, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, déj. or D. 3 fr., well spoken of; *de la Poste*, pens. from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with 2600 inhab., is the last French station, with the French and Italian custom-houses (change carriages). Hence to (66 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Turin, see Baedeker's Northern Italy. Italian railway time is 55 min. in advance of French railway time. The station is really at *Les Fourneaux*, with paper-mills, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of the little town of Modane, which lies in a hollow environed, except on the W., by lofty mountains. The valley of the Arc here bends to the N.E., leaving the Italian frontier on the right. The famous *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (see Baedeker's Northern Italy) begins only a short distance from the station, but about 240 ft. above it, so that the line has to make a détour of 3 M., passing behind the town and through two tunnels, 600 yds. and 550 yds. long respectively, to reach it.

Excursions. — A halt of a few hours at Modane may be spent in visiting the *Pont du Diable*, on the Mont Cenis road (3 hrs. there and back), or the *Cascade de St. Benoît* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., see below) on foot or by carriage. — To *Pralognan* by the Col de Chavière, see p. 356. — To the Dent Parrachée (12,180 ft.), the culminating point of the Vanoise range, to the N.E. of Modane, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide. We cross the Arc and follow the carriage-road viâ ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Le Bourget*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the magnificent **Cascade de St. Benoît*, the *Forts de l'Essillon* (p. 357), and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Aussois* (4720 ft.; Soleil, pens. 4-6 fr.; guide, Ant. Damevin). Pralognan, to the N.W., may be reached hence in $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. by toilsome and uninteresting paths leading over the *Col d'Aussois* (p. 356). The route to the Dent Parrachée (comp. Map, p. 396) leads first to the N. to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Plan-Sec* (8470 ft.; quarters) or to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets de la Fournache* (quarters), then to the N.E. by the *Col de l'Arpon* or *de Labby* and the S.W. arête to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit. The magnificent *View includes not only the entire range of the Vanoise but also the mountains of the Maurienne, the Tarentaise, and Haut-Dauphiné. The descent may be made to (6 hrs.) Pralognan (p. 352) or to (5 hrs.) Termignon, viâ the *Trois Granges* (difficult). — *Roche Chevrière* (10,765 ft.), to the E. of the *Col d'Aussois* (see above), about 6 hrs. from Aussois (see above). The route follows the road to the col as far as the *Chalets du Fond* (7654 ft.), which are about 3 hrs. below the top.

Pointe de l'Echelle (11,260 ft.), to the E. of the Col de Chavière (p. 356), 6- $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fatiguing though without much difficulty for practised climbers, with a guide. We bear to the right beyond the col to reach the (3 hrs.) *Lac de la Partie*, from which a large snow-couloir (1 hr. 10 min.) is gained, which takes 50 min. to ascend. Thence we reach the top in 1 hr. by the arête and E. face of the peak. Another route (7 hrs.), less exposed to danger from falling stones, diverges to the left from the Dent Parrachée route beyond the first stream after the Pont de Loutraz, and ascends to the N. viâ the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalets de Pierre-Brune* and towards the *Aiguille Doran* (10,000 ft.; dangerous). At the (1 hr.) head of the valley we turn to the right towards the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Masse*, between the *Râteau* (10,255 ft.) and the *Pointe de l'Echelle*, the top of which is reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more. The *View is very fine. — The *Pointe Rénod* (11,085 ft.) takes about 7 hrs., with guide. We leave the Col de Chavière path a little beyond *Polset* (p. 356), descend to the left towards the stream, which we cross ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), and then have a fatiguing climb to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Glacier de Chavière*, by which we reach ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a first peak and then the (1 hr.) true summit, from which there is a grand *View of the Dauphiné Alps. — The *Aiguille de Polset* (11,608 ft.; 9 hrs., with guide) is interesting but difficult. We proceed first in the direction of the Col de Chavière viâ *Polset*, but ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) quit the road before the col is reached and climb the terrace supporting the (2 hrs.) *Glacier de Chavière*. In about 2 hrs. more we reach the *Col de Gébroulaz*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the summit. The Col de Gébroulaz is also passed on the ascent from Pralognan (p. 356).

The **Mont Thabor* (10,440 ft.) is an easy climb, practicable for mules, but requires a whole day (ascent 8 hrs.; with guide). We follow the new road to the Col de Fréjus, which bears to the S.W., passes above the tunnel, and leads through the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Modane) hamlet of *Charmaix* (inn), on this side of which is the pilgrim-shrine of *Notre-Dame-de-Charmaix* (4950 ft.; fine view), said to date from Charlemagne's time. The road then ascends the *Combe de la Grande-Montagne* to (3 hrs.) the *Col de Fréjus* (8295 ft.; military station in winter), to the S.W. of the *Pointe de Fréjus* (9515 ft.), which may be ascended from the col in 1 hr. (from the col to Bardonneche, p. 396, footpath in 2 hrs.). — The path to Mont Thabor diverges from the road at *Le Lavoir*, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Charmaix, and crosses the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col de la Vallée-Etroite* or *de la Replanette* (8020 ft.), on the frontier, in order to descend into the valley of that name, which turns to the N.E. and ends at (about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Bardonneche. We enter the first valley on the right, pass between the curious *Roche de Serù* or *La Muande* (9480 ft.) and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) pretty little *Lac Peyron* or *Peyrot* (8000 ft.), turn to the left viâ the ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.) *Col de la Muande* (fine view),



and join the path coming from the head of the valley and leading to a chapel, 5 min. below the summit. Mont Thabor is a magnificent point of view for the frontier-district between France and Italy. The extensive panorama includes the Pelvoux range and especially the Barre des Écrins, here seen to full advantage. The chapel is much frequented from the neighbourhood as a pilgrim-resort, especially on the Sunday following St. Bartholomew's Day (24th Aug.). — To the N. of Mont Thabor, but separated from it by an abyss, towers the *Pic du Thabor* (10,515 ft.), of which the ascent is more difficult. — We may descend by the Vallée Etroite and thence reach *Bardoneche* via *Melezet*, or follow the path via the *Col des Thures* and *Névache* (p. 396), which leads from the valley into Dauphiny. — An easy descent from Mont Thabor leads to the S.W., via (6 hrs.) *Névache* (p. 396), to Briançon; and another to the N.W. to (4 hrs.) *Valmeinier*, a village about $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from St. Michel-de-Maurienne (p. 325).

49. Aix-les-Bains and its Environs.

Hotels. At the height of the season (July 1st to Sept. 15th) the hotels at Aix are considered expensive. — ***SPLENDIDE HÔTEL ROYAL** (Pl. a), Rue Georges-Premier, in an open situation above the town, with park, R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 18 fr.; ***HÔT. DE L'EUROPE ET VILLA VICTORIA** (Pl. d), Rue du Casino, with garden, R. 5-12, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 14-22 fr.; ***GRAND-HÔTEL BERNASCON ET REGINA** (Pl. b), to the S. of the Park; **GRAND-HÔTEL D'AIX** (Pl. c), Avenue de la Gare and Rue du Casino; ***GRAND-HÔT. D'ALBION** (Pl. g), on the hill above the Park, R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from $21\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; ***HÔT. BEAUSITE** (Pl. s), Boulevard de la Roche-du-Roi 7, also above the Park, R. from 7, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 14-20 fr.; **GR.-HÔT. LAMARTINE**, Place du Revard, D. 6 fr.; **GR.-HÔT. DE L'ARC-ROMAIN**, opposite the Etablissement, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $4\frac{1}{2}$, D. 6, pens. from 14 fr., new; **HÔT. DU NORD & GRANDE BRETAGNE**, Rue du Casino, déj. 4 fr.; **LOUVRE ET SAVOY HOTEL** (Pl. e), Avenue de la Gare, R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr., good; **HÔT. MÉTROPOLE**, Rue du Casino, R. 3-8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 10-14 fr.; **GR.-HÔT. DE MANCHESTER** (Pl. m), Rue Garrod, R. from $5\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 10 fr.; **HÔT. DES BERGUES ET DE NEW YORK** (Pl. h), Ave. de la Gare, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 12 fr.; **INTERNATIONAL PALACE HOTEL** (Pl. i), Ave. de la Gare 38, R. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -10, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 12-20 fr.; **HÔT. TERMINUS** (Pl. t), Boul. de la Gare, déj. 4, pens. from 10 fr. All these are of the first class. — Slightly less expensive: **HÔT. DU PAVILLON** (*Rivollier*; Pl. w), opposite the station, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -8, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-14 fr.; **DES AMBASSADEURS ET GAILLARD**, Rue Daquin 2, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 9 fr.; **DE PARIS**, Rue Daquin 9, R. from 3, D. 4, pens. 9 fr.; **BRITANNIQUE** (Pl. k), pens. 12-18 fr.; **THERMAL** (Pl. v), pens. 10-14 fr., both to the left of the Etablissement; **DUSSUEL**, to the right; **DE LA POSTE**, Place Carnot, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 12 fr., well spoken of; **ST. JAMES ET D'ALBANY**, Rue des Bains, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.; **COSMOPOLITAIN** (Pl. u; see p. 328), Ave. de la Gare; **HÔT. DU HELDER** (Pl. f), Ave. de la Gare, with restaurant (see p. 328), pens. from 9 fr.; **DE GENÈVE** (Pl. l), Rue du Casino, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9 fr.; **DES BAINS** (meublé), Rue du Casino 5, R. from 3 fr.; **DAMESIN ET CONTINENTAL**, Rue de Chambéry, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-12 fr.; **DU PARC** (Pl. n), Rue de Chambéry, R. from 2, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 fr.; **HÔT. DE MARLIOZ**, Ave. de Marliz; **DES DEUX-MONDÉS**, Ave. Marie, near the station; **GERMAIN**, Rue Davat 9, R. 2-4, pens. 8-10 fr.; **WINDSOR-DUFRENNÉ**, Rue Davat; **CHÂTEAU-DURIBUX ET DES ANGLAIS** (Pl. p), Boul. des Côtes; **HÔT. - PENS. FOLLINT ET DE FRANCE** (Pl. g) Rue Lamartine 4, R. 3-4, pens. 9-10 fr.; **HÔT. GALLIA ET BEAUSÉJOUR**, Boul. de Chantemerle; **DU CENTRE** (Pl. r), Place du Revard, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3-4, pens. from 8 fr.; **DE RUSSIE ET DES COLONIES**, Rue 12, Genève 52-54, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **DE L'UNION**

BT DE BELLEVUE, Rue de Genève. — *Pensions and Furnished Houses also abound (house-agent, Mermoz, Rue Davat).*

Restaurants. At several hotels; also, *Nicola's*, Rue du Casino; *Pavillon Rivollier* (p. 327), déj. 4, D. 5 fr. (wine extra); *Restaurant du Louvre* (p. 327); *London House*, Ave. Victoria, D. 5 fr.; *Restaurant du Helder* (p. 327), déj. 3, D. 4 fr., *Restaurant de la Renaissance*, *Brasserie Russe*, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., all three in the Ave. de la Gare; *Restaurant du Grand-Café*, see below. — At the Grand-Port (p. 329): *Restaurant Beau-Rivage* (à la carte), to the right of the tramway terminus; *Les Belles-Rives*, to the left of it (D. 4 fr.). — **Cafés.** *Grand-Café*, Place Carnot; *Café du Centre* and others in the Place du Revard. — *Rumpelmayer*, confectioner, Avenue Marie 10, near the station. — **Brasseries.** At the *Hôtel Cosmopolitain* (p. 327); *Bar Mauresque*, Place du Revard.

Etablissement Thermal. Baths 1½-2 fr.; douches 1½-2½ fr.; conveyance to bath 75 c., there and back 1¼ fr. The Etablissement is closed from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. and after 5 p. m. — Adm. to the Grottoes (6-11 and 1-5.30) during illumination (Mon. 2-5) 1 fr. — A list of *Physicians practising at Aix* is exhibited in the Etablissement.

Cab in the town, per drive, 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr.; per hour, with one horse 3, with two horses 4 fr.; night-fares (10-6) one-half more; large trunk 50 c. Longer drives are also charged by tariff, which the driver is bound to show. — **DONKEYS**, per hour 1, half-day 4, day 7 fr. — **VOITURES PUBLIQUES** for excursions stand in the Place du Revard, Place Carnot, and Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. Details and prices (from 5 fr.) on the programmes. Comp. pp. 329-33. — **Boats**, see p. 329.

Tramways (compressed air). From the Place de Genève to the *Grand Port* or *Port Puer* (p. 329), 30 c.; to the *Petit Port* or *Port Cornin*, S. of the Grand Port, 30 c.; to the *Pont de Pierre* and *Grésy-Cascade* (p. 330), 30 and 40 c. From the Place du Revard to *Marlloz* (p. 329), 30 c.

Casinos. *Grand Cercle*, Rue du Casino, and *Villa des Fleurs*, Avenue de la Gare; adm. 3 fr. (*Grand Cercle* only, 2 fr.); season-ticket 20, for 2 pers. 30 fr.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Davat, near the Etablissement. — **SYNDICAT D'INITIATIVE**, at the *Hôtel de Ville*.

English Church, Rue du Temple, to the N. of the *Villa des Fleurs*.

Aix-les-Bains (850 ft.), with 8100 inhab., is well situated about 1¼ M. from the Lac du Bourget, in a plain environed by mountains. Its climate is very mild, the mean temperature being 55° Fahr. It owes its importance to its warm sulphur springs, known to the Romans, who named the spot *Aquae Domitianae*, afterwards *Gratianae*. Neglected during the middle ages, it began to be frequented again in the 17th cent., and is now a fashionable and expensive watering-place, visited annually by more than 35,000 patients and tourists. Season from April to October.

The *Etablissement Thermal*, open all the year round, is supplied from two copious springs, of 107° and 103° Fahr.: St. Paul's or the Alum Spring, and the Sulphur Spring. The treatment, prescribed chiefly for rheumatism and skin-diseases, includes douches of every description, massage, and baths, after the use of which the patient is carried to bed enveloped in wraps. The waters may be drunk gratis, and are supplied to public drinking-fountains in the Place outside the establishment.

A few minutes below the Etablissement, to the right, is the entrance to the *Grottoes* (adm., see above), a long subterranean gallery where the waters of the Fontaine St. Paul are captured.

In front of the building is the *Arch of Campanus*, resembling a triumphal arch but in fact the imposing gate of a burial monu-

ment of the 3rd or 4th cent., erected by a certain L. Pompeius Campanus to his family. It is 30 feet high and 22 ft. wide. Eight niches contained the urns of the persons whose names may still be read.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, close by, originally a château of the Marquis d'Aix (16th cent.), has a handsome staircase and contains a small *Museum (Musée Lepic)* of antiquities, chiefly from the lake dwellings of the Lac du Bourget, Roman inscriptions, etc. (open daily, 9 to 11 and 1 to 4, 5, or 6; 50 c.). Part of the museum occupies the remains of a temple of Diana or Venus. — The *Grand Cercle*, founded in 1824, is a richly ornamented building, dating from the palmy days of the gaming-tables. Gaming still goes on to a considerable extent and grand fêtes are also given. The *Villa des Fleurs*, a similar establishment, has a beautiful garden.

The chief promenade of the town is the *Park*, above the Place du Revard, with a bronze figure of Hebe, by Turcan, and a group of lions, by Geoffroy.

About 1 M. to the S. of Aix, on the Chambéry road (tramway, 30 c.), is *Marlloz*, with a large and beautiful park and three cold sulphureous springs, chiefly used for drinking and inhaling. These thus supplement the Aix springs, which are little used for drinking. — To the W. of the road are a race-course and golf links.

Excursions from Aix-les-Bains.

To the Lac du Bourget (p. 322), 2 M. to the W. of the town; tramway (p. 328) to the *Port Puer* or *Grand Port* (restaurants, p. 328; bath 1 fr.), in connection with the steamers, which make the circuit of the lake several times daily in summer, stopping at *Hautecombe* (see below) for 1 hr. (fare 3 fr. there and back).

In favourable weather trips are made also to *Bourdeau*, *Le Bourget* (3 fr.), and to *Chazaz* (Café-Restaurant), on the left bank of the Rhône, by the Canal de Savières (3 or 4 fr.), etc.

Rowing-boats (with two rowers), for the 1st hour 3 fr.; 2nd hr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; 3rd. hr. 2 fr. To Hautecombe (not over 6 pers.) 9 fr.; Bourdeau 5 fr.; Le Bourget 8 fr., etc.

Visitors may also drive to the abbey ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) along the lake via Châtillon (p. 322), the bridge of the Canal de Savières, and *Conjux*.

**Hautecombe*, a Cistercian abbey on the N.W. bank of the lake, is much visited on account of its picturesque situation and its chapel, which was the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy until 1778, when the Superga near Turin was chosen for that purpose. It was partly destroyed during the French Revolution, and handsomely rebuilt in 1824-43 by Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, and his queen Maria Christina of Naples (d. 1849), both of whom are buried here. The church is very richly decorated and contains upwards of 300 statues, besides bas-reliefs, paintings, etc., some of considerable interest. Visitors are hurried through under the conduct of a monk (gratuity). The royal apartments, which may also be visited, are very plain. Not far from the church is a café-restaurant.

The Colline de Tresserve (1110 ft.), to the S. W. of Aix on the bank of the lake, beyond the railway, offers pleasant promenades and

fine views. On the top, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Aix, is the village of *Tresserve*, with villas, châteaux, an observatory (adm. 50 c.), and a wood called "Bois Lamartine" (no adm.). Drive round the hill, with one horse 7 fr., with two horses 12 fr.

The *Gorges du Sierroz*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Aix by the Geneva road, past *St. Simon* (mineral spring), are interesting. Tramway to the Pont Pierre, at the entrance, 30 c.; steam launch to the other end 1 fr. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. there and back), whence we may proceed to the mill and the *Cascade de Grésy* (restaurant; station, see p. 332). — The road goes on viâ (6 M.) *La Biolle* and ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Germain* to (11 M.) *La Chambotte*, a hamlet on the top of the *Mont Gigot* or *de Corsuet*, overlooking the Lac de Bourget and commanding a splendid view (hotel-restaurant, pens. from 10 fr.). We may descend to the station of (1 hr.) *Chindrieux* (p. 322) and proceed thence to *Châtillon* (p. 322). — The *Col de Cessens* (2795 ft.; *Restaurant des Tours de César*), 1 hr. from St. Germain (see above), is another favourite point of view.

Le Bourget, *Bourdeau*, and the *Col du Chat* are usually visited by carriage, and public brakes ply daily to the col (there and back 5 hrs.; fares, see p. 328; carr. with one horse 20 fr., two horses 25 fr.). — The village of *Le Bourget* (London Hotel, pens. from 6 fr.; *Ginet*) lies at the S. end of the lake, at the influx of the *Leisse*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Aix viâ *Tresserve* and $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station of *Viviers* (p. 322). It possesses a ruined castle and a church in the Transition style, the choir of which contains fine alto-reliefs of the 13th century. The remains of the cloisters date from the 15th century. The crypt, which is borne by mutilated antique columns, dates from the Carlovingian period. — *Bourdeau* or *Bordeau* (Restaurant *Foéchat*), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, to the right of the road to the col, also has a partly mediæval castle (fine view). Boat, see p. 329; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 20 fr. — The *Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent-du-Chat* (1970 ft.; R. from 3, déj. or D. 4 fr., incl. wine), about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Le Bourget*, by a fine road ascending in windings to the W. of *Bourdeau*, is situated almost directly opposite Aix, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. short of the *Col du Chat* (2090 ft.), on the long and narrow mountain that divides the Lake of Le Bourget from the valley of the Rhone. *View. On the W. the road descends to *Pierre-Châtel* (p. 378).

The *Dent du Chat* (4593 ft.), the chief summit near the col, though not the highest peak of the *Montagne du Chat* (4910 ft.), may be ascended hence in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., but it is more conveniently approached direct from *Le Bourget* in 3 hrs. Road to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) hamlet of *Petit-Caton*, whence a good bridle-path ascends to a ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) spring. The highest point is reached with the help of iron railings. Splendid *View, including *Mont Blanc*.

The **Revard* or *Grand Revard* (5070 ft.), a portion of the *Montagne de la Cluse* (5145 ft.), rising above Aix on the S. E., is ascended by means of a rack-and-pinion railway ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length), starting from a station above the park, to the right (p. 329; ascent $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., descent 1 hr. 5 min.; return-fare from 4 fr. to 7 fr. according to the time of day). A clear day should be chosen for this excursion. The

best views are at first on the left. Stations: $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Mouxy* (1352 ft.); $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pugny* (1890 ft.; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. is the Sanatorium Hôt. *Pugny-Corbières*, of the first class). 4 M. *Le Pré-Japert* (3425 ft.). The line turns sharply to the S. (view to the right) and we soon reach the plateau of the *Revard* (5070 ft.), on which is a *Grand-Hôtel* with a *Chalet-Restaurant* (R. from 3, déj. 4, D. 5 fr., incl. wine, pens. from 10 fr.). The *View is very fine, especially in the direction of the High Alps, among which Mont Blanc rises like a gigantic wall of snow. The view from the *Kiosque* is no better than that from below. Pleasant promenades may be made on the plateau. The slightly higher summit to the S., in the same group as the *Revard*, is the *Dent du Nivolet* (p. 324; reached hence in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The descent thence to Chambéry may be made in about 4 hrs.

Excursion-brakes ply also to the *Pont de l'Abîme*, the *Pont* and *Grotte de Banges* and to *Le Châtelard* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), one going on even to St. Pierre d'Albigny (p. 324; 6 fr.; incl. return by railway, 9 fr. 20 or 8 fr. 15 c.). An omnibus also runs from Aix to the *Pont de l'Abîme* only (return-fare 5 fr.). — The road leads to the N.E. through the valley of the *Sierroz* (*Grésy*, p. 332), then across the *Bauges* or *Beauges* (about 3280 ft.), an extensive and picturesque rocky plateau, intersected with ravines and covered with rich pasturage. The *Revard* (p. 330) and the *Semnoz* (p. 335) are parts of the same plateau-formation. The ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont de l'Abîme* is a suspension-bridge over the gorge of the *Chéran*, 70 yds. long and 315 ft. high (restaurant). The road thither diverges to the left from the main road at *La Troppaz* (*Ousy*), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. short of the bridge. The *Pont de Banges*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on by the main road, is a stone bridge also spanning the *Chéran*, which descends in cascades. On the right bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther down, lies *Martinod* (inn), whence we may ascend in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Grotte de Banges* (uninteresting). Beyond *Martinod* is ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Pont de le Charniat* or *de l'Etrier*, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther up (19 M. from Aix) is *Le Châtelard* (2500 ft.; *Hôtel de l'Harmonie* or *Viviand*, pens. from $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Alpin*, pens. from 5 fr.; *de la Poste*), a tiny town situated in the centre of the *Bauges*, on an eminence washed by the *Chéran* and crowned by a ruined château. It is a pleasant spot for a short residence and is a good centre for excursions to the *Trélod* (p. 337; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide), the *Semnoz* (p. 335), the *Colombier* (6773 ft.; 3 hrs.), and other points.

The road goes on from *Le Châtelard* to (12 M.) *St. Pierre-d'Albigny* (p. 324), via (3 M.) *Ecole* (Hôt. *Andrevon*, plain) and ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the **Col du Frêne* (3135 ft.; Hôt. *Morat*, pens. from $5\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), noted for its fine view of the valley of the *Isère* and the mountains that bound it.

The *Semnoz* (p. 335) may also be visited from Aix-les-Bains. Public conveyances, see p. 328. The road is the same as that to *Le Châtelard* as far as the ($15\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pont de la Charniat* (see above), where it diverges to the left and leads to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col de Leschaux*. Fine view of the Lake of Annecy. From *Leschaux* to the summit, see p. 335.

FROM AIX-LES-BAINS TO ANNECY AND GENEVA, 62 M. — RAILWAY to (25 M.) *Anney* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 50 c., 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.), and thence via *Annenmasse* to (37 M.) *Geneva* in $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 55 c., 3 fr.). Best views to the right. Passengers with a through-ticket for a station beyond *Lovagny* may break their journey at the latter, for a visit to the *Gorges du Fier* (p. 332). If this route be taken in the opposite direction there is a custom-house examination at the station at which the traveller alights, if beyond *Evires*.

We leave the line to *Culoz* (Paris) on the left. Beyond the *Lac du Bourget* appears the *Dent du Chat* (p. 330). To the right, the *Revard* and the *Dent du Nivolet* (see pp. 332, 324). The train runs at first to the N.

through the valley of the *Sierre* — 3 m. *Ority-sur-Aisne*, with a ruined castle and a pretty waterfall (see p. 330) 8 m. *Albion* (*Hôp. de France*). Through an opening to the right appear the *Bennon* and the *Tournette* (p. 337) 10½ m. *Stoye*.

At (13 M.) Rumilly (1085 ft., Posts, in the town; Chêne Blanc, at the station), a little town of Roman origin, with 4200 inhab. we cross the Châlon. A pleasant excursion may be made hence to the N.W. by the Beyssel road, into the Val du Flier, or lower part of the Flier valley (see also below), the most picturesque part of which stretches from (6 M.) St André (Hôt. Restaurant du Club-Alpin) to the (2½ M.) Portes du Flier. Diligence from Rumilly to (10½ M.) Beyssel (p. 200, fare 2½ fr.).

171/2 H. Morettes-Montrottier We now traverse the wild and romantic **Défilé du Fier**. On the left, near the end of the gorge, rises the château of Montrottier, of the 14-16th cent., recently restored (shown in the absence of the proprietor) — **201/2 H. Lovagny-Gorges-du-Fier** (restaurants at the station and at the entrance to the gorge) is the station for the "Gorges du Fier" (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine $\frac{1}{2}$ H. to the E., resembling those of the Diois (p. 204) and the Tarent (p. 200) — Beyond Lovagny we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the Parmelan, the Demons, and the Tourrette. Tunnel of 1270 yds., then a bridge across the Fier.

25 M **Aunay** (see below), to the right Railway omnibus to the steamer, 50 c. — The railway turns to the N into the valley of the **Filière**. On the right rises the **Parmelan** (p. 336) — 30 M **Pringy** (1800 ft.) — 31 M **St. Martin-Charronner** (1800 ft.). Ascent of the Parmelan, see p. 336. — From (33 M) **Grosay le Plat** **Le Caillé** (2100 ft.) a diligence runs twice daily to **Thorens** (**îlot du Nord**), on the **Filière**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E.; and another to ($41\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **La Caillé** (**Hôtel. Pension de l'Establishissement**), a thermal station to the W., on the **Cure**, here crossed by the **"Pont de la Caillé"** (400 ft. high, hotel and café).

Beyond the great *Arvees* Platard (100 ft. high), at (39 M.) *Sierre*, the line reaches its highest point (2050 ft., custom-house, see p 281). — We descend through a tunnel (1 M. long) to the valley of the *Arve*, with a beautiful "View of Mont Blanc. — 44½ M. St. Laurent. Views to the right — 45½ M. La Roche-sur-Yon and thence to (82 M.) *Gex* (Gare des Hautes Vives), see pp 282, 283.

From Aix-les-Bains to Geneva via Challes, 54½ M., railway in 2½-2¾ hrs (fares 9 fr 30, 6 fr 70, & fr 40 a.), see pp. 323, 330, 335 — From Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry, see p. 331 and above and B. 42. Another route to Chambéry leads via Annecy, the *Lac d'Annecy*, the *Valley of Arly*, etc. (see p. 330).

50. Amapay and its Environs.

Conn. Mac. 1. 244

Arrival. By the railway, see above, by the tram-way from Thônes, see p. 303; by the lake, see p. 304. — Luggage from beyond Evian (see p. 301) is examined here. — Omnibus from the station to the steamboat. (See

Métals. GRAND-HÔTEL Vaudreuil et de Gavre (Pl. 5; II, 1). Rue Vaudreuil 2, R from 3, B.
A'Ancturier (Pl. 5) 1/2-2/4, good.
Vauclus, R from
Rue Royale, R 2-4
Royale 5, D 2/3 fr.
du Lac Gare (Pl. 5);
— Hôtel Beau Rivage
the town, déj or 1
Francier; several li-

D 4-4½, pens 7½-12 fr., good; **Gare** - Hôtel
royale, R from 3, B 1½, déj 3½, D 4;
Hôtel du Mont-Blanc (Pl. 5; A, 1), Rue
4 fr., good; **du Commerce** (Pl. 5; A, 1, 2),
3 fr.; **des Associants** (Pl. 5; A, 1). **Rue**
Royale, **du Chêne-en-Fer** (Pl. 5; A, 1),
is opposite the station, déj or D. D 2/3 fr.
ir, well situated on the lake, 1 M 1 franc
9 fr — **Café du Théâtre**, Promenade du
lac, Gare de la Gare.

Fant and Tolosa—**vs.** **11. Ben Barak et al.**

Cab with one horse, per drive $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., per hour $\frac{1}{2}$ / $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; with two horses 2 and 8 fr.; each addit. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ / $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Special tariff for drives outside the town. — Tramway to Thessaloniki, see p. 380.

Lake Steamer, see p. 334. — Small Boats, 80-75 c. per hr., with sail 75 c.; per day & fr.; boatman 2 fr. for the first hr. and 1½ fr. for each addit. hr., 12 fr. per day. — Motor Boat, 4 fr. per hour.

Syndicat d'Initiative (Pl. B, 1), Rue du Pâquier 1 (closed 12-2 and on Sun afternoon)

Baths: hot, Rue Vaugelas 34 (Pl. A, 1); cold, in the lake (Pl. B, 2).

Protestant Church (Pl. A, 1), Avenue Berthollet, beyond the railway.

Annecy (1470 ft.), with 13,611 inhab., an old-fashioned town with linen factories and formerly the capital of the County of Geneva, belonged, after 1401, to the dukes of Savoy and afterwards to the kings of Sardinia, by whom it was ceded to France in 1860. It is now the chief town of the department of Haute Savoie and the seat of a bishopric. It is beautifully situated near the pretty lake of the same name (p. 334) and is recommended as a pleasant resting-place. The old part of the town is traversed by canals, and several streets retain arcades and vaulted passages.

The Rue de la Gare (Pl. A, 1) leads to the Rue Royale, where we turn to the left. On the same side is the *Chapel of the Visitation*, richly adorned in the interior, and containing the tombs of St. Francis of Sales (d. 1622) and St. Johanna of Chantal (d. 1641).

The Rue Royale is continued by the Rue du Pâquier to the Promenade du Pâquier (Pl. B, 1), with its fine trees, which affords charming views of the lake and of the Tournette. To the right is the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 1), with a café; towards the middle, on the left,

facing the lake, the *Préfecture* (Pl. B, 1), in front of which is a bronze statue, by Becquet, of *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel (p. 325).

On the other side of the Canal du Vassé issuing from the lake lies the *Jardin Public* (Pl. B, 1, 2), with a statue of *Berthollet* (p. 335), in bronze, by Marochetti, and a monument to *President Carnot*, by Guimberteau.

On the same side of the canal stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 2), which contains a *Library* and a *Museum*; the latter boasts few works of art, but is interesting as affording an excellent illustration of the characteristics of Savoy (adm. Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. 9-12 and 1.30-4, free; at other times 40 c.).

The church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. B, 2), in the adjacent square, was founded in 1422 by Card. de Brogny, president of the Council of Constance, who was born near Annecy. The spacious nave contains a Descent from the Cross attributed to Pourbus the Elder. — Farther on, on the Canal du Thiou, is the *Palais de l'Isle* (Pl. B, 2), the old fortified mansion of the Comtes de Genevois, afterwards used as a law-court and prison (restored; visitors admitted). To the S., the Rampe du Château hence ascends to the ancient *Castle* (Pl. A, B, 2), with square machicolated towers (14-16th cent.), now a barrack (not accessible). We may return by the *Faubourg Perrière*, a picturesque street with houses provided with wooden galleries and outside-stairs. — The *Cathedral* (Pl. A, 2), on the right bank of the Canal du Thiou, is a Gothic building (16th cent.) of little interest; J. J. Rousseau was a chorister here. — Adjacent is the *Bishop's Palace* (1784).

EXCURSIONS FROM ANNECY.

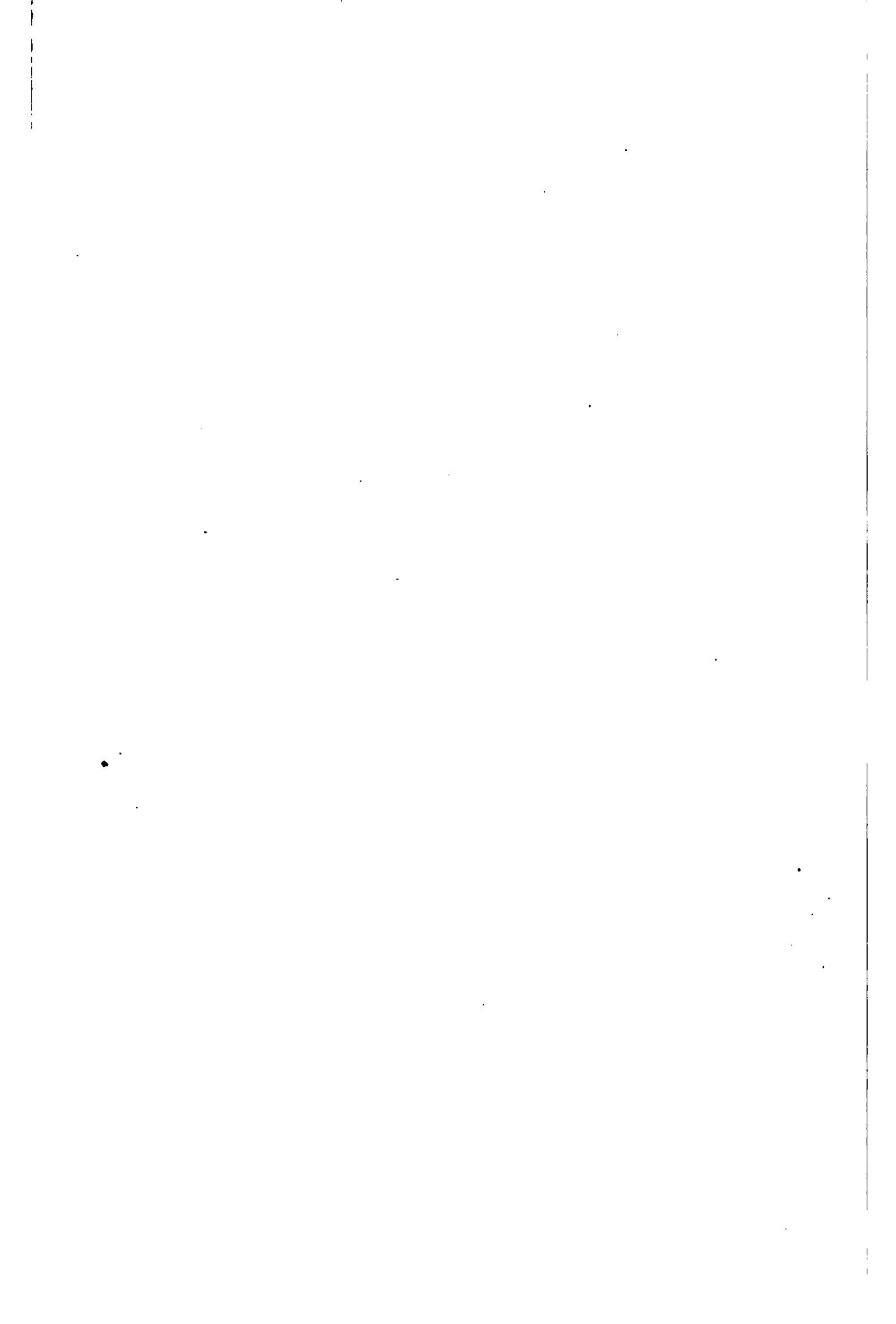
Lake Steamers, seven times daily or oftener, in summer, to the end of the lake in 1-1½ hr. (fares 1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 25 c.), round the lake in 2½-3 hrs. (3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 50 c.); restaurant on board (déj. 3½ fr.). Steam boat-office, Rue Royale 11.

The ***Lake of Annecy** (1470 ft.), 9 M. long, ¾-3 M. wide, and 260 ft. deep, is surrounded by meadows, vineyards, and pretty villages and villas, overtopped by mountains, with the Dents de Lanfon and the rocky walls of the Tournette to the S.E. and the long ridge of the Semnoz to the S.W. — The steamer, starting from the pier beside the canal near the *Jardin Public*, steers at once across the lake to *Chavoire* (Pens. Villa du Belvédère, 7-12 fr. daily), then to *Veyrier-du-Lac* (*Hôt. Brunet*; *du Mont-Baron*), at the foot of the hill of the same name, with its caves (¾ hr.). To *Thônes*, see p. 339.

The *Mont-Baron* (4285 ft.), the highest point of the *Montagne de Veyrier*, may be ascended hence in 2½ hrs. by a path of the F. A. C., which crosses the *Col des Contrebandiers* (1½ hr.). Splendid view of the lake, the Aravis chain, the Jura, the peaks of the Tarentaise, and *Mont Blanc*.

From *Veyrier* the steamer returns to *Sévrier* (p. 335), or proceeds to —





Menthon (*Hôt. des Bains*, pens. from 6 fr.), a prettily situated village, at some distance from the lake. On the bank of the latter are *Sulphur Baths* and remains of Roman buildings. On a hill about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. is the old *Château*, in which, in 923, was born St. Bernard of Menthon, the founder of the hospices on the Great and Little St. Bernard. On the *Roc de Chère* (2110 ft.), which separates Menthon from Talloires, is the tomb of *H. Taine* (1828-93), the critic and historian, and his wife (d. 1905). — The steamer then goes on direct to Talloires or recrosses the lake to touch at *St. Jorioz* (p. 337).

Talloires (1600 ft.; *Hôt. Beau-Site*, R. 2-6, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-12 fr.; *de l'Abbaye*, well spoken of; *Bellevue*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6 fr.; *Café-Restaurant des Touristes*, at the harbour; guide, Jean Lovy), about 1 hr. from Annecy, the principal village on the lake, is prettily situated and well sheltered from the cold N. and N.E. winds by the Tournette and other mountains. It had an old *Benedictine Abbey* (9-11th cent.), now dissolved; the remaining buildings (17th cent.) are now partly converted into a hotel (see above). The celebrated chemist Berthollet (1748-1822) was born here. Charming view from the little church of *St. Germain*, 40 min. above the village. Road to the Col de la Forclaz and ascent of the Tournette, see p. 336. — We are now at the finest point on the lake, at the entrance of the second part of it, which is hidden from Annecy by the Roc de Chère and a peninsula on the opposite bank. — *Duingt* (*Hôt. de l'Union*), with its old castle, on this peninsula, is very picturesque. The steamer finally turns at *Bout du Lac*, 5 min. from the railway-station of *La Thuile* (p. 337).

To the Semnoz. Railway or steamboat in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to (3 M.) *Sévrier*, whence a road ascends to the right to the (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col de Leschaux* (3030 ft.; *Hôt. Collomb*), to the S.E. of the summit, where the ascent proper ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) begins.

Private carriage from Annecy to the col, 12-15 fr. A service of public vehicles plies daily from the Rue du Pâquier to *Leschaux* (3 fr., there and back 5 fr.), whence a horse or mule may be taken to the top (5 fr.); excursion-ticket, incl. D. and R. at the hotel, 11 fr. 10 c. — From Aix-les-Bains, see p. 331.

The ***Semnoz** (5590 ft.) is a mountain, covered with woods and pastures, which extends to the S. of Annecy and to the W. of the lake for a length of about 10 M. The principal summit is the *Crêt de Châtillon*, just below which is a *Hotel*, where tourists pass the night to see the sunset and sunrise. Near it is a meteorological observatory. Although the mountain is not very high, it is a celebrated point of view and has been styled the Rigi of Savoy. The panorama includes, from left to right beginning on the N., the lakes of Geneva and Annecy, the Parmelan, the Tournette, the Swiss Alps with Mont Blanc, the Alps of Dauphiny, the Lac du Bourget, and the Jura chain.

The Crêt-du-Maure (2570 ft.), the N. extremity of the ridge of the Semnoz, to the S. of Annecy, offers pleasant and well-shaded promenades and charming points of view. Visitors may drive to the Chalet-Restaurant of *La Grande-Jeanne*; on the top is an observatory ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). Good walkers may proceed hence to the Crêt de Chatillon (p. 335), but the paths are rough and not easily found (guide advisable).

To THE PARMELAN, another interesting and easy excursion. A good path leads to the summit, near which is a *Chalet-Hôtel* of the F. A. C. (6020 ft.; 30 beds; D., bed, & B. 6, déj. 3 fr.).

The most frequented and most picturesque route leads via *Dingy* (tramway from Thônes, 1 fr. or 75 c., see p. 339) and *La Blonnière* (2950 ft.), 2 M. farther (carriage from Dingy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) whence the summit is attained in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. A guide is not needed from this side. At the farther end of *La Blonnière* we turn to the left, descend to a brook, and then ascend to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) first plateau (3705 ft.), where there are several chalets. A path among fir-trees to the right (fine views of the valleys of the Fier and the Fillière) next brings us to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chalet Chapuis* (3715 ft.), and beyond that a good path ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to the foot of the precipitous rocks which give the Parmelan the appearance of a gigantic fortress. We finally climb the *Grand Montoir* by a zigzag path ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), furnished with steps and iron bars. The **Parmelan* (6085 ft.), whose summit and club-hut are within $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. of the top of the *Grand Montoir*, is not only a mountain of singular and imposing aspect but one of the best view-points in the district and farther remarkable for the strange plateau in which it culminates. The panorama is similar to that from the Semnoz but more extensive, and the view of Mont Blanc, which suddenly appears as we reach the top, is very striking. The plateau of the Parmelan, like the *Désert de Platé* (p. 305), is a great expanse of bare and crevassed rocks called '*lapiax*', presenting many curious shapes and containing caverns full of ice, the most remarkable of which is known as '*l'Enfer*'.

The ascent of the Parmelan is also made via *Nâves*, 2 M. to the N. of *Sur-les-Bois* (p. 339) and thence by the *Chalet Chapuis* (see above) in 3 hrs. — Another route leads via *Villaz* (2318 ft.; Hôtel-Restaurant du Château de Bonnacrait), about 1 hr. to the S.E. of the station of St. Martin-Charvonex (p. 332), whence the top is reached in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by the *Chalet de Disonche*.

To THE TOURNETTE, a stiff climb but devoid of difficulty. The ascent takes about 6 hrs. from Talloires (p. 335), Thônes (p. 339), or Giez (p. 337). A guide (10 fr.) and provisions should be taken and may be obtained at the above starting-points, or even farther on. — From *Talloires* (p. 335), whence the ascent is steepest, shortest, and most interesting, we mount at first to the E. to *St. Germain*. Thence the route leads by the hamlets of *La Pirraz*, *Verel*, and *La Sauphaz* (driving practicable to this point) to the *Col du Nantet* (4375 ft.). Bearing to the S., we proceed to the *Chalets du Nantet* and *du Loo* or *de l'Haut* (4510 ft.), 3 hrs. from Talloires. Finally, by the (1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalet du Casset* (7120 ft.) and the *Arpeiron*, to the W. of the *Montremont Valley*, we reach the foot of the sheer cliffs of the Tournette, from 1300 to 1600 ft. high, up which a F.A.C. path leads to the *Fauteuil* (p. 337). — From *Giez* (p. 337) we proceed to the N., past ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Vesonne*, to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Montmin* (3430 ft.) and the *Chalets de Lars*, from which the ascent zigzags up to the *Fauteuil* (p. 337). — From *Thônes* (p. 339)

we first follow the Faverges road, quitting it at (50 min.) *Belchamp*, on this side of the col; then to the S.W. to (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Chalets du Rosairy*, where the more difficult part of the ascent ($2-2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) begins. The last part is made by iron ladders to the *Fauteuil*. — The **Tournette* (7730 ft.), rising conspicuously on the banks of the Lac d'Annecy, to the S.E. of the town, is the chief height in the neighbourhood, and, like the *Parmelan*, presents immense walls of rock surmounted by a plateau. In the midst of the latter rises a huge rock, 100 ft. high and apparently inaccessible. This is the *Fauteuil*, of which the ascent can be made only by a 'cheminée', furnished with iron ladders fixed to the rock. The view from the top is naturally very like that from the *Semnoz* and *Parmelan*, but more extensive, including for instance the *Aravis* chain (p. 340). The *Tournette* is almost opposite *Mont Blanc* and at just such a distance as to afford a view of that chain at once comprehensive and detailed. The giants of the *Tarentaise* and *Dauphiny* are also well seen, while the picture is completed by smiling valleys, lakes, and plains. Sunrise and sunset are often very beautiful as seen from this mountain.

FROM ANNECY TO ALBERTVILLE, $28\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.).

This route may also be performed by steamer across the *Lake of Annecy* to the *Bout du Lac*, at its S.E. end (in about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), whence the traveller may join the railway at the station of *La Thuile* (see below).

The line describes a circuit round the town to the S.E. and passes under the *Crêt du Maure* (p. 336), by a tunnel 1 M. in length, beyond which it reaches the W. bank of the *Lake of Annecy* (p. 334). Charming views to the left of the lake, the *Montagne de Veyrier*, and the *Tournette*. $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Sévrier* (road to the *Semnoz*, to the right, p. 335); $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *St. Jorioz*; 8 M. *Duingt*. Beyond a tunnel 800 ft. in length we reach the station of ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Thuile*, near the *Bout du Lac* (p. 335), and then ascend the wide valley of the *Eau-Morte*. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Doussard* (1535 ft.; Hôt.-Restaurant de la Gare; du Commerce).

To the S. of Doussard rises the *Charbon*, a mountain culminating in the *Banc-Plat* (6280 ft.) and the *Trélod* (7170 ft.). The ascent of the latter, by the E. side, takes $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Le Châtelard*, p. 331); that of the former $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

14 M. *Giez* (to the *Tournette*, see p. 336 and above). — 16 M. **Faverges** (1663 ft.; *Hôt. de Genève*, R. 2, d6j. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good), a town of 2450 inhab., with an old château converted into a silk factory. To Thônes via *Serraval*, see p. 339; to *Frontenex* (Albertville) by the *Col de Tamié*, see p. 340.

About 2 M. from the station are the *Cascades et Grottes de Seythenex*, recently made accessible and lighted with electricity (adm. 1 fr.; restaurant).

The line turns to the N.E. and quits the valley of the *Eau-Morte*. In clear weather *Mont Blanc* is seen to the left. Nearer at hand is the *Charvin* (p. 339), ascended in 6 hrs. from ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Marlens*, the next station. We cross the *Chaise* and follow its left bank, skirting the *Dent de Cons* (6785 ft.). — 23 M. *Les Fontaines-d'Ugines* (1350 ft.; *Hôtel Carrin*); the little town of *Ugines*, with a ruined castle, lies on a hill about 1 M. to the left. Route to *Chamonix*, see p. 338 — We recross the *Chaise*, which a little farther on joins

the *Arly*, and then follow the latter, passing beyond (24 M.) *Marthod* through a tunnel $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. — 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albertville* (p. 340).

FROM ANNECY TO CHAMONIX. — a. **VIA LA-ROCHE-DU-FORON AND LE FAYET**, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 85, 8 fr. 35, 6 fr. 80 c.), see RR. 49, 42.

b. **VIA UGINES AND FLUMET**, 54 M. From 14th June to 30th Sept., combined service by steamboat, railway, brakes, and electric line, in about 11 hrs. (fares 19 fr. 50 or 15 fr. 70 c.). Steamboat to the *Bout du Lac*, see pp. 334, 335; railway from *La Thuile* to *Ugines*, p. 337 (or we may proceed from Annecy to *Ugines* direct by railway). Brakes from *Ugines* to the station of *Le Fayet* (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). From *Le Fayet* to Chamonix, see p. 294.

To (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Fontaines-d'Ugines*, see p. 337. — We turn to the left and below *Ugines* pass into the wooded and picturesque gorge of the *Arly*. We cross the stream six times and pass through two tunnels.

28 M. *Flumet* (3000 ft.; *Hôtel du Mont-Blanc*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *des Balances*, pens. 6 fr., very fair), a large village, with a customs station (for travellers in the reverse direction) and a ruined castle. Road to Annecy over the *Col des Aravis*, see pp. 340, 339. — The main road continues to ascend the valley of the *Arly* and crosses the stream twice. *Mont Blanc* by-and-by comes into sight, on the right, and the *Buet* at the head of the valley. — 30 M. *Le Praz*.

34 M. *Mégève* (3690 ft.; **Hôt. du Soleil-d'Or* or *Conseil*, déj. or D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *du Panorama*, déj. or D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, pens. 5-7 fr.), a village with 1770 inhabitants. The *Mont Joly* (p. 317; guide unnecessary; mule 6 fr.), to the S.E., may be ascended hence (6 hrs. there and back).

The Geneva road (mail-car to *Sallanches* daily) ascends for about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. more, and then descends to (10 M.) *Sallanches* (p. 293), via (5 M.) *Combloix* (*Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*; *des Aiguilles de Varens*), a village near which opens a fine *View of the upper valley of the *Arve* and of *Mont Blanc*.

The Chamonix road diverges to the right, about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond *Mégève*, and, turning to the E., commands a striking view of the valley of the *Arve*, *Sallanches*, the *Aiguille de Varan*, the *Pointe du Colloney*, and *Mont Blanc*. — 39 M. *Le Fréney*. Farther on, we cross the *Pont du Diable*, a lofty bridge spanning the gorge of the *Bon-Nant*, in which lie the baths of *St. Gervais* (p. 293), to the left.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Gervais-le-Village* (p. 293), from the other side of which we descend in a long curve to (43 M.) *Le Fayet*, where we join the electric railway to (54 M.) Chamonix (p. 294).

c. **FROM ANNECY TO CHAMONIX VIA THÔNES AND THE COL DES ARAVIS.** From 1st July to 15th Sept., combined service by steam-tramway, brakes, and electric line in about 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 35 or 14 fr. 35 c.). — Tramway to (18 M.) *Thônes* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 45 c.; return 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 60 c.). Brakes thence to the station of *Le Fayet* (37 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.). From *Le Fayet* to Chamonix, see p. 294.

As far as *Alex* (p. 339) there is an alternative road (8 M.) via (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Veyrier* (p. 334) and the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Col de Bluffy* (ca. 2625 ft.; inn).

The tramway follows in general the line of the road up the valley of the *Fier*, with stations at *Les Salomons*, *Vignières*, *Annecy-Vieux*, and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sur-les-Bois* (1930 ft.; to the *Parmelan*, see p. 336). Good views are obtained, on the left of the *Parmelan* and on the right of the *Tournette* and the *Dents de Lanfon* (5520 ft.).

— We now descend into the valley of the *Fier* through a picturesque defile between the *Montagne de Veyrier* (p. 334; right) and the *Montagne de Lachat* (left). — 7 M. *Dingy-Parmelan* (1700 ft.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Dingy* (Hôt. *Paradis*) on the way to the *Parmelan* (p. 336). Interesting excursion to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Veyrier* (p. 334) via the *Col des Contrebandiers* (p. 334), which commands a beautiful view. — $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Alex* (1780 ft.), with an old château. — At ($11\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Morette* we cross the *Fier*, near a cascade.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Thônes** (2055 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel*, déj. or D. 3, pens. 6-10 fr., good; *du Commerce*; *du Cheval-Blanc*), a small industrial town (2870 inhab.) at the junction of the *Fier* and the *Nom*, and a good centre for walks and excursions.

Ascent of the *Tournette*, see p. 336; of the *Charvin*, see below. — To *Talloires* (p. 335) over the *Col du Nantel* (p. 336) is a walk of $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.

FROM THÔNES TO FAVERGES (Annecy), 12 M. — At ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Les Clefs* (Café-Restaurant de la *Tournette*) we cross the *Fier* and quit its valley. At the head of the valley, the chief place of which is *Manigod* (Hôt. *du Grand-Carré*; *du Mont-Charvin*), rises the *Charvin* or *Grand-Carré* (7920 ft.), the easy ascent of which, recommended to botanists, is made from Thônes (in $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.), *Serraval* (see below), or *Mariens* (p. 337; 6 hrs.). — The Faverges road next ascends the valley of the *Petit-Fier*, to the right of which rises the *Tournette* (p. 337). — 3 M. *Col du Marais* or *de Serraval*, near which is a ruined castle. — At (6 M.) *Serraval* we cross a torrent by a bridge 165 ft. high. We now descend through the defiles of *Deson* and *Les Combes*, traversed by the *Chaise*. — 10 M. *St. Ferréol*. — 12 M. *Faverges* (p. 337).

FROM THÔNES TO LE GRAND-BORNAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., omnibus in 3 hrs. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). To *St. Jean-de-Sixt* (5 M.) see below. — The road to Le Grand-Bornand, leaving that to Pont-des-Etroits on the left (see below), descends to the *Pont de Villaret* and then ascends the valley of the *Borne*. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. Le Grand-Bornand (3055 ft.; *Milhomme*; *Gaillard*), a large village noted for its 'reblochons' (cheeses) and a good centre for botanists and tourists. *Vallée d'Entremont*, see below; *Col des Aravis*, see p. 340. — From Le Grand-Bornand we may cross to the N.E. by (3 hrs.) the *Col des Annes* (5610 ft.) into the pretty valley of the *Reposoir*, with ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pralong* or *Le Reposoir* (Hôt. *Pessey-Girod*), and the Carthusian convent of *Le Reposoir*. This valley joins that of the *Arve* near *Cluses* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 292). — At *Pont-des-Etroits* (see above), 2 M. to the S. of Le Grand-Bornand, the road to Bonneville ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M., see p. 292) enters a defile of the *Borne* called *Les Etroits*, and proceeds farther on via ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Entremont* (Hôt. *du Mont-Granier*), with its interesting old abbey-church, *Le Petit-Bornand* (2 M.; Hôt. *des Balances*), the *Gorge of the Borne*, and *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly* (10 M.; see p. 292).

The road (brakes see p. 338; omnibus to La Clusaz) ascends the *Nom* valley to the N. E., skirting the *Rocher de Lachat* (6650 ft.). — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Villards-sur-Thônes* (2485 ft.; café-restaurant), with tasteful chalets. — 5 M. *St. Jean-de-Sixt* (3320 ft.), a village situated on a plateau near which the road to Le Grand-Bornand diverges to the left (see above). — The valley bends to the S. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Clusaz* (3410 ft.; Hôt. *des Aravis*; *du Lion-d'Or*), a summer-

resort. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Col des Aravis (4915 ft.; chalet-hôtel), between the *Rocher de l'Etale* (8145 ft.), on the right, and the *Porte des Aravis* (7650 ft.), on the left. The view of the Mont Blanc range is superb, particularly from an eminence 10 min. to the S. The col is near the centre of the Aravis Chain, which extends from Faverges, on the S.W. end, to the Arve valley on the E. of Cluses (p. 292), and includes the peaks of the *Charrin* (7920 ft.; see p. 339) and the *Rocher de l'Etale* (8145 ft.), to the S. of the pass, and the *Rocher de la Balmaz* (8700 ft.), *Tête-Pelouse* (8470 ft.), *Pointe-Percée* (9025 ft.; p. 293), and *Pointe d'Arcu* (8095 ft.), to the N. We descend by the left bank of the Aravis brook to (15 M.) *La Giettaz* (3640 ft.; Hôt. du Soleil-d'Or), whence a road leads to the left over the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Col de Jaiillet (6065 ft.) to (4 hrs.) Sallanches (p. 293). Our road leads to the S. through the valley of the *Arondine*. — 20 M. *Flumet*, and thence to ($39\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Fayet*, see p. 338.

51. From Chambéry to Albertville and Moutiers (Tarentaise).

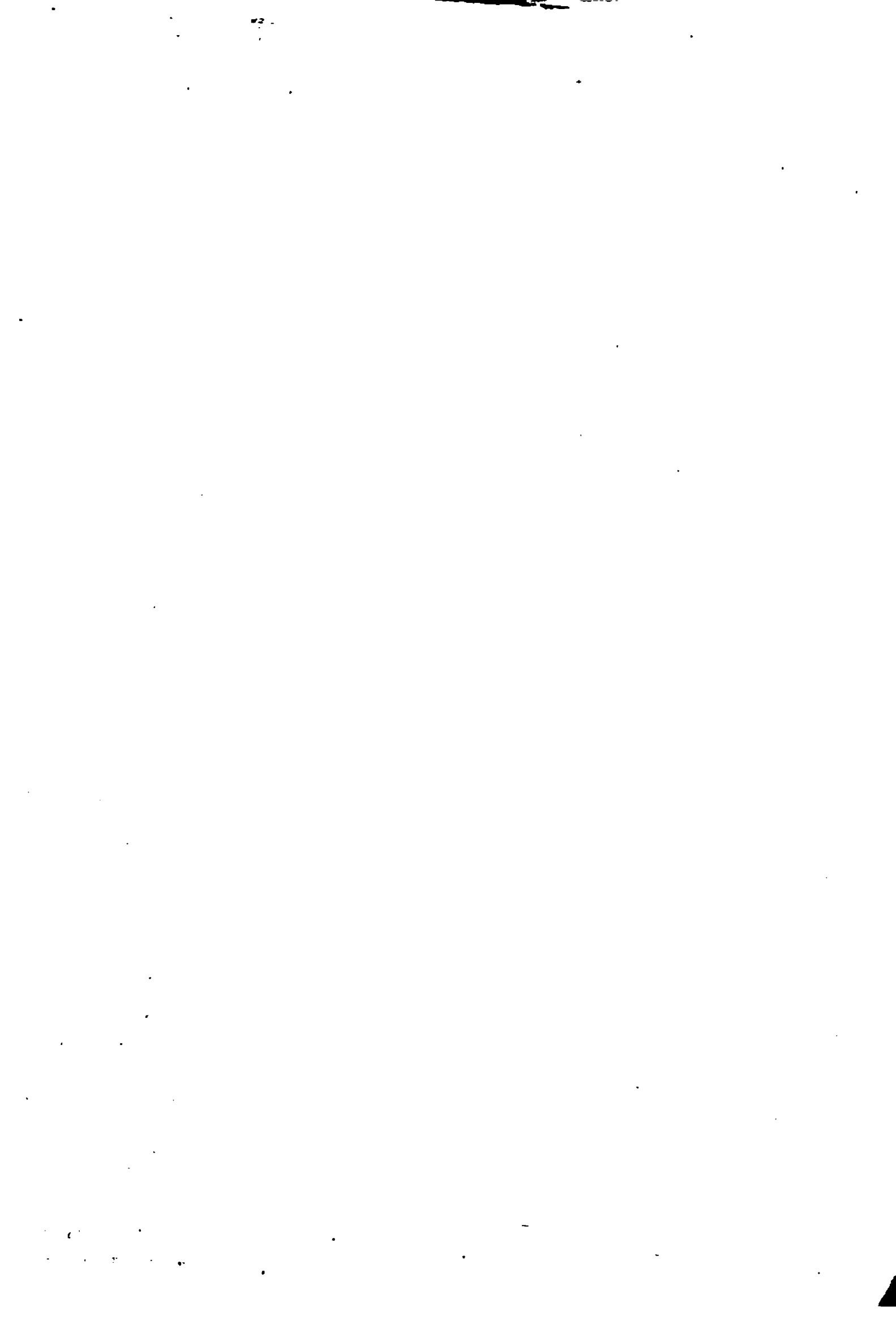
48 M. RAILWAY to ($30\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Albertville* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. fares 5 fr. 60.
3fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.); thence to ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Moutiers* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 fr,
2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 45 c.)

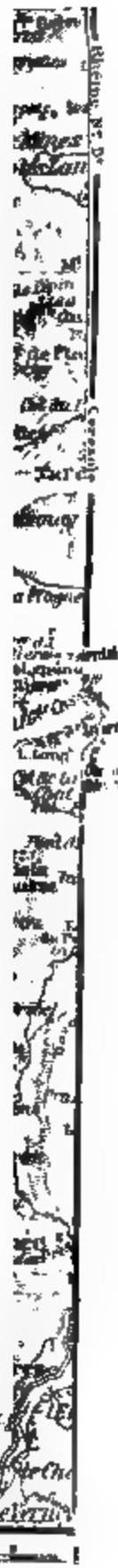
Chambery, see p. 322. — We take the Modane line (R. 48) as far as ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Pierre-d'Albigny* (p. 324), where we change carriages. The railway to Albertville ascends the right bank of the *Isère*. High up on the other bank, at the confluence of the *Isère* and the *Arc*, is the fort of *Montperchet* (3570 ft.). 22 M. *Grésy-sur-Isère* (1230 ft.), with Roman antiquities. On the left is *Montailleur*, with an old castle and an isolated tower on a rocky hill. — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Frontenex* (Hôt. du Commerce). To the left is the *Montagne de la Sambuy* (7225 ft.).

A road leads hence to (11 M.) Faverges (p. 337) over the (5 M.) Col de Tamié (2880 ft.), from which there is a fine view.

$30\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albertville* (1180 ft.; Hôt. *Million*, R. 3, déj. or D. 3, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr., well spoken of; *de la Balance*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt. & Buffet de la Gare, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.), a pleasant town of 6164 inhab., received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert of Sardinia. It consists of two parts divided by the *Arly*: *L'Hôpital*, with the station, on the right bank, and *Conflans*, the picturesque but ill-built older part, on the left. The latter contains an old convent (12th cent.), now a barrack, and some remains of its old walls, including a gate. In the *Church* are a finely carved wooden pulpit and curious fonts.

The ENVIRONS of Albertville are attractive, and several interesting ascents may be made. As, however, many points are fortified and inaccessible to the visitor, it is advisable to make previous enquiries at the Syndicat d'Initiative, Rue de la République 35. Among the favourite ascents are those of the *Belle-Etoile* (6065 ft.; 5 hrs.), the *Dent de*





imprimé et édité par

Cons (6785 ft.; 6 hrs.), the *Sambuy* (7227 ft.; 6-7 hrs.), the *Pointe de Chau-*
rionde (7515 ft.; 6-7 hrs.), the *Grand-Arc* (8165 ft.; 8-9 hrs.), the *Bellachat*
 (8150 ft.; 7-8 hrs.), the *Roche Pourrie* (6710 ft.; 5 hrs.), the *Mirantin* (8087 ft.;
 6-7 hrs.), and the *Grand-Mont* (8845 ft.; 9-10 hrs.).

From Albertville to Annecy, see pp. 338, 337.

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO CHAMONIX VIA UGINES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway and diligence daily in $10\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fare 14 fr. 75 c.). Railway as far as ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ugines*, see pp. 338, 337; thence to Chamonix, see pp. 338, 294.

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO BEAUFORT, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M., mail-car twice daily in 3 hrs. (2 fr.). We cross the Arly, turn at once to the left below Conflans, and farther on, to the right, ascend the pretty valley of the *Doron de Beaufort*, passing ($2\frac{1}{3}$ M.) *Venthon* and (10 M.) *Villard-sur-Doron* and crossing the stream three times. *Mont Blanc* is seen to the left, beyond the second bridge. — *Beaufort* (2487 ft.; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*, pens. from 5 fr.; *du Cheval-Blanc*; guides), pleasantly situated on the Doron, at the convergence of three valleys, is a good centre for excursions. The castle which gives it its name, now a school, is perched on a height (3270 ft.) at the mouth of the Haute-Luce valley (see below). — FROM BEAUFORT TO ST. GERVAIS BY THE COL DU JOLY, 10 hrs., with guide, an interesting expedition. There is a carriage-road via ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Haute-Luce* (3780 ft.; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*) to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Belleville* (*Hôt. du Mont-Joly*), then a bridle-path, indistinct in places, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col du Joly* (6580 ft.), on the S. of *Mont Joly* (p. 317), commanding a view of *Mont Blanc*. Descent by *Contamines*, see p. 317. — From Beaufort to the *Col du Bonhomme* through the valley of the *Gitté*, see p. 318. To *Aime*, see p. 344. — FROM BEAUFORT TO LES CHAPIEUX (Bourg-St-Maurice), ca. 5 hrs. The first part of the route (driving practicable) leads through the fine upper valley of the Doron to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Roselend* (4855 ft.; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*). Thence the best plan is to cross the (2 hrs.) *Col du Cormet de Roselend* (6310 ft.; guide or porter necessary). *Les Chapieux* and *Bourg-St-Maurice*, see pp. 319, 345.

The railway from Albertville to Moûtiers crosses the Arly and ascends the right bank of the *Isère*. Best view to the right. — $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Tours*. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Bâthie*, above which, on the left, are the ruins of an old castle of the Archbishops of the Tarentaise. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the right are the ruins of *Esserts-Blay*. At the head of the valley on the right, between the *Grand-Arc* (8165 ft.), on the right, and the *Bellachat* (8165 ft.), on the left, is the *Col de Basmont* (5270 ft.), leading into the Maurienne (Aiguebelle, 6 hrs.; p. 324). Opposite (N.E.) is the *Tourrette* (8050 ft.), which must not be confounded with the mountain of that name near Annecy (p. 337). — 8 M. *Cevins*, or rather *La Roche* (1270 ft.; inns), a hamlet of the parish of Cevins.

Here begins the Tarentaise, the southern part of Savoy, which includes the *Upper Valley of the Isère* and the *Valley of the Doron de Salins*, its tributary. The two rivers rise among the highest mountains of France, after the mighty summits of the *Mont Blanc* and *Pelvoux* ranges, and they descend between three other chains of mountains which have a general direction from S. to N., so that their slopes are for the most part covered with pastures and woods. The Tarentaise presents therefore, in addition to Alpine scenery of the highest rank, a variety of aspects, such as the Alps of Dauphiny, for instance, lack. Its mountains form part of the *Graian Alps*, which extend to the plains of Piedmont between the *Dora Riparia* and the *Dora Baltea*. This interesting district is even now less visited than it deserves.

Beyond Cevins the valley contracts. The train traverses two tunnels and crosses to the left bank of the *Isère*. To the left are the ruins of the *Château de Briançon* and the waterfall of the *Glaise*.

The railway returns to the right bank. — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Notre-Dame-de-Briançon*, at the confluence of the *Celliers* torrent and the *Isère*, with electric power-works.

FROM NOTRE-DAME-DE-BRIANÇON TO ST. AVRE-LA-CHAMBRE, 7-8 hrs. The route ascends the *Celliers* valley viâ (1 hr.) *Bonneval-les-Granges* and (2 hrs.) *Celliers* (4520 ft.) to (1 hr.) the *Col de la Madeleine* (6510 ft.), between the *Gros-Villan* (8820 ft.), on the right, and the *Cheval-Noir* (9300 ft.), on the left. Fine view. We then descend by (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) St. *Martin-sur-la-Chambre* (2043 ft.) to St. *Avre-la-Chambre* (p. 324).

To the left, beyond another tunnel, rises a ruined tower. The valley again expands. On the right opens the valley of the *Morel* (p. 343), leading from *Aigueblanche* to the *Col de la Madeleine*. The summits of the *Vanoise* (p. 355) begin to appear in the line of the valley. — 16 M. *Aigueblanche* (Hôt. *Perret*, pens. from 5 fr.), beyond which is a ravine where the road rises considerably and the railway traverses another tunnel, 1 M. in length. To the right is the confluence of the *Isère* and the *Doron de Salins*.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Moûtiers-Salins*, the station for *Moûtiers-en-Tarentaise* (1575 ft.; *Hôtel de la Couronne*, R. 3-5, déj. or D. 3 fr., well spoken of; *du Parc*; *Bertoli*; *Terminus*, at the station), a town of 2600 inhab., on the *Isère*, formerly the capital of the Tarentaise, is the seat of a bishopric which owes its origin to a monastery founded here in the 5th century. The treasury of the *Cathedral* is worth seeing, including an abbot's staff and other objects formerly belonging to St. Peter II., archbishop of Tarentaise (12th cent.).

From *Moûtiers* to *Bourg-St-Maurice* and *Val-d'Isère*, see R. 52; to *Salins*, *Brides* (electr. tramway), *Pralognan* (motor cars), etc., see R. 53.

Excursions. GUIDES and porters according to the tariff of the Tarentaise section of the F. A. C. at *Pralognan*, *Champagny*, *Peisey*, *Brides*, and *Val-d'Isère*.

To *MONT JOVET*. The ascent of this mountain, which is made also from *Brides-les-Bains* (p. 351) and *Bozel* (p. 352), is among the finest and easiest in the Tarentaise (6 hrs.; 10 hrs. there and back). Direction-posts placed by the F. A. C. enable climbers to dispense with a guide. Passing (2 hrs.) *Feissons-sur-Salins* (4265 ft.), we reach (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Croix de Feissons* (4757 ft.), on the first plateau, which may also be reached by shady direct paths. By diverging a few min. from the path we obtain a fine view of the *Isère* valley. A little farther on we enjoy a beautiful retrospect of mountains and glaciers. — We now follow for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a good path through wood and ascend for another 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the right through clearings, then to the N.E. over pastures to the foot of the Jovet. At length, about 4 hrs. after starting, we come in sight of the summit between two nearer ones, the chief of which is the *Grande-Côte* (8015 ft.) on the right. About 1 hr. farther on, at the base of this mountain, is the *Plan de l'Aiguaz* (7380 ft.), with a good spring; and less than 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond this is the *Chalet-Hôtel du Jovet* of the F. A. C. (8040 ft.; déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., wine extra). To reach the (20 min.) summit we ascend the arête on the left, which may be easily climbed even by ladies. The **Mont Jovet* or *Jouvet* (8410 ft.), which has been styled the *Rigi* of the Tarentaise, is, owing to its isolated position between the valleys of the *Isère* and *Doron*, one of the chief view-points of the district. It affords a very striking panorama, in which the chief objects are, to the N., *Mont Blanc* and its neighbours, to the E. the *Grand-Combin* and *Monte Rosa*, to the S. E. the *Vanoise* range, and to the S. the lofty summits of *Dauphiny*, with the fan-shaped *Ecrins*. *Aime* and *Bozel*, not seen from the top, are respectively N. and S.; the descent to either takes 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.

To THE POINTE DE CRÈVE-TÊTE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs., with guide; bridle-path to within 10 min. of the top. The way leads by the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Pré de Dagand* or by (2 hrs.) *Le Puits*; then via the *Col de la Croix-de-la-Coche* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Moutiers), the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de la Grande-Coche* (fine woods), the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pas de Pierre-Larron* (sometimes wrongly named 'Col de la Coche'), and a wooded slope leading to the (1 hr.) *Arête de Longechat* (ca. 6890 ft.), by which the summit is easily reached in 1 hr. more. The **Pointe de Crève-Tête* (7635 ft.), the upper extremity of the mountain mass which rises to the S. of Aigueblanche, between the valleys of the Morel and the Doron, also affords a very fine view of the Tarentaise, particularly of the Isère valley above and below Moutiers, of the valley of the Doron, Mont Blanc, the Vanoise range, and Mont Pourri to the E. — The Pointe de Crève-Tête may also be reached by following the *Col de la Madeleine* route (see below) to *Les Avanchers*, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the *Pas de Pierre-Larron* (see above).

The *Cheval-Noir (9298 ft.), farther to the S.W., is a still finer point of view. The ascent, which is long but not difficult ($9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Moutiers), is usually made by the (7 hrs.) *Col de la Madeleine* (p. 343). The more frequented of the two routes to the col leads from ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Aigueblanche* (p. 343) via ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Doucy* (3058 ft.), *Les Granges* (40 min.; 4212 ft.), *La Croix-de-Chantemerle* (20 min.), *Les Echappaux* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 5987 ft.), and *Le Biolay* (50 min.; 4290 ft.) into the valley of Celliers, where we join the road (p. 342) at the *Roset*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the col. — The other route, a little shorter, leads from Aigueblanche by ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Le Bois* and (50 min.) *Les Avanchers* (p. 343) into the valley of the Morel. It then runs to the W., via (2 hrs.) *Pierre-Fort* (5838 ft.) and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Riondet* (7084 ft.), to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the col (p. 342). The route from the col to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the summit follows the S. ridge of the mountain. — The Cheval-Noir may also be ascended in about 7 hrs. (guide) by the valley of Belleville, to the S.W. of Moutiers. The route crosses the Doron bridge and ascends by (4 M.) *Fontaine-le-Puits* and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Villarly* (3627 ft.; inn) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Jean-de-Belleville* (3773 ft.; Bermond's Inn). Thence we proceed to the W., via (1 hr.) *Deux-Nants* (4790 ft.) and the (1 hr.) *Chalet d'Orgentil* (5850 ft.), into the *Orgentil Valley*, whence the summit is scaled in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

The Perron des Encombres (9278 ft.), farther to the S., in the chain flanking the valley of the Arc, is ascended in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide) from *St. Martin-de-Belleville* (4527 ft.; inns), which lies in the valley of Belleville (see above), 1- $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. higher than St. Jean. From St. Martin we follow a side-valley to the right, passing *Giamelon* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 5895 ft.), *Genouillet*, and *Caze-Blanche* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Refuge de la Sause* or *Sauze* of the F. A. C. (7370 ft.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the *Col des Encombres* (7668 ft.), between the Perron to the right and the *Collet Blanc* or *Col de Lachemonde* (8757 ft.) to the left. The top of the Perron, reached from the club-hut in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., commands a view inferior to the already mentioned peaks. From the col we may descend to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) *St. Michel-de-Maurienne* (p. 325).

52. The Upper Valley of the Isère and its Mountains.

I. From Moutiers to Tignes and to Val-d'Isère, via Bourg-St-Maurice.

17 M. to Bourg-St-Maurice. DILIGENCE (3 fr., banquette 4 fr.) four times a day in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 20 fr.). Thence a mail-gig plies daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to (7 M.) *Ste. Foy* (fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), and in summer (July 1st-Sept. 15th) a public conveyance runs to (20 M., in 7 hrs.; back 5 hrs.) *Val-d'Isère* (fare 7 fr., there and back 12 fr.). From Ste. Foy to Val-d'Isère on foot, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. A mule from Ste. Foy to Tignes or Val-d'Isère should not cost more than 10 fr. including the attendant; all the way from Bourg-St-Maurice a mule should cost only 12-15 fr. — *Passport*, see p. 318.

Moutiers, see p. 342. The road ascends the right bank of the *Isère*, which turns to the N.E., and is quite as striking in this upper portion of its course as it is below *Moutiers*. Beyond (3 M.) *St. Marcel* is the *Détroit du Ceix*, a defile with three short tunnels. On the right is the little village of *Centron*, which recalls the name of the Gallic tribe of the Centrones. Then another defile, with *Mont Jovet* (p. 342) to the right. — 7 M. *Villette*. Farther on, to the right, are the glaciers of *Mont Pourri* (p. 344).

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Aime* (2135 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpes; du Petit-St-Bernard*), the *Axima* of the Romans, is now only a village. It has some inscriptions and other interesting antiquities. The old church of *St. Martin* (11th cent.) is built of antique materials.

A good road, in part practicable for carriages, leads to the N. to (7 hrs.) *Beaufort* (p. 341), over the (4 hrs.) *Col or Cormet d'Arêches* (about 8500 ft.), to the N. of the *Crêt du Rey* (8660 ft.), the ascent of which is, however, shorter from *Villette* (see above). It commands a wide view to the N.

The ascent of *Mont Jovet* (p. 342) is somewhat shorter from *Aime* than from *Moutiers*. We cross the bridge over the *Isère* and follow a good bridle-path viâ *Longefoy*, to the S.W.; thence a path ascends to the S. by the *Lake* and *Col du Jovet* (910 ft.). — The *Mont St. Jacques* (7894 ft.; 5 hrs.; easy and interesting), and the *Pierre Menta* (8907 ft., 6-7 hrs.) may also be ascended from *Aime*. To the *Roignais*, see below.

The road now skirts the side of a mountain, which slopes gradually down to the *Isère*. High up on the right is the village of *Macot*, near which are some old argentiferous lead-mines. — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bellentre*.

About 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. is *Les Chapelles* (4170 ft.; night-quarters), whence the *Roignais* (9845 ft.) may be ascended in 5 hrs. viâ (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lansevard*. — About 7 M. to the S. lies *Peisey* (4265 ft.; *Hôtel du Mont-Thuria* or *Collin*, pens. from 5 fr.), a village with abandoned lead and silver mines.

**Mont Pourri* (12,430 ft.), one of the chief summits of the Tarentaise, alike striking in itself, in its situation, and in the view it commands, has seldom been climbed, owing to the length and difficulty of the ascent (9-10 hrs.). The ascent from the N. side cannot be recommended (guide 40 fr.): from *Peisey* viâ the *Refuge du Mont Pourri* of the F. A. C. (9186 ft.), situated about 300 ft. above the *Lac de Merlous*, but not available for spending the night, to the (4 hrs.) *Grand Col* or *Col du Pourri* (9635 ft.), whence the summit is gained by a difficult climb of 5-6 hrs., finally by the N. E. arête dominated by *Mont Thuria* (11,880 ft.). A preferable ascent may be made on the S. side (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide, 35 fr.), viâ the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Chalets de la Plagne* (see below; night-quarters), the *Glacier des Platières*, and the (2 hrs.) *Chemin Pocard* or *Pas de l'Echelle*. — From *Villaroger*, on the N. side opposite *Ste. Foy* (p. 345), the *Col du Pourri* may be reached in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., past the chalets of *Thuria* (6150 ft.). — From the E. side (difficult) *Mont Pourri* may be ascended from the *Granges-Martin* (7100 ft.), N. W. of *Les Brévières* (p. 345; guide from *Ste. Foy* 40 fr.).

The valley of *Peisey* forks beyond the village. Taking the left branch, viâ the hamlet of *Nancroit* (*Hôt. des Glaciers*, very fair), we pass (1 hr.) the ancient lead and silver mines, and thence skirt the *Mont l'Aillet* or *Ouillette* (10,220 ft.; guide 35 fr.), the highest point of the N. E. arête of the *Aiguille du Midi de Peisey* (11,025 ft.; guide 18 fr., with descent to *Champagny* 25 fr., see p. 347), to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Chalets de la Plagne* (8890 ft.; frequently closed) and the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) *Col du Palet* (p. 347), by a rough path leaving on the right the (20 min.) *Lac de la Plagne*, and on the left the path to the *Col de la Tourne* (p. 348). — By the right branch we may

cross in 5 hrs., via the (3 hrs.) *Col de Frette* or *de la Thiaupe* (8215 ft.), to *La Chiserette*, in the Champagny valley (p. 348).

The glaciers of Mont Pourri are seen to great advantage on the right as we leave Bellentre. In front of us is the range which is dominated by the *Roc de Belleface* (9385 ft.) and the *Lancebranlette* (9620 ft.), to the left of the Little St. Bernard (p. 321).

17 M. Bourg-St-Maurice (2805 ft.; *Hôtel des Voyageurs*, Grande Rue, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) is a busy little place (2827 inhab.) owing to its situation near the frontier and on the road to the Little St. Bernard.

To Courmayeur over the Little St. Bernard, see p. 321. A public conveyance plies once daily to the hospice of the Little St. Bernard in 6 hrs., starting at 5 a. m. (fare 10 fr.; return, see p. 321).

From Bourg-St-Maurice to *Les Chapieux* via *Bonneval*, see p. 319. — *Bonneval-les-Bains* (3555 ft.; *Hôt. des Bains*), with a mineral spring and a small Bath Establishment, is only about 4 M. from Bourg-St-Maurice. The waters resemble those of St. Gervais and Aix-les-Bains.

The road crosses the *Torrent des Glaciers* and the *Reclus*, which descend on the left, and beyond (2 M. from Bourg-St-Maurice) *Séoz* (2965 ft.) diverges to the right from the Little St. Bernard route. The snow-peaks at the head of the valley begin to come in sight.

7 M. Ste. Foy-Tarentaise (3450 ft.; *Hôtel du Mont-Blanc*, *du Mont-Pourri*, *Gacon*, all very fair; *du Mont-Iseran*, pens. from 4 fr.).

A path leads to the E. from Ste. Foy to (7 hrs.) *Valgrisanche*, in the Italian valley of that name. It crosses the *Col du Mont* (8835 ft.; about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Ste. Foy), between the *Bec de l'Ane* (10,580 ft.; easily ascended from the col in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), on the left, and the *Pointe d'Archeboc* (see below), on the right, and descends to (2 hrs.) *Fornets* (5680 ft.; small inn), the highest hamlet in the Val Grisanche (see Baedeker's *Northern Italy*).

At ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *La Crau* a path diverges to the left from the path to the *Col du Mont* and leads to the right to the *Chalets de la Sassière* or *Sachère* (8685 ft.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Ste. Foy, whence the **Tête du Rutor* or *Ruitor* (11,445 ft.; guide 30 fr.; fairly easy) may be ascended in $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. We ascend by the *Combe*, the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Glacier* (about 8530 ft.), and the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de l'Avernet* (about 10,600 ft.), then mount the side of the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Vedettes*, several rocks beyond the frontier, to the great *Glacier du Rutor* and to the (1 hr.) *Col du Rutor* (10,958 ft.). At this point, where we join the ascent from *Valgrisanche*, is the *Refuge Defey* of the I. A. C. Splendid *View from the summit, about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on. — The ascent may also be made from *La Thuile*, to the N.W., on the road to *Pré-St-Didier* (p. 321).

The *Pointe d'Archeboc* or *Mont Ormelune* (10,770 ft.) is easily ascended in $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. from Ste. Foy (guide 20 fr.). The route leads at first through wood, above the Tignes road, and beyond *La Thuile* enters the valley of the torrent of *Les Clous*, the last village in which is *Le Plan* (7250 ft.), 4 hrs. from Ste. Foy. Thence we proceed to the N. E. by the *Lacs Verdet*. The summit is on the frontier, overlooking the *Glacier de l'Ormelune*, and the Val Grisanche, on the Italian side.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Thuile* (4175 ft.; inn), a hamlet beyond which the valley gradually contracts and increases in grandeur. High up on the opposite bank is *La Gurra* (5215 ft.), with its handsome church-tower; numerous silvery torrents descend from the glaciers of Mont Pourri. At (13 M.) *Le Bioley* we cross the gorge of the *Nant Cruet*, which forms a beautiful waterfall. — 14 M. *Les Brévières* (5157 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpins*), a hamlet situated on a little plateau commanding

a fine view (ascent of the Grande-Sassière, see below). Our road threads another imposing ravine and crosses the Isère to the hamlet of *La Chaudanne*.

16 M. **Tignes** (5445 ft.; *Hôtel Révial*, pens. from 6 fr., plain), a village on the left bank of the Isère, at the confluence of the stream from the Lac de Tignes (p. 347), and opposite a beautiful cascade formed by the stream descending from the Lac de la Sassière.

The road next crosses the river and ascends in windings, leaving on the left the hamlet of *Franchet* with its cliffs. Beyond a wild ravine we pass the hamlets of *Daille* and *Le Crey*.

20 M. **Val-d'Isère** (6065 ft.; **Hôtel Parisien*, R. from 2, déj. or D. 3, pens. from $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Moris*, at the bridge, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 fr.), a small village that has become a favourite excursion-centre.

II. Excursions from Tignes and from Val-d'Isère.

Comp. Map, p. 340.

Guides. *Fréd. Rond* and *Victor Mangard* (both 1st class), *Jos. Mangard fils* and *Pierre Rond*, all of Val-d'Isère (comp. p. 342).

a. FROM TIGNES.

To the *Lac de Tignes*, a pleasant little excursion, 2 hrs. there and back, by a path, steep but easy to find; see p. 347.

To THE GRANDE-SASSIÈRE, a highly interesting but laborious expedition (ascent $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 20-25 fr.). The night is usually spent at the highest *Chalets de Sales* (7530 ft.), 2 hrs. from Tignes. Provisions must be taken. — From Tignes we cross the Isère and ascend steeply on the right bank of the torrent, after about 1 hr. in sight of the summit of the Grande-Sassière, to the N.E., and a little farther on, beyond a fine waterfall, of the Tsanteleina (p. 348), to the S.E. From the chalets we traverse a small plateau and then ascend to the left over steep slopes covered with débris to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) W. arête (9720 ft.). In 1 hr. more we climb a small cheminée, and $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. later cross a small portion of the glacier (10,754 ft.), which is without danger. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on we reach a difficult passage, which takes $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to cross, and finally climb over detritus of slatey sandstone to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit. The **Aiguille de la Grande-Sassière* (12,325 ft.) is one of the chief summits and best view-points of the Tarentaise. To the N. appear Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, and, in the distance, the snow-peaks of the Bernese Oberland. At our feet lie the lonely defiles of the Val Grisanche and the Val de Rhêmes and the great glaciers of the frontier. To the E. are the Grand-Paradis, the Grivola, and the plains of Lombardy, often hidden by mists. To the S.E., beyond the summits which divide the valleys of the Isère and the Arc, the whole horizon is bounded by glaciers, from which rise many frontier-peaks more than 10,000 ft. high, from the Levanna to Roche-Melon and to Monte Viso in the distance. To the S.W., where sparkles the Lac de Tignes, are the Grande-Motte, the Grande-Casse, the Vanoise glaciers, Mont Thabor, and the Alps of Dauphiny; and nearer is the grand mass of Mont Pourri.

The Grande-Sassière may be more easily ascended from *Les Brévières* (p. 345), in 5 hrs., via *Chenal-Dessous*, *Chenal-Dessus*, and the *Chalet de Balmot*. The descent may be made by this route (3 hrs. instead of 4 hrs. by the other route). — *Passage du Dôme* and *Col de la Baillesta* (Val-d'Isère), see p. 349. — Ascent of the Grande-Motte, via the Lac de Tignes and the Col de la Leisse, see pp. 347, 350, 355.

To RHÈME-NOTRE-DAME (Aosta), $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide (25 fr.). From the Chalets des Sales (p. 348) we continue to skirt the stream to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Tignes) Lac de la Sassière (8025 ft.), a gloomy tarn fed chiefly by the Glacier de la Goletta or de Rhême. Hence we ascend to the left by the glacier to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Col de la Goletta (10,050 ft.), erroneously called Col de Rhême (see p. 349), between the E. spurs of the Grande-Sassière and the Tsanteleina, 4 hrs. from Tignes. Fine view, looking back, of the Grande-Motte and Grande-Casse; on the right, of the Grand-Paradis, etc. A more extensive panorama is obtained from the Pointe de la Goletta (10,700 ft.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) and particularly from the Grande-Parei (11,395 ft.), 1 hr. from the col (steep, but not very difficult). We descend to the chalets of Soches (about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) and then follow the valley to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) Rhême-Notre-Dame (inn, poor; accommodation at the curé's). Thence to Aosta, see Baedeker's Northern Italy.

To BOZEL (Pralognan; Moutiers) OVER THE COL DU PALET, about 8 hrs., a fine and easy pass (guide unnecessary). A mule-path ascends sharply, to the W. of Tignes, along the left bank of the stream which descends from its lake through a wooded and picturesque ravine. In $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach the Lac de Tignes (6850 ft.), a pretty lake abounding in trout and fed by the glacier of the Grande-Motte (p. 355), which rises boldly to the S. Fine retrospective view of the Grande-Sassière and the Tsanteleina. Beyond the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chalets at its S. end, we leave the path to the Col de la Leisse on the left (p. 350) and ascend the stony slopes to the right to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Col du Palet (8720 ft.). Beyond the pass is a small and desolate plateau, whence a path descends to the right, past the little Lac de Gratelo, to the Valley of Peisey (comp. p. 344). To the N. rises Mont Pourri (p. 344), to the N.W. the Aiguille du Midi de Peisey (p. 344); to the S. are the Rochers de Pramecou (11,250 ft.) and the glaciers of the Grande-Motte and Grande-Casse. Keeping to the left (S.W.), we descend steep grass slopes to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of La Plagne (6650 ft.), near the small Lac de la Glière, giving rise to the torrent of Prémou or Doron de Champagny, which we now follow. We then enter another ravine ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and finally descend by zigzags ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). Opposite rises the Grand-Bec de Pralognan (see below). Numerous torrents descend from the glaciers, and farther on are two fine cascades on the right. We cross the stream several times and pass ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Laisonay (5145 ft.), ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Fribuge, and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Champagny-le-Haut or Le Bois (4855 ft.; Hôt. des Gorges or Ruffier, pens. 6-7 fr.; guides, Michel Ruffier-Lanche and Jean Tavel).

The Grand-Bec de Pralognan (11,220 ft.) is ascended hence in 5 hrs., with guide (20-25 fr., with descent to Pralognan 50 fr.). We cross the pastures to the N.E., towards a depression visible from the village, to the left of a rock, on which is a little snow, at the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) base of the arête to the N. of the peak. Thence in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the Glacier de la Becca-Motta, and climb a rocky ridge in the centre of it to the (2 hrs.) second summit, whence in a few minutes we attain the culminating point, to the W. The panorama is not only very extensive towards Savoy, owing to its isolation on the N. and its height, but it also embraces the great summits of the Maurienne and Dauphiny, Monte Viso, the Grand-Paradis, etc.

The Sommet de Belle-Côte (11,225 ft.), to the N., is ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from Champagny-le-Haut, via the (2 hrs.) Chalet de l'Ecurie (7545 ft.) and

the *Glacier du Cul-du-Nant*. Splendid view from the top, surpassing even that from the Grand Bec de Pralognan. Guide 15 fr., with descent to Peisey (p. 344) 20 fr.

Beyond Champagny-le-Haut we reach (10 min.) *La Chisquette* (5700 ft.), where we join the path from the Vallée de Peisey over the Col de Frette (p. 345). From this point the bridle-path becomes a carriage-road and threads the striking *Gorge of Champagny*, where it is cut out of the rock above the torrent which descends in cascades far below. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach *Le Planay*, a hamlet belonging to Champagny and the birthplace of Pierre de Tarentaise, better known as Pope Innocent V. (1276).

Pedestrians whose destination is *Pralognan* will find it shorter to leave the road here and take a footpath, to the left of the chapel, which crosses the stream and descends by the left bank till it rejoins the road at the beginning of the zigzags by which the latter descends above Le Villard (40 min.; p. 352).

From (5 min.) *Champagny-le-Bas* (ca. 3940 ft.; inn) the road keeps at a considerable elevation on the right of the valley, leaving on the right a path going direct to *Le Villard* (p. 352); it then descends rapidly to the (1 hr.) road to Pralognan and Bozel (p. 352).

TO PEISEY OVER THE COL DE LA TOURNE OR THE COL DU PALET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., with guide (15 fr.). The path is the same as the above as far as the Lac de Tignes or the Col du Palet respectively. The Col de la Tourne (9270 ft.), between the *Rochers Rouges* (9875 ft.) on the right, and the *Rochers du Chardonnet* (9435 ft.) on the left, is more fatiguing but more interesting than the Palet route. The two paths unite a little way down on the other side and descend between Mont Pourri, on the right, and the Sommet de Belle-Côte, on the left (see p. 344).

b. FROM VAL-D'ISÈRE.

To the LAC DE TIGNES (p. 347), 3 hrs., bridle-path via (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Daille*, where we cross to the left bank of the Isère, *Les Etroits* and the picturesque Valley of the *Thouvière*, the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalets* and (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Pas de la Thouvière*, whence there is a view of Mont Blanc. A shorter and well-shaded path ascends from the bridge of *Le Crey* (p. 346) to the N.W., joining the path from Daille above *Les Etroits*. From the *Pas de la Thouvière*, we descend in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Lac de Tignes* (to the *Col du Palet*, etc., see p. 347). — Descent from the lake to Tignes (p. 346), $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.

The ascent of the **Grande-Sassière* (12,325 ft.) from Val-d'Isère takes about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more than from Tignes (p. 346). We diverge from the road beyond the ravine and ascend past *Franchet* (6150 ft.; p. 346) to the *Chalets des Sales* (p. 346), where we join the route from Tignes.

The *Rochers de Génepy* (10,360 ft.; about 5 hrs., with guide; not difficult) are ascended by the Valley of the *Thouvière* and the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de Fresse* (8495 ft.), then to the S. to the summit. Splendid *View, extending from Mont Blanc to the mountains of Dauphiny.

Pointe de la Sana (11,320 ft.), 5 hrs., with guide (20 fr.). We ascend the Valley of the *Charvet*, to the S., to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) the *Glacier de la Barme-de-l'Ours* and to a col (10,200 ft.) on the E. of the summit, which is gained by slopes of névé. Splendid *View. The descent may be easily made on the S. W. to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Entre-deux-Eaux* (p. 354).

The ascent of the *Tsanteleina* (11,830 ft.), to the N. E., is made in about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by the route on the S. side (for adepts only; guide 20 fr.).

The more difficult ascent on the W. side takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more. We follow the road up the valley to (35 min.) *Le Fornet* (6350 ft.), and then proceed to the N. through pastures, leaving to the left, farther on, the path to the Col de la Baillette (see below). We ascend to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Plateau du Quart* (about 8360 ft.), thence to a terrace with a lake, and, holding towards the E., reach the ($1\frac{1}{3}$ hr.) *Glacier du Quart* (about 9775 ft.). By this glacier and some rocks we reach the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Glacier de Quart-Dessus*, which brings us to a ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) depression known as the *Col Bobba* (11,275 ft.), between the *Tsanteleina* on the N. and the *Cime de Quart-Dessus* (11,400 ft.) on the S. Thence an ascent up a snowy slope (difficult when the snow is soft) and finally over easy rocks brings us in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. (according to the state of the snow) to the summit. The *View is very fine, ranging from the *Jungfrau* on the N. to *Monte Viso* on the S.

The Col de la Baillette (9367 ft.), mentioned above, is about 3 hrs. from *Le Fornet*. It is crossed by the route to the valley of the *Sassière*, the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lac du Santet* or *Sauvet* (9120 ft.), and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Lac de la Sassière* (p. 347). — Another col, affording a still more direct communication between Val-d'Isère and the valley of the *Sassière*, is the *Passage du Dôme* (about 9185 ft.), at the head of the valley running to the N. from the village. To the right of the *Passage* rise the *Pointe du Front* (9725 ft.) and the *Dôme* (9850 ft.; 4 hrs., difficult); to the left the *Rochers de Franchet* (9245 ft.) and the *Pointe de Picheru* (9700 ft.; splendid view).

To THE POINTE DE BAZEL AND THE POINTE DE CALABRE, to the N. of the Sources of the Isère, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. respectively from the Col de Rhême, which is reached in 4 hrs. from Val-d'Isère, with guide. The route leads past (35 min.) *Le Fornet* (see above) and (1 hr.) the *Chalets of St. Charles* (6795 ft.), where we quit the valley (Sources of the Isère, etc., see below) and begin the ascent to (3 hrs.) the *Col de Rhême* (10,170 ft.; comp. p. 347), which lies on the frontier between the two peaks. Beyond the col are extensive glaciers across which we may proceed to (about 3 hrs.) the chalets of *Soches* and *Rhême-Notre-Dame* (p. 347). — The Pointe de Basel proper is, according to the natives of the district, the summit (11,305 ft.) to the left of the col, whence it may easily be ascended in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The Pointe de Calabre or *Roc de Font* (10,750 ft.), to the right of the col, requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. for the ascent. Both peaks command fine and extensive views.

To THE POINTE DE LA GALISE, about 6 hrs., for adepts only, with guide (18 fr.). To the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalets de St. Charles*, see above. The path thence leads through the gorge called *Malpasset* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Prariond* (7455 ft.; chalet-refuge). Thence we ascend to the left, by moraines and a small glacier, to the ($2-2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Col de la Galise* (9835 ft.), upon the frontier, affording good views to the E. and W. (to Ceresole, see p. 350). The summit of the Pointe de la Galise (10,975 ft.; splendid *View), to the N.E., is reached in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more by descending a little, then by a couloir, some steep rocks, and a snowy slope.

To THE CIME D'OIN AND THE GRANDE AIGUILLE ROUSSE, WITH DESCENT TO BONNEVAL, a fine expedition without difficulty; $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide (18 fr.). — To the (2 hrs.) *Prariond*, see above. The path continues to ascend to the Sources of the Isère. Traversing a moraine and some turf-slopes to the right of the *Glacier du Col-de-la-Vache*, we cross the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) upper part of the glacier (easy) to the left, and reach the (1 hr.) *Col de la Vache* (10,745 ft.), on the frontier, from which we have a view of the beautiful *Lac Cerrù* (7350 ft.), to the N.E. A slatey arête ascends in 35 min. to the summit of the *Cime d'Oin* (10,755 ft.), to the S. of the col. To the S.E., on Italian soil, rises the *Cime du Carro* (10,860 ft.); and to the S.W., on French soil, is the *Grande Aiguille Rousse* (11,424 ft.). The summit of the latter is reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by descending to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) glacier, and thence ascending an arête on the S., to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a depression, known as the *Col du Bouquetin* (ca. 10,800 ft.), to the E. of the *Aiguille*, the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) top of which is finally gained by another arête. The *View embraces the frontier chain from the Tarentaise to the Maurienne, including the Matterhorn and *Monte Rosa*, the Mts. of Dauphiny, etc. — The *l'etite Aiguille Rousse*

(11,275 ft.) lies fully $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. of the Grande Aiguille. From the latter we return to the (20 min.) depression, pass ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) between the Grande Aiguille Rousse and the *Aiguille de Gontière* (10,475 ft.), and descend to the S. to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de Lechans* (p. 362), whence we follow the valley down to (2 hrs.) *Bonneval* (p. 361).

To BONNEVAL VIA THE COL D'ISERAN, about 5 hrs.; bridle-path, easy and interesting; guide unnecessary in settled weather; mule to the col 7 fr., to Bonneval 15 fr. — We ascend the valley of the Isère as far as (10 min.) the houses of *Laissenant* (6120 ft.), whence the path ascends steeply to the right for about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., partly through wood, and crosses two streams. The next part of the route is marked by heaps of stones. Fine retrospect as we ascend. The Col d'Iseran (9085 ft.; refuge-hut; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. from Val-d'Isère) is the principal pass between the upper valleys of the Isère and Arc. The view from the col is limited, but a splendid prospect may be enjoyed from the *Signal du Mont-Iseran* (10,635 ft.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.E. of the pass. The descent is by the valley of the *Lenta*, which forms three steep inclines, the last near the end. Magnificent view of the glaciers and peaks from the Levanna to the Roche-Melon, the most conspicuous being the Pointe d'Albaron, opposite us. We cross the stream twice and descend finally to the right to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Bonneval* (3 hrs. in the reverse direction; p. 361).

To ENTRE-DEUX-EAUX OVER THE COL DE LA LEISSE, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., with guide (15 fr.). From the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de Fresse* (p. 348) we ascend to the S.W. to the (1 hr.) *Col de la Leisse* (9110 ft.), to the E. of the Grande-Motte glacier. The descent is gradual into the *Valley of the Leisse*, between the *Aiguille de la Grande-Motte* (p. 355), on the right, and the *Pointe de la Sana* (p. 348), on the left. This valley, dull and desolate, and dominated farther on by the *Grande-Casse* (12,665 ft.; p. 355), debouches above *Entre-deux-Eaux* (see p. 354). — OVER THE COL DE LA ROCHEURE, also $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., with guide. We ascend by the *Valley of the Charvet*, finally across a small glacier, to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) col, to the E. of the *Pointe de la Sana* (p. 348), whence we descend by the *Vallon de la Rocheure* to *Entre-deux-Eaux*.

To CERESOLE BY THE COL DE GALISE, about 9 hrs., with guide (30 fr.); fatiguing. To the (4- $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Col de la Galise*, see p. 349. We descend to the left in less than 2 hrs. to the *Chalets de Cerrù* (7850 ft.), leaving on the left a path leading into the *Val Savaranche* over the *Col de Nivolet* (8664 ft.), and thence follow the valley of the *Orco* to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Ceresole* (5315 ft.; hotels), with chalybeate springs, on the N. side of the imposing Levanna range (p. 362). Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

53. From Moûtiers to Brides-les-Bains and to Pralognan.

17 M. ELECTRIC TRAMWAY to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Brides-les-Bains* 15 times daily from 15th April to 15th Oct., in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (75 or 50 c.). Hotel-omnibuses also meet the trains. — Motor-cars from Moûtiers to *Pralognan*, via Brides-les-Bains and Bozel, twice or thrice daily in summer, in about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (5 fr., from Brides-les-Bains $4\frac{1}{2}$, return 4 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Diligence from Moûtiers to Pralognan in summer daily in 5 hrs. 10 min. (descent 3 hrs. 20 min.); fare up 5 fr., down 4 fr.

Moûtiers, see p. 342. The road crosses the Isère and ascends at first by the right bank of the *Doron de Salins*.

1 M. Salins (1614 ft.; *Hôt. des Bains*, first-class, pens. from 7 fr.; *de l'Europe*) is a little village with a thermal establishment supplied by two springs (96° Fahr.), strongly charged with chloride of sodium (718 grains per gallon). The waters are chiefly used for baths in scrofulous and lymphatic affections. Many bathers reside at Moûtiers. The establishment is subject to the same management and tariff as that of Brides.

We now turn to the E., leave the picturesque *Belleville Valley* (p. 343) on the right, cross the Doron, and ascend rapidly, with a fine view of the northernmost glaciers of the Vanoise and of the Grand-Bec de Pralognan (p. 347). Nearer rises the Dent de Villard. — **2½ M. Villard-Lurin** (the village lies higher up, on the right); **3 M. Chemin des Allues** (see below).

3¾ M. Brides-les-Bains. — *Hôtels.* *GRAND-HÔTEL DES THERMES, R. 3-7, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL, R. from 3, B. 11/4, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; GR.-HÔTEL DES BAIGNEURS, R. from 21/2, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8 fr.; HÔTEL GRUMEL, R. 2-5, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 6 fr. — **Mineral Waters.** Drinking, fee for 1 day 75 c.; subscription for the season 12, 2 pers. 22, 3 pers. 30, 4 pers. 36 fr. *Baths*, 11/2-2 fr. *Douches*, 1-2 fr. — Casino by the park, free for guests at the Hôtel des Thermes, for others 1 fr. a day, 20 fr. for 25 days or 30 fr. incl. adm. to the theatre; ladies 5 fr. less. — Carriages: to Les Allues 15, to Bozel 20, to Pralognan 30 fr., etc. — English Chapel in the park (service in summer).

Brides-les-Bains (1870 ft.) is a pretty little village, in a situation far superior to Salins and probably on that account much more frequented. The water (97° Fahr.) is used for both bathing and drinking, and is laxative and purgative, being especially good for the treatment of obesity. The establishment is near the Hôtel des Thermes, the spring a little farther on, on the bank of the river. The season lasts from 15th May to the end of September.

EXCURSIONS. — The Mont Jovet (8408 ft.) is ascended in 6½ hrs. by the Moûtiers route (see p. 342) or in 5 hrs. viâ (4½ M.) Bozel (p. 352), *La Cour* (3½ M.; 5015 ft.), and the *Vallon des Reys*, through which the chalet-hôtel is reached in 1½ hr. from *La Cour*. — To the *Valleys of Champagny and Pralognan*, see pp. 348, 352.

To the *Vallée des Allues*. From the village of *Les Allues* (3700 ft.; inn), 4½ M. from Brides (carr. 15 fr.), a good mule-track ascends the valley to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Mussillon*, whence we may ascend the *Rocher de la Loze* (8310 ft.; 3-3½ hrs.; p. 352) and the *Croix de Verdon* (9000 ft.; ca. 4 hrs.), two good view-points to the left of the valley. — About 2½ hrs. from *Mussillon* lie the *Chalets du Fruit* (6720 ft.), to the W. of the *Aiguille du Fruit* (10,025 ft.), the ascent of which is very difficult (7½ hrs. from the chalets; guide 25 fr.). — About ¾ hr. beyond the *Chalets du Fruit* we reach the *Chalets du Saut* (7065 ft.), picturesquely situated to the E. of the *Pointe* or *Croix du Vallon* (9695 ft.), an easy and interesting ascent (guide 12 fr.), accomplished in 2½ hrs. from the *Chalets de Gébroulaz*, which lie about ¾ hr. to the right of the *Chalets du Saut*, viâ the S. E. slope. — The path to the left at the *Chalets du Saut* leads to two passes, both leading to Pralognan (in 5 and 8 hrs. respectively) and both commanding fine *Views of the glaciers of the Vanoise, vis. the *Col de Chanruege* (8325 ft.) and the *Col Rouge* (9210 ft.).

Beyond Brides the road continues to follow the left bank through pleasant meadows and past the hamlets of *La Perrière* and *Le Carrey*, and recrosses the stream before reaching Bozel. On the

right, high up, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Brides, is the village of *St. Bon* (3595 ft.; inn), much visited by excursionists from Brides.

8 M. Bozel (2645 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.; *Pillet*) is a picturesquely situated village. In July 1904 an avalanche of mud and rocks destroyed 20 houses here, with a loss of 11 lives.

To *Tignes* viâ *Champagny* and the *Col du Palet*, see pp. 348, 347. — Excursions may be made from Bozel to the *Mont Jovet* (pp. 342, 351); to the *Dent de Villard* (7515 ft.; 3 hrs.; easy), a wooded height to the S. E.; or to the *Rocher de la Loze* (8310 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), to the S. W. (p. 351).

We now skirt, to our right, the wooded range which culminates in the *Dent de Villard* (see above), and leave on the left the *Champagny* road. Beyond (10 M.) *Le Villard* (2836 ft.), at the confluence of the Doron and the *Prémou* torrent, we mount rapidly by zigzags to an altitude of 3600 ft., above the *Gorge de la Ballande*. This ravine, which cannot be appreciated from the road, presents on the bank of the stream some very curious clefts, now spoiled by the erection of a carbide factory. A path descends on the right at the first bend of the road, and ascends again at Planay (see below).

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Planay*. To the left is the *Pointe de la Vuzelle* (8460 ft.; 3 hrs. from Pralognan, guide 20 fr.), with its two torrents and inaccessible grottoes. — 14 M. *Villeneuve*, to the right of the road, at the foot of the rock of the same name (p. 353). After crossing the stream $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, in a small wooded ravine, we again come in sight of the glaciers. On the right are the *Dent Portetta* and the *Rocher de Plassas* (p. 353); on the left, the hamlets of *Les Granges* and *Darbey*, which form part of Pralognan, and a little farther on, beyond the church, *Le Barioz*.

17 M. *Pralognan* (4670 ft.; **Hôt. de la Grande-Casse*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. or D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-14 fr.; *du Dôme-de-Chasseforêt*, pens. 8-9 fr.; *de la Vanoise* or *des Touristes*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. or D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; *des Glaciers*) lies in a small plain, at the confluence of the Doron and the *Glière*, overlooked on the S. E. by the abrupt buttresses of the *Vanoise* and the *Grand* and *Petit Marchet* (8400 ft. and 8430 ft.), from the former of which descend two fine waterfalls. Its situation at the divergence of the routes to the *Col de la Vanoise* (p. 353) and the *Col de Chavière* (p. 356) renders Pralognan the best centre for excursions in the Tarentaise.

GUIDES: 1st class, *Joseph-Antoine Favre*, *Jean-Basile*, *Jean*, and *Aug. Amiez*, *Jules-Alfred Favre*, of Pralognan, and *Séraphin Gromier*, of Planay. 2nd class: *Victor-Maxime*, *Jules-Marcellin*, and *Alfred Favre* of Pralognan; *Jos.-Franç.* and *Joseph Gromier*, of Planay. — If bad weather or the traveller's inclination prevent him from undertaking an ascent, he should at least visit the beautiful waterfalls in the neighbourhood and ascend towards the *Col de la Vanoise* to beyond *La Glière* (p. 353) for the sake of the view of the *Grande-Casse*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the left of the path to the col (by the last house of *La Fontanette*) is *Mont Bochor* (6644 ft.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Pralognan), commanding a view of the valley in the direction of the *Col de Chavière* (p. 356). The path to the waterfalls leads to the right of the house behind the *Hôtel de la Vanoise*, then to the left, and brings

us in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the long *Cascade de la Fraiche*. About 5 min. farther on is the *Cascade du Grand-Marchet*, which falls sheer into a rocky fissure passing beneath a natural arch.

A fine point of view may be reached by proceeding in the direction of the Petit Mont Blanc (see below) to (10 min.) the *Fond de Chollière* and then mounting to the nearest ridge to the right. To the right we see the glacier of the Arselin; in front, the Grande-Casse; to the left, the double Pointe de la Glière.

Gorge de la Ballande, see p. 352; carriage 6 fr.

Excursions from Pralognan.

The following summits are all admirable view-points. — **Petit Mont Blanc** (8810 ft.), to the right of the entrance to the upper valley of the Doron, an easy ascent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 8-10 fr.), past *Les Planes* (p. 355) and by a shepherds' track on the W., passing the (3 hrs.) *Col des Saulces*, or *du Lac-Blanc* (7805 ft.). Descent on the S. to *La Motte* (p. 356; easier) or on the W. side to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Bozel* (p. 352), by the charming valley of *La Rosière*. — *Rocher de Villeneuve* (7224 ft.), to the N.W., above Villeneuve (p. 352), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy, via *La Croix*, or by the *Forêt des Flettes*, to the left of the road (guide 8-10 fr., not indispensable). — *Rocher de Plassas* (9400 ft.), a singularly shaped peak to the N. of the Petit Mont Blanc, 4 hrs., with guide (12 fr.). The ascent leads over the *Col des Saulces* and then by a ridge, giddy in places. We may descend on the N. by the side of the Dent Portetta. — *Dent Portetta* (8640 ft.), about 4 hrs., with guide (10 fr.). We ascend the mountain by its E. flank and in 3 hrs. reach the entrance of a striking ravine. Then we ascend on the right by steep slopes to the W. side, and finally from the N. side gain the summit.

Grand-Marchet (8400 ft.), the left-hand one of the two rocky peaks overlooking Pralognan, and from there apparently the lower of the two, 4 hrs. there and back, with guide (12 fr.); not very difficult. We make a détour and by climbing the steps of the *Pas de l'Ane* or *des Echelles* reach the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Chalets du Grand-Marchet*, whence we attain the Grand-Marchet chalets and the summit by another cheminée.

To **TERMIGNON BY THE COL DE LA VANOISE**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs., a good bridle-path. This is the most frequented pass between the valleys of the Doron and the Arc (Maurienne). A guide (20 fr., 10 fr. to Entre-deux-Eaux) is not required in fine weather. Mule to the col 8 fr., to Termignon 20 fr. Road contemplated. We ascend to the left, passing ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the hamlet of *Fontanette* and (1 hr. more) the *La Glière* chalets (about 6640 ft.). Straight on, to the E., rises the Aiguille de la Vanoise (see below).

From the Chalets de la Glière a path ascends to the right to a col between the Morion (p. 354), on the right, and the *Aiguille de la Vanoise* (9225 ft.; guide 10 fr.), on the left (splendid view from a point in the ridge to the E. of the summit, which may be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). Farther on we skirt the base of the latter, and pass the former little *Refuge de la Vanoise* of the F. A. C. (8155 ft.), near the *Lac des Assiettes* (sometimes dry). This path is a little shorter than the usual route.

In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the chalets we reach the *Lac des Vaches* (7620 ft.). A steep ascent of 15-20 min. now follows, opposite the Grande-Casse (p. 355); and in 20 min. more we reach the highest point (cross) and a plateau with the *Lac Long* (8130 ft.). Near the end of the lake (20 min.), on the right, beyond the *Aiguille de la Vanoise*, we see once more the mountains on the right bank of the Doron. -- The *Col de la Vanoise* (8290 ft.), with the *Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Baedeker*.

Faure (good; open 15th June to 15th Sept.; bed $2\frac{1}{2}$, déj. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.; telephone), 3 hrs. from Pralognan and 5 hrs. from Termignon, is at the end of Lac Long, in the middle of a desolate plateau, surrounded by mountains either quite bare or covered with glaciers, including that of the Grande-Casse. The view is restricted. The path descends a little, skirts two small lakes, and becomes indistinct at the head of the stream which descends towards Termignon (stakes). In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the col we come in sight of Entre-deux-Eaux, at the end of the plateau where the stream plunges among the rocks, and descend by steep zigzags in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Pont de la Croix-Vie*.

Entre-deux-Eaux (7090 ft.), near this point, $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Pralognan, consists of a few chalets, the highest on this side, with two humble taverns, kept by Flandin and Mme. Ed. Richard. — For the *Col de la Leisse* and the ascent of the *Grande-Motte*, see p. 355.

The Termignon route now descends to the end of the *Rocheure Valley* and crosses its brook (25 min.), leaving on the right the well-nigh inaccessible ravine of the Doron de Villard. To the right rises the Dôme de Chasseforêt (p. 355). We now ascend, past the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chapelle St. Barthélemy* and the (20 min.) *Fontaine Froide*, to (10 min.) a small col (7810 ft.), with a lakelet, 25 min. beyond which a steep descent begins in view of the *Chalets de Chavière*. In 10 min. we regain the zone of pines, and enter a wooded gorge; in 20 min. more we come in sight of Termignon; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. short-cut to the left; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Le Villard* and a bridge over the stream; 10 min., fine cascade on the right, descending from the glaciers of the Vanoise. In 20 min. more we reach Termignon (p. 358).

Morion or **Mont Rond** (ca. 8040 ft.), 3 hrs. from Pralognan, an easy and interesting excursion, by a bridle-path diverging to the right from the Vanoise route at the *Chalets de la Glière* (p. 353). Splendid view.

Pointe du Dard or **Dar** (10,715 ft.), the extremity of the rocky mass of the *Mont Pelvoz* (10,740 ft.), which thrusts itself on the W. into the Glacier de la Vanoise; from Pralognan 7 hrs., with guide (12-15 fr.). We ascend by the *Col de la Vanoise* to the N. of the mountain (3 hrs.), then turn to the S. to the (1 hr.) *Glacier de la Vanoise*, which we cross. Fine view of the Vanoise group and its huge glacier. — The *Pelvoz* (easy) requires $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more (guide 14-16 fr.).

Pointe de la Rechasse (10,575 ft.), near the N.E. end of the glacier-system of the Vanoise; 6 hrs., with guide (12-15 fr.). We reach the summit by the W. arête. The view from the top is also very fine.

***Pointe de Creux-Noir** (10,330 ft.), on the N.E. or left of the *Col de Vanoise* route, about 5 hrs., with guide (14-16 fr.), via the *Chalets de la Glière* and the glaciers to the S. of the Pointe du Vallonet (see below). Fine view of the upper Doron valley and the Vanoise range with their great peaks: the Dôme de Chasseforêt, Aig. de Polset, Aig. de Pécret, Grande-Casse, etc. — The ***Pointe du Vallonet** (10,865 ft.), behind the Pointe de Creux-Noire, affords a still more striking view, including also Mont Blanc. The ascent takes only about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. longer than the Pointe de Creux-Noir, but is laborious (guide 14-16 fr.).

Pointe de la Glière (11,110 ft.), farther on in the same direction: $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide (35 fr.); difficult. Before the (2 hrs.) *Lac des Vaches* (p. 353) we turn to the left and ascend towards a depression, beyond which we are ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) almost at the foot of the little glacier which descends between the two summits of the Glière (second summit 10,870 ft.). In less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

more we reach the foot of the steep rocks to the left of the glacier. Ascend them, without difficulty, in 1 hr., and traverse the snow-fields of the glacier, to the (1/2 hr.) snowy depression between the summits, whence 1 hr. more takes us to the top of the higher. The very fine *View extends from the Matterhorn, in Switzerland, to the Écrins, in Dauphiny.

Grand-Bec de Pralognan, 8-9 hrs. from Pralognan, see p. 347.

To THE GRANDE-CASSE, 6-7 hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure (p. 353), a first-class ascent, fit only for experienced mountaineers, with good guides (35-40 fr.). First ascent in 1860, by Mr. W. Mathews. We ascend at first by the *Glacier des Grands-Couloirs*, requiring great care, and in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. gain its third plateau. Then we climb in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. by the Grande Pente to a narrow ridge trying for those who are subject to giddiness, which leads in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the summit; or we may from the Col de la Vanoise ascend by an arête above the Lac Long, striking the glacier after 2 hrs. only. The ascent by the *Col de la Grande-Casse* (ca. 9840 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure) and the N. side is much more difficult (6-7 hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel; guide 60-70 fr.). The Grande-Casse (12,665 ft.), the highest peak in the Tarentaise and Southern Savoy, commands an immense panorama, comprising Mont Blanc, the Bernese Alps, the Monte Rosa, the Monte Viso, the Maritime Alps, and the mountains of Auvergne and the Jura.

The Pointe de Lepéna (11,265 ft.), immediately to the N. of the Col de la Grande-Casse (see above), was first ascended in 1900 by M. H. Mettrier. It is very difficult and dangerous owing to falling stones, and should be attempted by first-rate climbers only with good guides (100 fr.).

To THE GRANDE-MOTTE, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Entre-deux-Eaux by the old route, 1 hr. less by the new route. First ascent in 1864, by Messrs. Blanford, Cuthbert, and Rowsell. This is one of the finest expeditions in the district, and is comparatively easy (guide 35 fr., with descent to Tignes 45 fr.). The ascent may also be made on the Tignes side over the Col de la Leisse, but it is less fatiguing from Entre-deux-Eaux. The old route proceeds first to the *Col de la Leisse* (9120 ft.; 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and thence reaches the summit in about 3 hrs., by the glacier and the snow-slopes. The new route, more direct and preferable when the snow on the E. side is likely to be in bad condition, leads up the S. slope. It diverges from the route to the col, reaches (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a green height below the S. spur, and then ascends (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) this spur, from which the summit is gained in 20 min. more. — The Aiguille de la Grande-Motte (12,015 ft.) is the last great peak on the N.E. of the Vanoise range, and affords a grand view to the N. as far as Mont Blanc. Nearer appear the mountains on the frontier with their glaciers, the Grande-Sassière, the Tsanteleina, etc.; to the left, Mont Pourri and the Peisey Valley; to the S., the Arc Valley, Monte Viso, Mont d'Ambin, Thabor, etc.

To THE DÔME DE CHASSEFORêt, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. from Pralognan by the Refuge des Lacs, where the night may be spent. This is a grand glacier-expedition, very easy from this side (from Termignon, see p. 358), and highly recommended, with guide (18-25 fr.; 35 fr. with descent to Termignon). From the Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure we mount to the S. towards the *Glacier de la Vanoise*, which is ascended to its head, leaving to the left the Pointes de la Rechasse and du Dard (p. 354). — From Pralognan we ascend the Doron valley, past the chalets of (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Les Planes* (5240 ft.), where the path to the Petit Mont-Blanc (p. 353) and the Col de Chanrouge (p. 351) leads off to the right. At (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther) *Prioux* (5665 ft.) we quit the route to the Col de Chavière (p. 356) and climb, on the left, the W. slope of the valley to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) *Chalets des Nants* (7250 ft.), 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N. of which is the *Refuge des Lacs* of the F.A.C. (8530 ft.; keeper). Still proceeding to the N., we gain (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a small plateau (8990 ft.), where we turn to the E., across the *Vanoise Glacier*, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the arête (10,990 ft.); then, bearing to the S., we cross a glacier-plateau to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the top. The *Dôme de Chasseforêt (11,800 ft.) forms, as it were, the centre of the great Vanoise range, whose glaciers are more than 7 M. long and

4 M. broad. It is not, however, the highest point, as the Dent Parrachée, at the S. end, attains 12,180 ft. The panorama includes, from left to right, beginning on the N., Mont Blanc, Mont Pourri, Grande-Sassière, Grand-Bec de Pralognan, Grande-Casse, Aiguille Pers, and the mountains on the E. of the Arc valley, from the Levanna to the Roche-Melon, Mte. Viso, Mont d'Arbin, Thabor, Dent Parrachée, Aiguille de Polset, Aiguille de Pécket, Pelvoux, Écrins, Meije, and Grandes-Rousses. — The descent to Termignon is rather fatiguing. After crossing débris, to the right of which are large crevasses, we descend by steep snow-slopes and a rock-wall presenting a little difficulty, and after about 2 hrs. quit the glacier. In 1 hr. more we reach the *Granges de l'Arpont* (7270 ft.), whence a pleasant path, skirting the Dent Parrachée high above the Doron, leads to (1½ hr.) *Le Villard* (p. 354), below which we join the route from the Vanoise to *Termignon* (p. 358).

To THE AIGUILLE DE POLSET (*Pécket*), 9-10 hrs. or only 6½-7 hrs. if we spend the night at the chalets of La Motte or of Ritort. Guide 20, with descent to Modane 30 fr. To the Plancoulour chalet (3½ hrs.), see below. Thence we climb to the right by very steep slopes to the plateau of the (1 hr.) small *Lac Blanc* (8200 ft.); then to the N.W., over débris, to the (1½ hr.) first snow, and to the S.W. by the *Glacier de Gébroulaz*, where there are crevasses, to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Gébroulaz* (11,320 ft.), which is to the N.W. of and 1½ hr. below the summit. The *Aiguille de Polset* (11,800 ft.; p. 326) forms, with the *Aiguille de Pécket* (11,700 ft.), the last important mass on the W. of the Tarentaise mountains, and for this reason it affords the best view of the Dauphiny mountains, including the Grandes-Rousses, Aiguilles d'Arves, Meije, Écrins, Pelvoux, and Ailefroide. The view also includes most of the great summits visible from the neighbouring heights and especially of the great Vanoise range. The descent may be made to the Col de Chavière (see below).

To MODANE OVER THE COL DE CHAVIÈRE, 9-10 hrs., not very interesting; guide (20 fr.) unnecessary in fine weather. This route is the shortest way of regaining the railway; in the opposite direction it requires 10-11 hrs. (to the col 6¼ hrs.). As far as the (1½ hr.) second bridge the road is practicable for light vehicles, but beyond that it becomes a footpath, which by-and-by disappears and is found again with difficulty on the other side of the col. — To (1 hr.) *Prioux*, see p. 355. We leave the path to Les Nants and Chasseforêt on the left (p. 355), cross the torrent twice, and climb to the plateau on which are the (1 hr.) *Chalets of La Motte* (6335 ft.), and whence, to the left of the snowy Aig. de Polset, the Col de Chavière is first seen. The bridge and (1½ hr.) huts of *Ritort* (8470 ft.) lie to the left; thence over the *Col d'Aussois* (9850 ft.) into the Arc valley, see p. 326 (to Modane 5-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). Farther on, to the right of our path, is the *Col Rouge* (p. 351). The path becomes indistinct, especially after passing the (1 hr.) chalet of *Plancoulour* (7270 ft.), whence the ascent of the *Aiguille de Polset* (see above) may be made; but on surmounting the next slope the beacon on the col comes into view. Beyond the second cairn we reach the (¾ hr.) snow. Mont Blanc is now in sight, and after 1 hr.'s steep climbing we reach the Col de Chavière (9205 ft.; 5 hrs. from Pralognan), forming a slight depression in the ridge which connects the *Aiguille de Polset* (see above) with the *Pointe de l'Echelle* (p. 326; guide from Pralognan 30-35 fr.). Towards the S. may now be seen Mont Thabor, Monte Viso, and the Dauphiny Mountains. — The descent is at first somewhat steep and rough, but we soon arrive at some pastures and bear to the right towards a valley which we have already seen from the col. We must avoid descending too far, as the path keeps high above the left bank of the torrent, and is struck again, 1½ hr. from the col, on a level with the last leap of the fourth *Cascade* descending from the *Chavière Glacier*. At the end of this glacier is the *Pointe Rénod* (p. 326). We next skirt a precipitous cliff, pass below the first pine-trees, bear to the left, and reach the (¾ hr.) hamlet of *Polset* (5935 ft.), beyond which begins a long zigzag descent through the woods, at times very rough and steep. After about 1½ hr. we see the railway-works near the entrance of

the Mont Cenis Tunnel, the Fort du Sappey which commands it, and Modane, now 1 hr. distant. In 35-40 min. we emerge from the wood, and a walk of 1/4 hr. brings us again to the torrent, before reaching (10 min.) Loutraz. We bear to the right, cross the (5 min.) Arc, and pass under the railway, which makes a circuitous bend round Modane in order to reach, higher up on the right, the *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (p. 325). Those who do not wish to stop at *Modane* (p. 325) find a short-cut to the (20 min.) station by skirting the line to the right.

54. The Upper Valley of the Arc and its Mountains.

Comp. Map, p. 340.

From Chambéry to *Modane*, 60 M., RAILWAY in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 45, 4 fr. 70 c.). From *Modane* to *Bonneval*, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., public conveyance daily in 6 hrs. (fare 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; return in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). From *Modane* to *Lanslebourg*, mail-cart twice daily in 3 hrs. (3 fr.). In winter the diligence stops at *Lanslebourg*.

The valley of the Arc, which forms a kind of crescent from N.W. to S.E. between the mountains of the Tarentaise (p. 341) and those of Dauphiny and the Italian frontier, is known as the Maurienne (p. 324). The chief interest for tourists in the upper valley of the Arc is afforded by the mountains on the frontier beyond *Lanslebourg*; but unlike the Tarentaise, this district does not by any means present a smiling aspect. There are no glaciers on this, the S. side of the mountains, like those of the Vanoise on the N., and glaciers appear on the right-hand slopes only towards the end of the valley. The Haute Maurienne also has fewer arrangements for tourists than the Tarentaise, and the traveller must rely upon his own resources unless he is prepared to pay large sums for carriages and porters, for which there is no tariff.

Chambéry, see p. 324. Thence to (60 M.) *Modane* and excursions from *Modane*, see R. 48.

The road through the upper valley of the Arc, which turns to the N.E. at *Modane*, follows the left bank of the river for some distance. To the left rises the Râteau (p. 326) and opposite us is the Petit Mont Cenis (see below). Beyond (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villarodin* (4068 ft.) it passes through a defile commanded by the *Forts de l'Esseillon* (4975 ft.). To the left appears the Dent Parrachée (p. 326). — 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Pont du Nant*. To the left, below, is the *Pont du Diable* (p. 326).

The *Aiguille de Scolette* or *Pierre-Menue* (11,500 ft.), rising on the frontier, to the S., may be ascended in 7 hrs. (with guide), by the *Nant de Ste. Anne*, the *Hortière*, and *Au Vallon*. Fine view from the top.

The valley widens. Leaving *Bramans* on the right, we cross the torrent of *St. Pierre*.

Through the ravine of this torrent we may proceed to (3 hrs.) *Le Planais* (5410 ft.; *Auberge du Mont-Cenis*), whence easy passes cross the *Col du Petit Mont Cenis* (7166 ft.) to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) *Les Tavernettes* (p. 358), the *Col de Clapier* (8110 ft.) to (7-8 hrs.) *Susa*, the *Col d'Ambin* (9384 ft.) to (7-8 hrs.) *Exilles*, on the *Mond-Cenis* line, and the *Col d'Etache* or *d'Etache* (9230 or 9145 ft.), to the N.W. of the fine rocky peak of the *Rognosa d'Etache* (11,105 ft.), to (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.) *Bardonnèche* (p. 398). From *Le Planais* we may ascend the *Signal de Cléry* or *Monte Giusalet* (10,890 ft.), the *Roche d'Ambin* (11,080 ft.), the *Dents d'Ambin* (11,095 ft., 11,073 ft., and 10,968 ft.; difficult), etc. *Refuge Luigi Vaccarone* of the I.A.C. (ca. 8860 ft.) at the foot of the *Glacier de l'Agnel*.

Beyond (6 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Le Verney* (inn) we cross the Arc and reach (10 M.) *Sollières*. Fine view from the *Chalets de Mont-Froid* (7475 ft.), 3 hrs. to the S.E., on the slope of *Mont Froid* (9300 ft.).

11 M. Termignon (3870 ft.; *Lion-d'Or*, good, *de la Vanoise* or *Veuve Richard*, pens. 6-7 fr. at both), a village at the confluence of the Arc and Leisse. The church contains three gilded altars, in the Italian taste.

EXCURSIONS. To *Pralognan* over the *Col de la Vanoise* (5 hrs. fully to Entre-deux-Eaux), not so interesting as in the reverse direction; see p. 353. Another route leads over the *Dôme de Chasseforêt* (p. 355), but the ascent is less easy on this side and should be made only by good walkers with trustworthy guides.

To the *Dôme de l'Arpont* (11,865 ft.), to the S. W. of the *Dôme de Chasseforêt*, which is 65 ft. lower, in $6\frac{3}{4}$ -7 hrs., via the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of *Le Mont*, then by an arête to the W., the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Glacier de l'Arpont* (crevasses), and the N. side of the mountain. The *View is still more extensive than that from the *Dôme de Chasseforêt* (p. 356). The descent may be made to the Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure, or to (5 hrs.) *Pralognan*, via the *Refuge des Lacs* (p. 355).

The road ascends and then descends into a wooded ravine. Fine retrospect of the Dent Parrachée (p. 326).

16 M. Lanslebourg (4585 ft.; *Valloire* or *Bordier*, déj. or D. 3, pens. 8 fr., good; *de l'Europe*), a little town which has decayed since the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel. French custom-house.

The *Mont Cenis Road*, made in 1803-10 by order of Napoleon I. and formerly much used, is now traversed by public conveyances from Lanslebourg to the Hospice ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fare 3 fr.) and thence to Susa (2 hrs.; 3 fr.). The road at first ascends gradually in six great zigzags, across pastures. Pedestrians save $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by a footpath. The view of the Péclet, Vanoise, and Levanna ranges is fine. The wind here ('la Lombarde') is often of extreme violence, and 23 shelter-huts are placed at intervals along the road. The summit-level (6893 ft.; fine retrospective view) is at the 5th refuge (No. 18), 25 min. beyond the last zigzag; and the frontier is crossed between this refuge and the next. Farther on is the inn of *La Ramasse* and *Les Tavernettes* (6445 ft.; Hôt. de l'Ancienne-Poste), near the *Lac du Mont-Cenis* (6310 ft.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long and 100 ft. deep, from which issues the *Cenise*. Near the S.E. end of the lake, 9 M. from Lanslebourg, is the old *Hospice du Mont-Cenis* (6360 ft.), founded by Louis I. the Pious (d. 840), rebuilt by Napoleon I., and now a barrack. Close by is the *Hôtel de la Poste*, or *Faure* (R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.). Hence we may ascend the *Pointe de Ronce* (11,870 ft.; 5 hrs.), by the *Pas du Chapeau* (5 hrs.: 11,285 ft.), and even the *Roche-Melon* (p. 360). — Beyond (11 M.) *La Grande-Croix* (6070 ft.; inn) is a fine waterfall of the Cenise. The road descends very rapidly (footpaths shorter; fine view). — $14\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Bard* (Italian custom-house). — $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Molaret* (3820 ft.; Alb. Silvino). — 20 M. *Giaglione* or *Jaillon* (2530 ft.). — 23 M. *Susa* (1650 ft.; Hôt. du Soleil). Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

From Lanslebourg to the *Grand Roc Noir* (11,605 ft.) and the *Pointe de Vallonet* (11,700 ft.), 6 hrs. to the former and thence 1 hr. more to the latter, fatiguing but not very difficult. We leave the road at *Les Champs*, 20 min. before reaching Lanslevillard, and ascend to the N., at first between two valleys, and then by the N.E. face of the mountain to the foot of the *Grand Roc Noir*, to the E. Thence to the top, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The *Pointe de Vallonet* lies farther to the N. From the base of the peak of the *Grand Roc Noir* we follow a snow-arête to the E., and descend a little to the N. in the direction of the *Pointe*, which is scaled in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. Fine view. — In returning we may join the route from Bonneval to *La Magdeleine* (p. 359) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the base of the *Grand Roc Noir*, by the adjoining glacier and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Chalets de la Fesse*.

The carriage-road leading to Bonneval, which quits the *Mont Cenis* road at the bridge at Lanslebourg, also crosses farther on to

the left bank of the Arc, but soon recrosses to the right bank. 18 M. *Lanslevillard* (4850 ft.; inn). A steep zigzag ascent brings us in sight of the peaks and glaciers at the head of the valley. On the left are rugged escarpments, attaining 2600 ft. in height. These form the back of half-a-dozen glaciers descending towards the Rocheure valley (p. 354) and overlooked by the *Pointe du Grand-Vallon* (10,590 ft.), the *Grand Roc Noir*, the *Pointe du Vallonet* (p. 358), the *Pointes du Châtelard*, and the *Croix de Don-Jean-Maurice* (see below). On the right is a long glacier, which crosses the frontier, and above which rises the *Pointe de Ronce* (p. 358). Besides the road there is a footpath on the left bank which also leads to Bessans. The road quits the torrent and for a time is separated from it by a slight hill, beyond which we find ourselves in a verdant basin. The hamlets of *Le Mas*, *La Magdeleine*, and *La Chalpe* are passed.

23½ M. **Bessans** (5645 ft.; *Hôt. Cimaz*, at the bridge, pens. 6 fr.; guides), a badly built village on the left bank, to which the road now crosses. The *Church* contains some fine carvings and statuettes (in wood) on the altars, by Clapier (18th cent.). The chief attraction, however, is the *Chapel of St. Antoine*, with curious frescoes of the 16th century and a fine ceiling of painted wood.

EXCURSIONS. *Croix de Don-Jean-Maurice* (10,900 ft.), 4½ hrs. The path diverges to the left from the Bonneval road, ascends the slopes of the mountain, and then crosses the *Glacier de Méan-Martin*, ¾ hr. from the summit, which is surmounted by three crosses. — *Aiguille de Méan-Martin* (10,790 ft.), 5¼ hrs. We follow the above route to the (3½ hrs.) glacier, then turn to the W. towards (¾ hr.) a kind of col (10,185 ft.) to the left of the peak, which is scaled in ¾ hr. more. The descent may be made in about 3½ hrs. to Val-d'Isère (p. 348). — *Pointes du Châtelard* (11,030 ft., 11,265 ft., and 11,495 ft.), about 7 hrs., also by (3¾ hrs.) the *Glacier de Méan-Martin*. Crossing the glacier from N.E. to S.W., we ascend to (about 1 hr.) the *Col de Véfrette* (10,500 ft.), to the N. of the *Lowest Pointe*, which is thence easily ascended in ¾ hr., over the arête. We descend to the depression beside the *Second Pointe*, the top of which is reached in ¾ hr.; and finally we follow a snow-arête to the (½ hr.) *Third Pointe*, the highest peak on this side of the valley, with the exception of the *Grand Roc Noir* (p. 358). The fine *View is open on all sides (practically the same from all three summits). — In descending to (3¼ hrs.) *Entre-deux-Eaux* (p. 354), we return by the *Glacier de Véfrette* and the (1½ hr.) *Vallon de la Rocheure*; the descent to (2½ hrs.) *Lanslebourg* (p. 358) leads past the *Chalets de la Fesse* (p. 358); and the descent to (about 5 hrs.) *Bonneval* (p. 361) crosses the glacier to the (1 hr.) *Col de Véfrette*, recrosses the (1 hr.) *Glacier de Méan-Martin*, then runs to the S. by the left bank of the *Vallon*, and finally leads to the N.E. via the *Chalets des Roches* (7380 ft.).

**Pointe de Charbonel* (12,335 ft.), 7-8 hrs., an easy ascent, with guide. There is a choice of routes. We may proceed by the gloomy *Valley of Ribon*, to the S.E., as far as the (1¼ hr.) *Pierre-Grosse* chalets (6760 ft.); then to the E. over poor pastures and débris to the arête and the *Charbonel Glacier*. Or we may follow the smiling *Avérole Valley*, parallel to the valley of Ribon a little beyond Bessans on the right of the Bonneval road, whence we attain the *Glacier de Charbonel* on the S.E. Between Mont Blanc and the Meije the only summits higher than the *Pointe de Charbonel* are the *Grande-Casse* (p. 355) and *Mont Pourri* (p. 344). It is, moreover, an isolated mountain and affords in consequence an unusually fine panorama of the whole of the Dauphiny and Savoy Alps, the Gran Paradiso, etc.

*Pointe d'Albaron (12,015 ft.), called *Pointe de Chalanson* on the government map, which assigns the name Albaron to a neighbouring summit (see below), $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs., an easy ascent, with guide. We ascend the *Avérole Valley* (p. 359), cross the stream at ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *La Gouiaz* [(5745 ft.), and 10 min. farther on ascend to the left towards a spur of the mountain, marked by (40 min.) a cross (view). Thence we proceed to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Granges du Lau*, ascend a valley to the N.E., crossing the (1 hr.) Grand-Fond torrent (waterfall), and continue towards the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) moraine of the Grand-Fond glacier (ca. 8825 ft.), which commands a fine view. We next pass to the left of the *Ouillarse* (12,000 ft.) and in 1 hr. more reach the great *Glacier du Grand-Fond*, to the S.W. of the Pointe, where caution is necessary in the absence of snow. Thence to the summit 3 hrs. more are required. The panorama, similar to that from the Pointe de Charbonel, is one of the most striking in the Alps. — The descent may be made to the *Refuge Gastaldi* (see below) or on the Bonneval side (5-7 hrs.), either by the fine *Glacier* and *Col des Evettes*, to the E. of the *Ouille du Midi* (10,030 ft.), or, somewhat shorter, by the same glacier and the *Col du Greffier* (10,210 ft.; fine view), after which there is, on the side of the *Chardonnieres* (or *Vallonet*) *Glacier*, a couloir so steep as to be impracticable unless there is plenty of snow. — The *Pointe du Grand-Fond* (11,230 ft.), the *Albaron* of the government map (see above), is ascended in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ the *Avérole Valley* and the *Granges du Lau* (see above), and thence past the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Chalets de la Parse*, and the left side of the mountain.

Roche-Melon (11,605 ft.), $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide. The route leads up the Ribon valley (p. 359), past the chalets or hamlets of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pierre-Grosse* (p. 359), *Giaffa* or *Rocciamalone* (6825 ft.), *Saussier*, and (1 hr.) *L'Arselle* (7090 ft.), to the foot of the *Roche-Melon Glacier* (1 hr.; 7420 ft.), which we cross. The panorama from the summit is magnificent, and particularly to the tourist coming from the N. it affords a novel view of the Italian side of the Alps. On the Roche-Melon we are already on Italian soil. A little chapel on the summit is much visited by pilgrims on Aug. 15th (Assumption of the Virgin). — We may easily descend to (5 hrs.) *Susa* (p. 358); bridle-path beyond the *Cà* or *Casa d'Asti* (6016 ft.), where there is a small chapel and a refuge-hut of the I. A. C.

FROM BESSANS TO LANZO TORINESE (Turin), 15-16 hrs. according as we proceed over the *Col du Collerin*, the *Col d'Arnès*, or the *Col de l'Autaret* (easiest), all lying to the E. on the frontier. Guide indispensable. Through the *Avérole Valley* (p. 359), as far as the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) hamlet of *Avérole* (6675 ft.), the path to all three cols is the same. Thence we climb to the N.E., in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to the *Col du Collerin* (10,620 ft.), to the S. of *Mont Collerin* (11,430 ft.) and in the midst of glaciers. We next descend by the *Piano della Mussa* (5740 ft.; Hôt. Broggi) to (5 hrs.) *Balme* (4783 ft.; Alb. Belvedere; Alb. Reale; guides), in the *Stura d'Ala Valley*, whence a carriage-road leads to (9 M.) *Lanzo Torinese* (see below; diligence in summer), viâ (3 M.) *Ala di Stura* (3540 ft.; Alb. Bruneri) and *Cérès* (2810 ft.; Alb. Ceres; Alb. d'Italia). — The *Col d'Arnès* (9955 ft.), to the S. of the *Pointe d'Arnès* (11,615 ft.), lies to the E., in the direction of the main Avérole valley and 4 hrs. from the hamlet. We pass the *Chalet du Plan-du-Pré* and the chapel of *Notre-Dame de l'Arselle*, whence we may ascend to the S. by the *Glacier du Baounet* to the *Col de la Valletta* (ca. 10,330 ft.) and descend to the *Refuge Pera-Caval* of the I. A. C. (8464 ft.), situated between the *Monte Lera* (10,980 ft.) and the *Croce Rossa* (11,700 ft.). — To reach the col we have to cross a corner of the *Glacier d'Arnès*. We then traverse the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de la Rossa* (9350 ft.) and descend past the *Lac de la Rossa* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Usseglio*, where the route mentioned on p. 361 is joined. Proceeding from the *Col d'Arnès* to the left or N.E., we may gain in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the *Crot du Ciaussiné*, with the *Refuge-Hôtel Bartolomeo Gastaldi* of the I. A. C. (8690 ft.; bed $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; provisions according to tariff). This is a starting-point for the ascents of the *Pointe d'Albaron* (see above), the *Ciamarella* (12,060 ft.; guide from Balme 15-20 fr.), the *Bessanèse* or *Grandes-Pareis* (11,916 ft.: difficult, guide 25 fr.), etc. From the Refuge

a good bridle-path leads to the Piano della Mussa or to Balme (p. 360). — The Col de l'Autaret (10,115 ft.), to the S.E., reached in about 3 hrs. by the *Vallon de la Lombarde*, is crossed by a path practicable for mules. We descend through the *Malciaussia Valley*, which the Roche-Melon (p. 360) overlooks on the W., to (5 hrs.) *Usseglio* (4100 ft.; Alb. di Francia, Cibrario, etc.; guides), whence a road (diligence in summer) leads via *Lemie* (3150 ft.; Alb. della Stella; Alb. San Michele) to (9 M.) *Viù* (2575 ft.; Alb.-Ristorante Marchis; Corona Reale; Alb. di Viù) and to (15 M.) *Lanzo Torinese* (Hôt. de la Poste; de l'Europe), a little town connected by railway with (20 M.) *Turin*. See *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

The road to Bonneval keeps to the left bank of the Arc all the way. A little beyond Bessans it passes the end of the Avérole valley, where the Pointe de Charbonel (p. 359) rises majestically on the right. Farther on, to the left of the road, is the *Rocher du Châtel* or *Bec-Rond* (6065 ft.), which has already come into view on the right bank of the stream. Then a waterfall and the *Pointe de Méan-Martin* (see below). We cross the last bridge and reach —

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Bonneval (6020 ft.; *Chalet-Hôtel* of the F. A. C., $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, R. 2, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7 fr., very fair), a poor village, situated in a little valley which still produces barley and rye, but where the winter is very severe.

To (5- $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Val-d'Isère* over the *Col d'Iseran*, see p. 350. Mule to the col 8, to *Val-d'Isère* 15 fr. The route does not skirt the Arc, but passes above the village and the hotel and leads to the E., in the direction of the *Valley of the Lenta*. — A fine route (10-12 hrs., with guide) leads to *Val-d'Isère* over the *Col du Bouquetin* (p. 349) and the glaciers at the *Sources of the Isère* (p. 349).

ASCENTS. — *Pointe des Arses* (10,510 ft.), about 4 hrs. to the N., an easy excursion. We follow the route to the *Col d'Iseran* (p. 350) for 1 hr., then turn to the right over pastures and débris; or proceed by the right bank of the Arc and the (2 hrs.) *Plateau des Lauzes* (8665 ft.). The tourist should go at any rate as far as this plateau for the sake of the view, especially that of the glaciers on the Italian frontier. — The *Ouille Noire* (11,925 ft.), to the N. of the *Pointe des Arses*, is also recommended as a fine and comparatively easy climb (see below).

Aiguille Pers (11,320 ft.), more distant, to the right of the *Col d'Iseran*, 6 hrs. The route follows that to the *Col d'Iseran* as far as ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) the last ascent and thence continues by the valley of the *Lenta* to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col Pers* (9890 ft.), which commands a fine view. We thence proceed to the E. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a peak marked 3317 mètres (10,880 ft.) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) another of 3399 m. (11,150 ft.), both easily climbed. The summit is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more; beautiful *View. The descent may be made to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) the *Chalets de Lechans* (p. 362), by the *Glacier du Grand-Pis-saillas* and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col de l'Ouille-Noire* (10,690 ft.), to the N. of the peak of that name (see above).

Pelaou-Blanc (10,290 ft.), the chief summit to the W. of the valley of the *Lenta* (see above), 5 hrs., with guide. We first follow the *Col d'Iseran* route (p. 350), but beyond the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) second bridge turn to the S.W. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) glacier to the E. of the peak. We ascend the glacier in the same direction to (1- $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Col des Fours* (9800 ft.), whence the summit, to the N., is scaled in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The descent may be made to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Val-d'Isère*.

Pointe de Méan-Martin (10,950 ft.), to the W., $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., via the *Col de la Pointe-des-Roches* (9805 ft.), interesting and not difficult for experts.

Pointes du Châtillard (p. 359), $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. We proceed to the left from the *Col d'Iseran* route towards the (50 min.) *Chalets des Roches* (7390 ft.), and thence via the *Vallon* valley, the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Glacier de Méan-Martin*, and the (1 hr.) *Col de Véfrette*, etc., as on the ascent from Bessans.

Pointe d'Albaron (12,015 ft.; 7 hrs.), to the S.E. Crossing the Arc, we ascend to near the (25 min.) *Cascade du Vallonet*, thence by a path on the left bank reach (1 hr.) a plateau and (40 min.) the foot of the névé, which we cross to (25 min.) the rocky wall on the other side. We climb the latter without difficulty (1 hr. 35 min.) and skirt the Pointe du Grand-Fond (p. 380) to a (1 hr.) depression in the glacier, within $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. of the top (p. 380).

To the *Roc de Pareis* (8790 ft.; 3 hrs.), an easy and interesting expedition. We ascend the valley viâ (1 hr.) *L'Ecot* (6710 ft.), perhaps the highest village in France; then to the right by the left bank of the *Recula*, which issues from the *Lac d'Evette* (8165 ft.), just before which we turn to the right.

The *Mulinet* or *Cime Martellet* (11,280 ft.), a rocky peak visible from Bonneval to the right of the Arc valley, may be ascended in about 7 hrs., with guide. From (1 hr.) *L'Ecot* (see above) we turn to the right by the slopes of the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ouille de Trièves*, the valley between the mountain and the moraine, the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Mulinet Glacier*, and a cheminée. The *Panorama is very extensive, including the Italian plain and most of the great peaks of Dauphiné and Savoy. Mont Blanc appears like the dome of a cathedral surrounded by pinnacles.

The *Levanna*, which stands at the head of the valley of the Arc, to the E., on the frontier, is one of the best points of view in the district. It has four chief summits: the *Levanna Centrale* (11,943 ft.), *Levanna Occidentale* (11,885 ft.), *Levanna Orientale* (11,695 ft.), and *Levannetta* (11,280 ft.) to the S.E., and at the head of the glacier from which the Arc issues.

— The *Levanna Occidentale* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; with guide) presents no great difficulty to adepts, and commands an excellent view. From *L'Ecot* (see above) we ascend to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Granges de la Duis* (7090 ft.), not far from the source of the Arc (see below), and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Chalets de Lechans* (7840 ft.), where the night may be spent. (Ascent of the *Aiguilles Rousses* from this point, see p. 350.) Thence the ascent of the *Levanna* is continued, first to the N., then to the E., to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) glacier, which is crossed straight on in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and finally the summit is reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more by the W. spur. We may descend to Ceresole (p. 350), past the *Refuge de la Levanna* of the I. A. C. (ca. 9180 ft.). — The *Levanna Centrale* is ascended in 2 hrs. from the *Col de Girard* (see below); the *Levanna Orientale* in 2 hrs. from the *Col Perduto* or *Pers* (10,635 ft.), on its N. side.

FROM BONNEVAL TO CERESOLE BY THE COL DU CARRO, about 9 hrs. We follow the route for the *Levanna Occidentale* to beyond the *Chalets de Lechans* (see above), whence about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more of stiff climbing towards the N. brings us to the *Col du Carro* (10,300 ft.). The descent takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., one hour of which is spent in crossing the *Glacier du Carro*, which is full of crevasses. *Ceresole*, see p. 350.

FROM BONNEVAL TO LANZO, about 13 hrs., with guide, over the *Col de Girard* and the *Col de Séa*, on the frontier, to the N.E. and S.E. The same path serves for both as far as *L'Ecot* (see above). The route to the former col proceeds to the *Granges de la Duis* (see above), and then turns to the E. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Lower Source of the Arc* (7180 ft.). After 3 hrs. more in the same direction, latterly over the *Glacier des Sources de l'Arc*, we reach the *Col de Girard* (10,120 ft.), between the *Levanna Orientale* and the *Mulinet*, whence we descend to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Refuge de la Gura* of the I. A. C. (4020 ft.) and to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Forno Alpi Graie* (4055 ft.; Alb. all' Alpi), on the *Stura della Gura*, which we follow in order to reach ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lanzo* (p. 361). — Bearing to the S.E. at *L'Ecot*, a climb of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. past the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lac des Evettes* (8175 ft.) and the *Glacier des Evettes* brings us to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Séa* (10,120 ft.), from which the descent to *Forno* viâ the *Glacier de Séa* takes 5 hrs.

55. From Lyons to Grenoble (Marseilles).

75 M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{2}{3}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 55, 9 fr. 15, 5 fr. 95 c.). The trains start from the Gare de Perrache (p. 233). This is a pleasanter line to Marseilles in summer than that through the valley of the Rhone (R. 65), but it is 47 M. longer, and of course not to be recommended for the direct journey (14- $14\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.). Best views to the left.

From Lyons to Chambéry by this route, $6\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr., 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 25 c.); viâ Ambérieu and Culoz, see pp. 247, 290, 322.

Lyons, see p. 233. — The railway crosses the Rhone, rises to a plateau which is devoid of interest, and passes several unimportant stations.

26 M. Bourgoin (*Hôtel du Parc; de l'Europe*), with 7280 inhab., the *Bergusium* of the Romans, on the *Bourbre*. Close by is the little manufacturing town of Jallieu, with 4710 inhabitants.

35 M. La Tour-du-Pin (*Grand-Hôtel*, R. 3, D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; *du Nord*), to the left, with 3800 inhab., is dominated by a hill (Mt. Calvaire) surmounted by a bronze statue of the Virgin (fine view). The handsome modern Gothic church contains (in the sacristy) a large triptych of 1551, attributed to Jacob Bink of Cologne.

The line ascends. To the right is a long lake; the mountains of Dauphiny appear on the left. — 40 M. St. André-le-Gaz, or le Gua, i. e. 'Gué', a ford (*Buffet; Hôt. Rossat*).

FROM ST. ANDRÉ-LE-GAZ TO CHAMBERY, $27\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). This line runs to the E. — 6 M. Pressins, the junction of the line from Virieu-le-Grand viâ Belley (p. 290). The view of the Grande Chartreuse range (p. 375), on the right, improves as we proceed, the most conspicuous point being the Dent de Crolles (p. 375), a long white plateau ending in a sheer precipice. — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. Le Pont-de-Beauvoisin (Poste), on the Guiers or Guiers-Vif. — 12 M. St. Béron (1050 ft.; *Hôt. de la Gare*). To St. Laurent-du-Pont and to St. Genix-d'Aoste, see below.

15 M. Lépin-Lac-d'Aiguebelette (*Hôt. Grimonet; des Touristes; Vallet*) is a station to the S. of the beautifully blue *Lac d'Aiguebelette*. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. are the small baths of *La Bauche* (*Hôt. de l'Etablissement Thermal*, pens. from 7 fr.), with chalybeate springs. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. Aiguebelette (*Hôt. du Mont-Lépine; Julliand; du Lac*). Beyond a short tunnel we pass through the *Tunnel de l'Epine*, nearly 2 M. in length. — 20 M. St-Cassin-la-Cascade, named after the *Cascade de Couz*, 180 ft. in height but insignificant in summer, which is seen on the right farther on. The line now rapidly descends past vine-clad slopes on the left, while on the other side of the Chambéry valley is the Dent du Nivolet with its cross (p. 324). After a wide sweep to the N.W. we join the line from Aix-les-Bains (p. 322). — $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. Chambéry, see p. 322.

FROM ST. BÉRON TO ST. GENIX-D'AOSTE, 10 M., steam-tramway in 1-2 hrs. (fares 1 fr. 50, 90 c.). The line descends the valley of the Guiers, viâ (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Pont-de-Beauvoisin (see above). — St. Genix-d'Aoste, see p. 247.

FROM ST. BÉRON TO ST. LAURENT-DU-PONT (*Grande Chartreuse; Voiron*), 10 M., steam-tramway in 46-50 min. (fares 1 fr. 50, 90 c.). The tramway runs through the *Gorges de Chailles*, with cliffs 500-650 ft. high. — 6 M. Les Echelles (1270 ft.; *Hôt. Durand*). About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. before reaching Les Echelles (carr. 1 fr.) the highroad threads a tunnel 100 yds. in length, thus avoiding the former flights of steps ('échelles') in the defile traversed by the old road. In this defile (keeper at the entrance, 1 fr.) are the interesting *Grottes des Echelles*. Near the entrance is a chalet-hôtel, and at the other end is St. Christophe-la-Grotte. From Les Echelles a conveyance plies to (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Grande Chartreuse* viâ (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) St. Christophe-entre-

deux-Guiers, (3 M.) *Le Châtelard* (a rocky gorge), *St. Pierre-d'Entremont* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; Hôt. Mollard), the ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col du Coucheron* (3540 ft.), and ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse* (p. 375). From *St. Pierre-d'Entremont* we may visit, viâ *St. Même* (Hôt. Monnet), the *Cascade du Guiers* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), in highly picturesque environs, and thence proceed by a curious path to a series of large grottoes, below which rises the copious *Source du Guiers-Vif* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). — 10 M. *St. Laurent-du-Pont*, whence the *Grande Chartreuse* and *Voiron* are easily reached (comp. p. 373).

45 M. *Virieu-sur-Bourbre* (Hôtel de la Place, or Guttin), to the left, overlooked by a castle of the 14-17th cent., containing some valuable tapestry of the 15-16th centuries. Farther on is the *Château de Pupetière*, on the left. — 50 M. *Chabons*. — $52\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Grand-Lemps* (Hôtel Lacroix).

FROM LE GRAND-LEMPHS TO CHARAVINES, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., steam-tramway, a continuation of that from Vienne (p. 442). — $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Ravignhouse* (see below). — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Charavines* (1673 ft.; Hôt. du Lac, at Pagetièrre, on the lake; *des Vannes*) is an industrial village about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the lake of Paladru. — The *Lac de Paladru* (1643 ft.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. wide, on the plateau of *Terres-Froides*, has well-wooded and picturesque banks, and is frequented in summer for bathing. An omnibus plies to *Paladru* (Hôt. des Bains), at the other end of the lake. — About 2 M. to the N. of Pagetièrre is the ruined Carthusian convent of *La Sylve-Bénite*.

FROM LE GRAND-LEMPHS TO LA CÔTE-ST. ANDRÉ (p. 443), $8\frac{1}{2}$ M., steam-tramway in 50 min. (1 fr. 15 c., 70 c.).

Fine view, to the left, of the Grande Chartreuse mountains and, farther on, of the Belledonne chain, and to the right, of the mountains on the left bank of the Isère.

52 M. *Rives* (Buvette; Hôt. de la Poste), an industrial town (3110 inhab.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S., on the *Fure*, has noted steel-works and some paper-mills. Railway to St. Rambert, see p. 443.

The train next passes over a viaduct, 138 ft. high. As we approach the mountains the scenery improves. We descend to the N., then to the E., passing over an embankment 130 ft. high and through two tunnels.

$59\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Voiron* (950 ft.; Hôtel de la Poste or Fugier; du Commerce), on the left bank of the *Morge*, a pretty, prosperous-looking town of 12,600 inhab., noted for its silk and paper manufactures. The handsome church of *St. Bruno* was erected in 1864-73, in the Gothic style of the 13th century. On an eminence (2410 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) overlooking the town is the colossal *Statue of Notre-Dame de Vouise*, in beaten copper, standing upon a tower, 50 ft. high (view; key at the Mairie).

TRAMWAY to *St. Laurent-du-Pont* and *St. Béron*, with 'correspondance' for the *Grande Chartreuse*, see above. — FROM VOIRON TO CHARAVINES (see above), $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., steam-tramway in 1 hr. 5 min. (1 fr. 25, 90 c.). At ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Ravignhouse* the line joins that from Le Grand-Lemps (see above).

Beyond Voiron the railway turns southward. $63\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Moirans* (Buvette; Hôt. de Paris), a small but ancient town on the *Morge* (3480 inhab.). Railway to Valence, see p. 369. — We then descend into the Isère valley and ascend it, skirting the Grande Chartreuse range on the S. as far as Grenoble, and passing to the N. of another group which terminates in the *Bec de l'Echaillon*, on the right. There

1

4

t

}

are valuable stone-quarries on the Bec. The views are fine. We pass through a short tunnel under the *Roise* torrent to (67 M.) *Voreppe* (*Hôtel du Petit-Paris*). The town is $\frac{2}{3}$ M. to the N.

FROM VOREPPE TO THE CONVENT OF CHALAIS AND THE GRANDE-AIGUILLE (from Grenoble, see p. 371), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. A bridle-path to the E., on the left bank of the *Roise*, leads in 2 hrs. to the former Convent of *Chalaix* (3085 ft.), now private property. In itself it is uninteresting, but its position overlooking the *Isère* valley is delightful. Rfnts. at the adjacent forester's house. From the convent we may ascend the *Grande-Aiguille* (3590 ft.) in 1 hr., following the pilgrims' path along the hillside. The views to the W., N., and S. are very beautiful.

71 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Egrève-St-Robert*. Fine view, on the left, of the *Pinéa* (p. 376), *Chamechaude* (p. 376), and other mountains. To the left, near the railway, is the *Casque de Néron* (p. 369). We cross the *Isère* above its junction with the *Drac*. To the left appear the forts of Grenoble (p. 369). Opposite us rise magnificent mountains. — 75 M. *Grenoble* (buffet).

Grenoble. — Hotels (charges raised in summer). *GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. a; C, 5), Rue de la Halle, with baths, R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 4, pens. 12-15 (incl. wine), omn. 1 fr.; *HÔTEL MODERNE ET DES TROIS-DAUPHINS (Pl. f; B, C, 4), Rue Félix-Poulat, R. from 4, déj. 3-4, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, pens. from 10 (incl. wine), omn. 3/4 fr. — HÔTEL BAYARD (Pl. b; A, 4), Ave. d'Alsace-Lorraine 26, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., very fair; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. c; C, 5), Place Grenette and Rue Félix-Poulat, R. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; CENTRAL (Pl. d; C, 4), Rue Montorge 7, R. 3-4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9-12, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; D'ANGLETERRE (HÔTEL Meublé; Pl. e, B 5), Place Victor-Hugo 5, with restaurant; DE FRANCE (HÔTEL Meublé), Ave. d'Alsace-Lorraine 11 (Pl. B, 4); GR.-HÔTEL LESDIGUIÈRES, Cours St. André, R. from 2, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 6 fr. — HÔTEL DE SAVOIE (Pl. g; A, 4), R. 3-5, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; NOUVEL HÔTEL; HÔTEL DE BORDEAUX, these three at the station.

Pensions. *Mme. Monier*, Rue Voltaire 8 (125-200 fr. per month); *Mmes. Balme & Barral*, Rue Aubert-de-Bagel 5; *Mlle. Clot*, Rue de la Liberté 7; *Aux Armes Dauphinoises*, Rue Condorcet 8; *Mme. Baron*, Cours Berriat 26; *Mme. Mourin*, Rue Beyle-Stendhal 13; *Bon Accueil*, Cours Gambetta 41; *Delaye*, Rue Montorge 2; *Duplâtre*, Rue Parmentier 10, etc. (generally 125-150 fr. per month).

Restaurants, at several hotels; *Monnet*, Place Grenette 8-10, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Lafayette*, Rue Lafayette 5, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Cafés-Brasseries. *Taverne des Dauphins*, at the HÔTEL Moderne (see above); *Brasserie-Restaurant du Rhin*, Place Grenette; *Café de Strasbourg*, Ave. d'Alsace-Lorraine 15 (déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.), etc.

Cabs. For 1-3 pers. per drive 75 c., per hr. 1 fr. 75 c., 4 pers. 1 fr., 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; at night (11-6) and to the Place Grenette or the theatre 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 fr.; picking up at a private residence 25 c. extra. Trunk 25 c.

Electric Tramways. From the Place Grenette (Pl. C, 4) to the Station (10 c.), to the Pont du Drac (10 c.), to La Tronche (15 c.), to the Cemetery (10 c.), to La Monta (35 c.; see p. 373) and to Voreppe (60 c.; p. 364); to the Bajassière (10 c.) via the Porte des Alpes (Pl. C, 6) and to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eybens* (old castle; 30 c.); to (5 M.) *Claix* (65 c.); and to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Varces* (65 c.). — Tramways and Diligences ply to Uriage, the Grande Chartreuse, the Gorges d'Engins, de la Bourne, and de la Vernaison (Goulets), Chaperillan, Vizille and Bourg-d'Oisans, Briançon, etc.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 12; B, C, 5), Place Vaucanson.

Baths. *Bains des Dauphins*, Rue Montorge 7; *Marron*, Rue Vicat 1. Swimming Bath, Boulevard Gambetta (Pl. B, 6).

American Consul, *Mr. Charles P. H. Nason*, Rue Félix-Poulat 3; vice-consul, *Mr. T. W. Murton*. — British Vice-Consul, *Mr. J. Lewis*.

University (p. 367). Special lectures for foreign students are delivered both during vacation (1st July to 31st Oct.) and during the session. Apply to the president of the 'Comité de patronage des étudiants étrangers', Place de la Constitution 4.

Protestant Church (Pl. 13; D, 5), Rue Lesdiguières.

Société des Touristes du Dauphiné (see p. 387), Rue Thiers 4. — *Club Alpin Français* (branch), at the Chambre de Commerce (Pl. B, 4). — *Syndicat d'Initiative* (open on week-days 8-12 & 2-6), Rue Montorge 2 (Pl. C, 4).

Grenoble (685 ft.) is a city of 68,600 inhab., the former capital of the *Dauphiny*, and now the chief town of the department of the *Isère*. It is also the headquarters of the 14th army-corps, the seat of a bishop and of a university, etc. The *Isère* divides it into two unequal parts, that on the right bank being comparatively small. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a complete enceinte, and by a series of detached forts. It is, however, its unique position, at the junction of the fine valleys of the *Isère* and the *Drac*, amid a superb environment of peaks attaining 10,000 ft. in height, that makes Grenoble one of the principal tourist-centres in France.

Grenoble, the *Oularo* of the *Allobroges*, received the name of *Gratianopolis* in honour of the Emperor Gratian (375-383), who founded the bishopric. In the middle ages the city passed through many hands, principally belonging, however, to the bishops after one of them had defended it from an invasion of the Saracens or Hungarians (995). It afterwards became the property of their rivals, the Counts of Albon, who took the title of *Dauphin du Viennois* (see p. 441), and ceded their possessions to France in 1349, on condition that they should in future always be the appanage of the eldest son of the king. From 1369 to 1501 Grenoble was the seat of a tribunal of the Inquisition, established for the examination and punishment of the *Waldensians*. Grenoble was the first important town to open its gates to Napoleon I. on his return from Elba, in 1815. The staple products of the place are the cement invented by *Vicat* and kid gloves, much improved by *Xavier Jourin* (1800-44). Glove-making employs 5000 people in the town and 24,000 in the district; 1,200,000 dozen pairs, valued at 35,000,000 fr., are annually produced.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 4) we proceed to the right by the *Avenue d'Alsace-Lorraine*, which intersects the handsome *Cours St. André* (140 ft. in width) and leads to the *Place Victor-Hugo* (Pl. B, 5), where a statue of *Hector Berlioz* (p. 443), by *Basset* of Grenoble, was erected in 1903.

The *Place Grenette* (Pl. C, 4, 5), in the centre of the town, is embellished by a fountain decorated with bronze dolphins, by *Sappey*. To the N. the summit of the *St. Eynard* (p. 369) is visible.

An arched passage to the left of the fountain, at the beginning of the *Rue Montorge*, leads to the *Jardin de Ville* (Pl. C, 4), a fashionable promenade, embellished with a band-pavilion and a fountain with a bronze statue ('The Torrent') by *Basset*. It was formerly the garden belonging to the mansion of *Lesdiguières*, a part of which is now the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 9; C, 4), to the E.

Behind the garden is the *Place St. André* (Pl. C, 4), with a mediocre statue of *Bayard* (1476-1524; see p. 382), by *Raggi* (1823). The place of Bayard's death is erroneously given in the inscription, and the words that it attributes to him are apocryphal. — The church of *St. Andrew* (13th cent.) was originally the chapel

of the Dauphins' palace. To the left of the choir is a monument erected in the 17th cent. to the memory of Bayard. In the right transept is a Martyrdom of St. Andrew, by Restout (1750).

The *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 11; C, 4), erected in the 15th cent., on the site of the Dauphins' palace, on the N. of the Place St. André, was partly rebuilt in 1889-97 in the original style. The façade is mainly in the style of the Renaissance. The interior, interesting for its fine ceilings and wainscoting, is open to the public when the court is sitting, and is shown to visitors at other times on application to the keeper.

The Rue du Palais and the Rue Brocherie, to the E. of the Place St. André, lead to the *Cathedral of Notre-Dame* (Pl. D, 4), a heavy building of the 11-12th and 16th cent., the portal of which has been recently rebuilt in the Romanesque style. To the right in the choir are a very fine stone **Tabernacle* (1455-57), more than 45 ft. in height, and an episcopal throne, in the same style, whilst on the opposite side is the tomb of a bishop, erected in 1407, now deprived of its effigy. In the apse are gilt reliefs of scenes from the life of the Virgin (18th cent.). — In the same square is the *Centennial Monument of the Revolution*, a handsome fountain by H. Ding (1897).

The *Belvédère de la Tour de Clérieux*, opposite the cathedral, commands a fine view, including Mont Blanc (open 8-11 and 2-7; 25 c.).

In the centre of the new quarter of the town is the *Place de la Constitution* (Pl. C, D, 5, 6), surrounded by handsome buildings. On the S. side is the *Hôtel de la Préfecture* (Pl. C, 6); opposite are the *Hôtel de la Division Militaire* (Pl. 8) and the *University* (Pl. 7); on the E. are the *School of Artillery* (Pl. 3) and the *Museum & Library*.

The **Musée* (Pl. 2; D, 5) is open daily (8-5 in summer, 9-4 in winter) except Mon. and holidays, but strangers are admitted at all times, Admittance to the rooms on the upper floor on Sun. and Thurs. only. The Musée occupies the left wing of the building, the principal rooms being on the groundfloor. The picture-gallery is one of the best provincial collections in France. The pictures bear labels. Catalogue 1 fr.

The *VESTIBULE* is decorated with allegorical paintings by *Blanc-Fon-taine* and *Rahoult*, both Grenoble artists, and contains modern sculptures.

Picture Gallery. — Room I. To the left: *Rigaud*, 95. *Duc de Noailles*, 94. *St. Simon*, Bishop of Metz; 21. *David*, Vincent, the artist; 116. *French School*, Lesdiguières (p. 380); 2. *Bourdon*, Moderation of Scipio; 90. After *Poussin*, Moses smiting the rock; 79. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; *68. *Lesueur*, Thanksgiving of the family of Tobias; *Desportes*, 24. Stag at bay, 25. Flowers, fruit, and animals. — 14, 15. *Bourguignon*, Cavalry fights; *86. *Pater*, Women bathing; 9. *Callet*, Louis XVI.; 65. *Largillière*, Portrait; J. *Jouvenet*, 51. Allegorical composition, 52. *St. Simon*, 53. *St. Bartholomew*; 32. *Fragonard*, Head of an old man; 104. *Fr. de Troy*, Portrait; 109. *Vien*, Rape of Proserpine; 108. *L. M. van Loo*, Louis XV.; 103. *Tournières*, Ch. de Beauharnais, Governor of Canada; 11. *School of Clouet*, Admiral Coligny; *Claude Lorrain*, *35. Morning, 36. Sea-piece.

Room II. To the left: 445. *Solario*, Bearing of the Cross; 420. *Marco Palmezzano*, Holy Family; *450. *Perugino*, St. Sebastian, with St. Apollonia,

painted for Sant' Agostino in Perugia (comp. p. 241); no number, *Luca Giordano*, Bacchante; 372. *Taddeo di Bartolo*, Virgin and Child with four saints (1390); *383. *P. Veronese*, Jesus healing the woman with an issue of blood; 380. *Bugiardini*, Portrait of Michael Angelo; *411. *Bernardino Licinio*, Madonna and Child, with SS. John the Baptist, Anthony, and James (1532); 421, 422. *Panini*, Ruins; 388. *Canaletto*, View of Venice; 379. *Bronzino*, Portrait; 384. *P. Veronese*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene; 483. *Tintoretto*, Holy Family; *408. *Franc. Guardi*, The Doge of Venice carried by gondoliers in the Piazza of St. Mark; 434. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of a Doge; 389. *Caravaggio*, Portrait; no numbers, *Murillo*, Cistercian monk; *Goya* (?), Burial. — 472. Spanish School, Portrait; *469. *Ribera*, Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew; 453. *Domenichino* (*Zampieri*), Adam and Eve; no number, *Zurbaran*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — 551. *Rembrandt* (?), Head of an old man; 523. *Honthorst*, Disciples at Emmaus; 500 bis. *L. Cranach, the Younger* (?), Judith and Holofernes; 498. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of himself; 484. *Bloemaert*, Adoration of the Magi; 526. *Corn. Janssens van Ceulen*, Portrait; 575. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Squadron; 561. *J. van Ruysdael* (?), The torrent; 488. *Bol*, Portrait; 524. *Neefs*, Interior of Antwerp Cathedral; 491. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Raising of Lazarus; 571. *Th. van Thulden*, Trinity; *508, 509. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Portraits; 502. *Gasp. de Crayer*, Martyrdom of St. Catharine; 520. *Hobbema*, Landscape, a youthful work (1629); **557. *Rubens*, St. Gregory; 497. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of the Abbé de St. Cyran; 501. *G. de Crayer*, Virgin and Child, with saints; 486. *Van Bloemen*, Landscape; *Ph. de Champaigne*, 493. Louis XIV conferring the order of the Holy Ghost upon his brother, the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Duke of Orléans, *495. John the Baptist; 536. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. crossing the Pont Neuf; 499. *J. B. de Champaigne*, Benediction of the Order of St. Dominic; *Jordaens*, 527. Adoration of the Shepherds, 528. Sleep of Antiope; 510. *A. van Everdingen*, Waterfall; 566. *Snyders*, Parrots and other birds. — In the middle of the room, a Gallo-Roman mosaic representing Hylas and the Nymphs, from Ste. Colombe (p. 427).

Room III, modern paintings: 284. *Hillemacher*, The dying Antony brought to Cleopatra; 313. *Pelouse*, Evening; 206. *Detaille*, Battle of Champigny; 269. *Hareux*, The Romanche at Livet; 157. *Bellet du Poisat*, The Council of Bâle; 346. *Rochegrosse*, Death of Cæsar; 270, 271. *Harpignies*, Landscapes; 309. *De Neuville*, Battle of Rezonville; 350. *H. Scheffer*, Arrest of Charlotte Corday; 177. *Brouillet*, Wounded peasant; 224. *Faure*, The spring; 152. *Bastet*, The Creed; 197. *Debelle*, Napoleon entering Grenoble in 1815 (p. 366); 345. *Ricard*, Portrait of Rahoult; 205. *Delacroix*, St. George; 162. *Biennoury*, Death of Messalina; 262. *Guétal*, Lac de l'Echauda; 134. *Achard*, View from St. Egrève (p. 365). — Room IV, on the left: 441. After *Raphael*, Baptism of Constantine, copy attributed to *Fr. Vanza*; 301. *Merle*, The Redeemer; 147. *J. André*, Landscape; 210. *Gust. Doré*, View in Scotland; 353. *Uhlmann*, Sulla and Marius; 292. *Comte du Nouy*, Homer. — Adjoining is the Exhibition Hall of the Library (see below).

The Sculpture and Archaeological Collection (casts and originals) occupies the rooms parallel to the preceding, as we return towards the vestibule.

The GALERIE GENIN (open Sun. and Thurs. only), on the first floor, contains collections of objects of art, antique furniture, bas-reliefs, ivories, pottery, porcelain, water-colours, tapestry, etc. — The second floor is appropriated to Drawings and Engravings.

The Library, which occupies the right wing of the building, contains 172,000 vols. including 2090 MSS., and in theological works it is one of the richest libraries in the provinces. It is open to readers every day from 11 to 4, Mon. and the vacation excepted. The Exhibition Hall (see above; open to the public at the same hours) is decorated with allegorical paintings by Blanc-Fontaine and Rahoult. Round the room and in the centre are glass-cases containing various curiosities, MSS. and early printed books, specimens of rich bindings, seals, medals, bronzes, statuettes, and antiquities.

The Jardin des Plantes (Pl. D, 6), a little way to the S., has a Botanic Garden, a shady promenade, and a small collection of animals.

The entrance is in the Rue Dolomieu. The *Museum* is well-arranged, but of little interest except for its specimens of Dauphiny minerals (adm. in summer, 11-4 daily, except Mon.).

In the Place Vaucanson, to the W. of the Place de la Constitution, stands a modern bronze statue, by Chappuy, of *Vaucanson* (Pl. C, 5), the celebrated mechanician (1709-82), who was a native of Grenoble. On the W. side are the *Post and Telegraph Offices* (Pl. 12; B, C, 5), behind which is the *Square des Postes*, with a monument to *Doudart de Lagrée* (1823-68), the first explorer of the Mekong, in the Cambodgian style.

From the quays (paved with the local cement; see p. 366) and from the bridges which span the Isère there is a splendid view extending as far as Mont Blanc. At the end of the suspension-bridge (Pl. C, D, 4), on the right bank, is the *Fontaine du Lion*, with a lion crushing a serpent, by Sappey. By the next bridge higher up is a bronze statue of *Xavier Jouvin* (Pl. D, 4; p. 366), by Ding.

St. Laurent (Pl. D, 3), the church of this quarter, dates mainly from the 11th century. Its interesting *Crypt*, dating back, it is said, to the 6th cent., is in the shape of a cross with semicircular ends, and is borne by 28 columns, 15 of which are of white Parian marble (apply to the sacristan, Rue St. Laurent 3).

To the E. of the town, beyond the *enceinte*, is the pleasant *Promenade de l'Ile Verte* (Pl. E. 4, 5), between the *Porte de l'Ile Verte* and the *Porte des Adieux*, which leads to the *Cemetery* (Pl. E, 4, 5).

Environs. The view-points afforded by the town itself are naturally surpassed by those on the slopes of *Mont Rachais* (3465 ft.), which overlooks the town on the N. A large part of the hill is occupied by *Fort Rabot* (Pl. B, 3) and, higher up, the *Fort de la Bastille* (1585 ft.; Pl. C, D, 2, 3; no adm.). Near *Fort Rabot* is a *Belvedere* (fine view; gratis), erected by the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 366). — A more extensive panorama may be enjoyed from the top of the **Jalla* (2130 ft.; 3-4 hrs., there and back), the part of the Rachais above the Bastille. — The *Mont Pellioux* (3304 ft.), the N. summit of the Rachais, is ascended by a road from the *Col de Vence* (p. 376; 3/4 hr.). Farther to the W. is the *Casque de Néron* (4280 ft.), but the difficulty of its ascent is ill repaid by a comparatively restricted view.

To the N.E. of Grenoble, on the right bank of the Isère, is the industrial village of (1 M.) *La Tronche* (tramway, 15 c.), whose church possesses a fine painting by *Héberti*, 'La Vierge de la Délivrance'. Thence a pleasant walk leads past the foot of an eminence surmounted by the *Monastère Convent* to (2 M.) *Bouquéron*, a hamlet with an old château now converted into a hotel (R. from 8, pens. from 10 fr.) and bath establishment, to which an omnibus plies from the Place Grenette in Grenoble (40 c.). — About 3/4 M. higher up is *Corenc* (Michallet), charmingly situated and with a lovely view. Above rises the *St. Eynard* (4460 ft.), the best view-point in the neighbourhood of Grenoble. Near the top is a fort which can be entered only by written permission; it is reached by a road diverging from the route to Le Sappey (see p. 376).

From Grenoble to *Chambéry*, *Allevard*, etc., see R. 58: to *Briançon*, etc., see R. 59; to *Gap* via *La Mure*, see R. 57; to *Digne* and *Puget-Théniers*, see R. 62; to *Marselles*, see R. 69.

FROM GRENOBLE TO VALENCE (lower valley of the Isère), 61½ M., railway in 21/2-3 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.). The best views are on the left. As far as (12 M.) *Moirans* we follow the Lyons line (see pp. 365, 364). — 17 M. *Tullins* (*Pomme-d'Or*; *Mathieu*), a manufacturing town of

4541 inhab., with a small bath-establishment (59° Fahr.). Vast quantities of walnuts ('noix de Grenoble') grow in the vicinity. — 23 M. *L'Albenc* (Hôt. Buisson); 25½ M. *Vinay* (Hôt. Moderne). About 3 M. to the N.W. is the pilgrim-resort of *Notre-Dame-de-l'Osier* (omnibus in 1 hr.; fare 1 fr.).

31½ M. *St. Marcellin* (Hôt. du Petit-Paris), a small town (3237 inhab.) the church of which has a Romanesque steeple. About 7½ M. to the N.W. is *St. Antoine* (omnibus twice daily, 75 c.; Hôt. Dupeley), with the ancient abbey from which sprang the order of the Hospitallers of St. Anthony or the Antonins. The *Church is a magnificent building of the 13-14th cent., the portal of which has some exquisite carving. In the interior the galleries in the nave, the choir-stalls, and the high-altar, with the reliques of St. Anthony, are noteworthy. The sacristy contains several reliquaries. — An omnibus plies from St. Marcellin to (10½ M.) *Pont-en-Royans* (p. 377), passing the ruins of *Beauvoir Castle*.

34 M. *La Sône*. — 38½ M. *St. Hilaire-St-Nazaire*. An omnibus (85 c.) plies hence four times a day to (7 M.) *Pont-en-Royans* (p. 377) viâ (11¼ M.) *St. Nazaire* (Hôt. Romanet), with silk-factories. — Farther on appear the rocks of the Gorges of the Bourne and the Vernaison (p. 377).

49 M. *Romans* (Hôt. de l'Europe), a town of 17,140 inhab., is well placed on the right bank of the Isère. It dates from the 9th cent., when it grew up around an abbey of which the fine Church of *St. Bernard* is a relic. — On the opposite bank of the Isère (omn. 25 c.) lies *Bourg-de-Plage*, a station on a steam-tramway which comes from Valence viâ Chabeuil and goes on to (23½ M. from Bourg) *Pont-en-Royans* (p. 377) viâ (17 M.) *St. Jean-en-Royans* (Hôt. de l'Europe). From St. Jean a road, traversing a region well worth exploration, runs to the S., commanding fine views of the *Cirque de Laval*, to (9 M.) the *Chalet-Hôtel des Pins*, beautifully situated in the midst of the *Forest of Lente*, and thence goes on to (4½ hrs. more) *St. Julien-en-Quint* (Hôt. Bérard).

The railway to Valence crosses the river. 54 M. *Alixan*. Beyond (56½ M.) *St. Marcel-lès-Valence* we descend into the Rhone valley and pass through a tunnel. — 61½ M. *Valence* (p. 443).

56. Excursions from Grenoble.

I. Short Excursions.

To **SASSENAGE AND THE GORGES DU FURON**, 3-6 hrs., according to the extent to which the latter is explored. An electric tramway, starting at the *Square des Postes* (Pl. B, 5), runs to (3½ M.) Sassenage (fares 45, 30 c.). Beyond Sassenage the tramway goes on to (7 M.) *Veurey* (Hôtel de la Rive).

Sassenage (*Hôtel des Cuves*; *Girerd*; *Faure*), a village with 1559 inhab., lies in a beautiful spot at the foot of an abrupt hill. It possesses a 17th cent. château, rich in works of art (pictures, tapestry; shown in absence of the proprietor). In the church is the tomb of the Duc de Lesdiguières (p. 380). — The **Gorges du Furón**, a ravine between sheer rocks, with several waterfalls, are visited from Sassenage. To explore the *Grottoes* (adm. 2 fr.) with their excavations called *cuvés* (vats), a guide (Jul. Hourreau; Jos. Lanat) and light are necessary. They are inaccessible when the river is high.

The Furón, higher up, also threads the wild ravines known as the *Passage des Portes-d'Engins* and the *Gorges d'Engins* (p. 376).

To the **CHÂTEAU DE BEAUREGARD**, the **TOUR SANS-VENIN**, and the **MOUCHEROTTE**, 10-12 hrs., or if we turn at the Tour Sans-Venin, 5-6 hrs., a charming excursion, easily combined with the preceding. A public conveyance plies to Seyssinet (50 c.) from No. 30 Rue du Lycée; or a carriage

may be hired to Beauregard or even St. Nizier, which shortens the expedition and renders it very easy.

We follow the Sassenage road as far as the bridge over the Drac, turn ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to the left, then (25 min. farther on) to the right, and in 10 min. more reach the pretty village of Seyssinet. A picturesque path ascends hence in zigzags to (15-20 min.) the Château de Beauregard (1360 ft.), of the 18th cent., which occupies perhaps the finest site in the neighbourhood of Grenoble. Less than 10 min. from the château, to the right of the road, is a picturesque ravine called the *Désert* (key at the château). The ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Tour Sans - Venin (2460 ft.), on an isolated hill beyond the château, is the relic of a mediæval fortress, and from it there is a wide panorama, including Mont Blanc. *Chapot's Inn* is close by, and not far off is *Le Pariset* (two inns), about 6 M. from Grenoble.

The *Moucherotte (*Pic d'Aigle*, 6255 ft.), the fine mountain to the S., is usually ascended from this side. We may either drive to St. Nizier-du-Pariset (3840 ft.; Hôt. Revollet; Geymond), on the S.W., or take a direct cross-road (more interesting), requiring $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and passing the foot of the *Trois-Pucelles* (see below), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from St. Nizier. From St. Nizier the ascent proper (easiest from this point) takes about 3 hrs., by a path marked with stakes, and passing viâ the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ferme Ravix*, a meadow, and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a cheminée with steps, 1 hr. below the summit. The view from the top is very fine.

The *Trois Pucelles*, a group of four precipitous rocks, though only three are visible from Grenoble, are difficult to scale. The *Grosse Pucelle* (4970 ft.) is the highest; the others are the *Grande Pucelle*, the *Pucelle de St. Nizier*, on the W., and the *Petite Pucelle*, to the E.

From Grenoble to the *Convent of Chalaïs* and to the *Grande-Aiguille* viâ Voreppe, see p. 365.

II. Uriage and its Environs.

Approaches. An *Electric Tramway* plies from the railway-station at Grenoble to Uriage, 8 M., in 40-55 min. (fares 1 fr., 75 c.), going on to Le Bourg-d'Oisans (p. 387). — Railway-passengers approaching from Chambéry alight at *Gières-Uriage* (p. 381), near which the tramway passes.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL, HÔT. DU CERCLE, ANCIEN HÔTEL, HÔT. DES BAINS, HÔT. MONNET, all under the same management as the Bath Establishment, R. only, 1-10 fr.; HÔT. DU ROCHER, pens. 7-12 fr.; DE PARIS, CHABERT, two hôtels meublés, well situated; HÔT. DU MIDI, pens. 9-15 fr.; DES NÉGOCIANTS, open all the year, pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. DU PARC ET DU NORD, beyond the park; DU GLOBE, pens. 8-12 fr.; DE L'EUROPE; DES ALPES, unpretending; BASSET; DU LOUVRE, etc. A new Grand-Hôtel is being built in the Parc des Alberges, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the Etablissement (electric tramway). — *Lodgings and Houses* to let.

Restaurants at several of the hotels; also, *Restaurant du Cercle*, déj. 3, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Monnet*, at the Etablissement.

Baths, $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. according to season and hour. — **Mineral Water** 4 fr. for the season; 80 c. for 10 glasses. — **Casino** (open from 10th June to 20th Sept.), adm. 1 fr., subscription 20 fr., or 3 and 40 fr. including admission to the theatre.

Guides. Fr. and Jos. Henri Boujard, 6, 8, or 10 fr. per day; porters, 5, 6, or 7 fr. — **Carriages, Horses, and Donkeys** according to tariff.

Uriage (1360 ft.), a small place famous for its baths, is situated

in a pretty dale shut in by wooded heights. It has an old *Château* and attractive country-houses. The *Establishment* (open from 25th May to 15th Oct.) is supplied by an abundant spring containing chloride of sodium and sulphur, more strongly impregnated but of a lower temperature (81° Fahr.) than the springs at Aix-la-Chapelle (131° Fahr.). The Uriage water, known to the Romans, is tonic and depuratory; it especially suits delicate persons and is much employed for skin diseases. The *Chapel of Uriage*, a very unpretending structure, contains several pictures by old masters.

Walks. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Château d'Uriage* (1663 ft.), belonging to the owner of the baths, is open to the public on Frid., from 2 to 5. It dates from the 13-16th cent., and contains collections of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and mediæval antiquities, medals, paintings by old masters, tapestry, and natural history specimens. — Walks of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (there and back) may also be made to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Valley of Vaulnaveys*, in the direction of Vizille (p. 386); the *Montagne des Quatre-Seigneurs* (3085 ft.; summit occupied by a fort and not accessible), viâ *Villeneuve* (carriage-road); the *Hill of Bellevue* or *Signal de Montchaboud* (2410 ft.); the *Combeloup* (3260 ft.); and other points.

Excursions. — To THE CHARTREUSE DE PRÉMOL, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The picturesque bridle-path (mule 8 fr., donkey 6 fr., and 4 fr. to the attendant) leads past ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *St. Georges*, to the S.E., (25 min.) *Belmont*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Le Gua*, the (20 min.) *Croix de Prémol* (about 2600 ft.), and then through a wood. On quitting the last ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) we reach the *Chartreuse de Prémol* (3590 ft.), which has been in ruins since the Revolution and of which little is left. Its charm is the delightful solitude in which it stands. Refreshments may be had at the forester's.

To THE OURSIÈRE WATERFALL, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., interesting, viâ ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Martin-d'Uriage* (Hôt. des Touristes), beyond the château, *Les Bonnets*, ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *La Grivolée*, and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de Replat* (3555 ft.), on which is the *Chalet des Seiglières* (inn). Beyond a wood we turn ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to the right and in about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more reach the *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Oursière* (4855 ft.), at the foot of the *Oursière Waterfall, a copious fall about 325 ft. high but in several leaps. It is well set amid rocks and foliage.

To THE CROIX DE CHAMROUSSE, 6- $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 10 hrs. there and back (guide 6 fr.). The main route, practicable for mules (10 fr., donkey 8 fr., with return viâ Oursière 2 fr. more; 6-7 fr. to attendant), leads past the *Chartreuse de Prémol* (see above) and the pastures of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more) the *Roche Béranger* (6070 ft.; chalet-hôtel), with Alpine garden, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Croix* (see below). — A longer and inferior route passes the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Oursière Waterfall* (see above), and then proceeds by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Prairie de l'Oursière* (5295 ft.), above the waterfall, and past the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ruined *Chalet de l'Echaillon* (6020 ft.), the four *Lacs Robert* (1 hr.), which once were a single sheet of water, and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col du Petit-Infernay* (7120 ft.), which is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. short of the *Croix* (see below). — The shortest way of all ($4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. to the top) leads viâ the *Recoin*, a mass of rock 50 min. below the summit. This route is hard to find and must be tackled on foot. — The summit of **Chamrousse* (7400 ft.), surmounted by a large cross, affords a very wide panorama, slightly interrupted on the N.E. by the *Croix de Belledonne*.

To the **Croix de Belledonne* (9555 ft.), $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the chalet-hôtel of *La Pra* (see below); guide (12 fr.) necessary (mule to *La Pra* 14 fr. and 8 fr. to attendant). We follow the route to the *Oursière Waterfall* and *Prairie* (4 hrs.; see above). Thence we ascend the left bank of the Doménon torrent to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Col de l'Oursière* (6480 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond which is the *Chalet-Hôtel de la Pra* (7040 ft.; bed 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., very fair; telephone), an excellent starting-point for this excursion (guide, Jos. Ancey). Near it are the pretty lakes of *Longet*, *Merlat*, etc. To the W. rises the *Colon* (7850 ft.; 50 min.), visible

from the park of Uriage and sometimes covered with snow till July. — Thence it is $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Col de la Pra* (about 7220 ft.), where the Revel route (p. 381) joins ours. We next reach the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Doménon Lakes* (7870 ft.), often frozen, and the snow region between the *Grande-Lance de Domène* (9290 ft.), on the left, and the *Grande-Lauzière*, on the right. Almost straight ahead are the peaks of Belledonne, but it takes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to reach the *Col de Belledonne* (also on the route from Allemont, see p. 388), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the Croix. — The *Grand Pic de Belledonne* (9780 ft.) commands a more extensive panorama, but is difficult and fit for expert climbers only (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from La Pra; guide 20 fr.). The usual ascent is by the *Col de Freydane*, between the *Grande-Lance* and the Croix, the upper névé of the *Freydane Glacier*, and the *Col de la Balmette* (8530 ft.). It may also be reached from the *Croix de Belledonne* via the *Pic Central de Belledonne* (9640 ft.), but this route, although facilitated by wire-ropes, is much more difficult (6-7 hrs. from La Pra; guide 30 fr.). — From the *Col de Freydane* or the *Col de la Balmette* we may descend to (5 hrs.) *Lancey* (p. 382) via the *Freydane Glacier* (see above), the *Lac Blanc* (1 hr.), the *Cascades de Boulon* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and *St. Mury* (p. 382; 1 hr.).

A magnificent view may be obtained from the **Grande-Lance de Domène* (9230 ft.), easily ascended from the *Chalet de la Pra* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (guide 20 fr.). — The *Grande-Lance d'Allemont* (p. 398), more difficult, requires $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From *La Pra* a path leads to *L'Echaillon* (p. 372), past the *Lac Longet* (p. 372). Thence to *Chamrousse*, see p. 372.

III. The Grande Chartreuse.

The usual plan is to go by railway to *Voiron* and by tramway thence to *St. Laurent-du-Pont*, whence in summer (June 1st to Sept. 30th) an omnibus runs to the former monastery. The journey via *La Placette* is long (24 M.; omnibus via *Voreppe* in 5 hrs., $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) and not very interesting as far as *St. Laurent*, where the two routes unite. The other road via *Le Sappey* ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) affords, in fine weather, beautiful views of the mountains of the Isère valley, and may therefore be followed in returning. In this case, in order to ensure a seat in the public conveyance, it is advisable to take a circular ticket at the office of the Syndicat (p. 366; fares 12 fr. 30, 11 fr. 35, 10 fr. 5 c.). Those who do not mean to return to Grenoble should make the ascent via *Le Sappey* by omnibus (ascent 5, descent 4 hrs.; fare 6 fr.) and descend via ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Laurent* by carriage or on foot. — TRAIN from Grenoble to *Voiron* ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., (fares 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). TRAMWAY thence to (12 M.) *St. Laurent* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 65 c., 1 fr.). OMNIBUS thence to the ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chartreuse* in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fare 2 fr., descent 1 fr.; return-ticket 3 fr.). Public conveyances also ply from *St. Laurent* to *St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse* (p. 375; 2 fr.) and thence to the monastery (1 fr.).

Route from *St. Béron* to *St. Laurent*, see p. 363. Travellers coming from this side (Lyons or Chambéry) need not pass via Grenoble to visit the Grande Chartreuse.

From *St. Laurent* pedestrians are recommended to follow the route (7-8 hrs.) via ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Monta* (Hôt. des Terrasses; tramway, p. 365), ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Proveysieux* (inn), *Savoyardière* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Pomaray* (inn), and the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Charmette* (3935 ft.; forester's house), whence the *Charmant-Som* (6135 ft.), to the E., may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. From the col they continue past ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Habert de Tenaïson*, where they turn to the right beyond the brook, the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col de la Cochette*, the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Habert de Malamille*, the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Habert Valhombrée*, the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Pont de la Tannerie* (avoiding the road to the right before the bridge), and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Courrerie*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Grande Chartreuse* (p. 374).

From Grenoble to ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Voiron*, see pp. 365, 364. The electric tramway, which in part follows the *St. Laurent* road, starts at the station, crosses the railway, and ascends in windings (fine

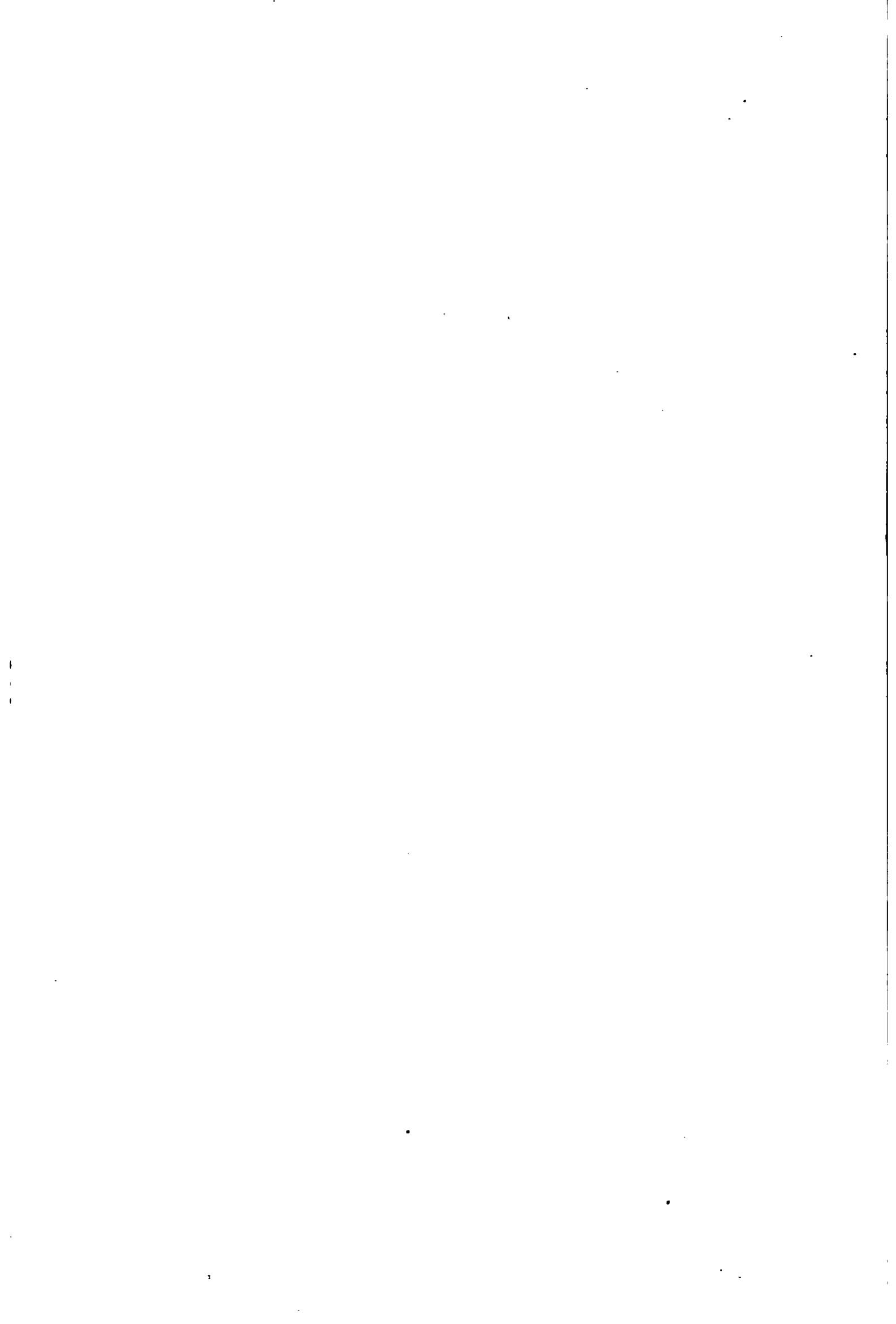
views). — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Coublevie*. — $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Croix-Bayard*. — Beyond ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Etienne-de-Crossey* we traverse the picturesque defile of the *Grand Crossey*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Joseph-de-Rivière*.

12 M. *St. Laurent-du-Pont* (1345 ft.; *Hôtel de la Gare et Terminus*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *des Princes; de l'Europe*), a small town with 2842 inhab. in a pretty valley, has a modern church, rebuilt by the Carthusians after a fire, with stalls dating from the 14th century. Farther on is a *Hospital*, also built by the Carthusians. Omnibus to *St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse*, (p. 375); tramway to *St. Béron*, see pp. 364, 363.

The road to the Chartreuse turns to the right and ascends through the **Valley of the Guiers-Mort*. — $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Fourvoirie*, with the distillery in which the administration of the Chartreuse domain manufactures the famous 'Grande Chartreuse' liqueur, made from aromatic plants, formerly a rich source of revenue to the monastery, chiefly spent in charitable objects (former produce, about 1,600,000 litres a year). The Carthusian monks have transferred their distillery to Tarragona in Spain, and sell their liqueur under the name of 'Liqueur des Pères-Chartreux'. — The name of Fourvoirie signifies 'a gap' (*forata via*), and indeed the valley is so narrow, that it was impassable until the 16th cent., when the Carthusians made a road which has been widened of late years. It was formerly guarded by a gate, in the days when all the upper part of the valley belonged to the monastery. The picturesque **Gorge* beyond is the beginning of the *Désert*, the former domain of the convent, but now, like the convent, the property of the State. — Beyond (3 M.) *Pont de St. Bruno*, 150 ft. in height, and another picturesque old bridge we ascend to the rock called *Œilette* or *Aiguillette* and (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) a tunnel 72 yds. long, followed by three shorter ones. We see the *Grand-Som*, surmounted by its cross (p. 375). $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont St. Pierre*, over which the *St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse* road is carried. The monastery, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *St. Laurent*, appears to the left just before we reach it.

The *Grande Chartreuse* (3205 ft.), the monastery founded by St. Bruno in 1084, became the parent-house of a widely spread order, whence it gained the distinguishing title of 'Grande'. Its prior was the superior-general of the order. In consequence of the Associations Law of 1901 the nine other communities of the order in France accepted dissolution, but the mother-house applied for legal authorization. This, however, was refused, and the monks, expelled in April, 1903, transferred themselves to the Certosa of Farneta, near Lucca, in Italy. — The monastery, which has been burnt down several times and was rebuilt for the last time in 1676, ranks as a 'national monument'. Ladies as well as gentlemen are now permitted to visit it.

The entrance is on the N. side. Opposite the principal gate is a restaurant in the former hostelry for women, who were not ad-



mitted to the monastery. Hotels at St. Pierre, see below. — Visitors are admitted (free) at 11, 2, and 4. The cloister, off which open the cells, is 705 ft. long and 75 ft. wide. The chief points of interest are the chapter-house, with a statue of St. Bruno by Foyatier; a gallery containing plans of former Carthusian monasteries; the church; the sumptuous Chapelle St. Louis; the general's parlour, with a portrait of Pius IX.; the empty library; the kitchens; the refectories; the general's cell, the only one of any size, containing the former strong-box of the community; and finally the cemetery, in which the monks were buried face downwards and without a coffin. Each grave is marked by a wooden cross without a name, but those of the superiors are distinguished by stone crosses.

The *Cell* of a Carthusian monk is really a small two-storied house, with two rooms on each floor. On the groundfloor are the wood-shed and the work-room, the latter provided with a carpenter's bench and a lathe. Upstairs are a kitchen (no longer used) and the cell proper, serving as bedroom, refectory, oratory, and study. The bed occupies a curtained alcove. Each house has also a small enclosed garden, which the inmate cultivated and in which he took the air. The fathers never quitted their cells except for the daily and nightly services, and once a week to take a walk in the 'Désert' (p. 374). They even took their meals in the cells, except on Sun. and certain feast-days, when they ate together.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. (road) is *Notre-Dame-de-Casalibus* ('of the huts'), a chapel built on the site of the first convent, which was destroyed by an avalanche in 1132. About 5 min. farther on is the *Chapel of St. Bruno*, rebuilt in the 17th cent., and several times restored. The keys of the chapels should be asked for at the convent.

From the Grande Chartreuse the ascent of the Grand-Som takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The path is so clearly indicated by guide-boards that a guide (3 fr.) may be dispensed with. A mule (5 fr.) may be taken as far as the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Col de Bovinant* (5945 ft.), 1 hr. below the summit. Thence the ascent is fatiguing but not dangerous. — The Grand-Som (8870 ft.) ranks fourth amongst the peaks of the Grande Chartreuse range, but it is scarcely inferior to the *Lance de Malissard* (8780 ft.), the *Dent de Crolles* (8780 ft. ; p. 363), and the *Pic de Chamechaude* (6845 ft.). The *View from the Grand-Som is very extensive: to the E. are the Alps of Savoy, including Mont Blanc; to the S.E. the Sept-Laux, the Belledonne, Taillefer, and Vercors ranges; to the N. the Lac de Bourget and the Jura; Lyons and the plains of the Lyonnais lie to the N.W.; and to the W. are the Forez and Ardèche mountains. We may descend by a direct path to (4 hrs.) St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse (see below).

In returning via Le Sappey (omn. see p. 373) we follow a road to the S., to the left of that to St. Laurent-du-Pont, and pass near the *Courrierie*, formerly the residence of the 'Dom Courrier', the estate-agent of the monastery, and afterwards the farm-offices of the monastery. We soon join the road ascending from the Pont St. Pierre (p. 374), and cross the Guiers-Mort, at the *Porte de l'Enclos* or *du Grand-Logis*, marking the limit of the Désert in this direction. — 2 M. St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse (2785 ft. ; *Hôtel du Désert et du Grand-Som*, R. from 3, déj. $3-3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}-4$, pens. 6-10 fr., well spoken of; *Hôtel Victoria*, R. from 2, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3,

pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. Paquet*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *du Nord*). The road now ascends for about 2 hrs., with occasional fine views. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Col de Porte* (4440 ft.), in a wood, between the *Chamechaude* (6845 ft.), on the left, and the *Pinéa* (5835 ft.), on the right.

From this point the *Pinéa* may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the *Chamant-Som* (6138 ft.) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and the *Chamechaude* (more difficult) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Beyond ($8\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Sarcenas* we have a view of the Alps of Dauphiné. — 10 M. *Le Sappey* (3116 ft.); *Hôt. des Touristes*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *du St. Eynard*, above the village), in the valley of the *Vence*. $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Col de Vence* (2460 ft.; inn), between the *St. Eynard* (p. 369), on the left, and the *Rachais* (p. 369), on the right. A carriage-road diverging to the W. skirts the *Mont-Rachais* and leads back to Grenoble by the *Col de Clémentière* (2130 ft.). To *Mont Pellioux*, see p. 369. The most interesting part of the route begins beyond the *Col de Vence*, where we obtain a magnificent *View of the valleys of the *Isère* and the *Drac*, and of the mountain sof Haut-Dauphiné. — 15 M. *Corenc*. To the left lie *Bouquéron* and *Montfleury* (p. 369). — At (16 M.) *La Tronche* (p. 369) we enter the valley of the *Isère*. — 18 M. *Grenoble* (p. 365).

IV. The Gorges d'Engins, Gorges de la Bourne, and Gorges de la Vernaizon.

From Grenoble to *Villard-de-Lans*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ M.; thence to *Pont-en-Royans*, 15 M. (or $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. if the détour by the *Goulets* be included); and thence to the railway-station of ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Marcellin* or of (7 M.) *St. Hilaire-St-Nazaire* (p. 370) on the Grenoble and Valence line (tramway from *Pont-en-Royans* to *Bourg-de-Péage*, p. 370). — The Gorges de la Bourne and the *Goulets* are specially worth visiting (also from *Pont-en-Royans*, but longer), and the walk through them ($4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) is recommended. — A public conveyance leaves Grenoble (Place Grenette 10) daily in summer, reaching *Villard-de-Lans* (fare 4 fr.) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (déjeuner; halt of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), *Pont-en-Royans* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) in 10 hrs., and *St. Marcellin* ($11\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) in $11\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. Circular tickets, permitting the return by rail or vice versa, 15 fr. 13 fr., 12 fr.

Another service of the same kind connects *St. Hilaire-St. Nazaire* (p. 370) with *Villard-de-Lans* via *Pont-en-Royans* and the direct road (see above and p. 377), in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (descent $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.); fare 6 fr. From *St. Hilaire-St-Nazaire* to *Pont-en-Royans*, see also p. 370. — There is also a courrier twice daily from Grenoble (Café des Alpes, Place Grenette) to *Villard-de-Lans* (5 hrs.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

To ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sassenage*, see p. 370. The road then ascends a long hill ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; short-cut by the old road), commanding beautiful views. Below lies *St. Egrève* (p. 365), commanded by the *Casque de Néron* (p. 369). Farther on we reach the *Passage des Portes-d'Engins*, a defile in which the *Furon* forms a cascade, above the gorges mentioned on p. 370. — About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond (9 M.) *Engins* (inn) the road enters the picturesque *Gorges d'Engins*, a ravine about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, and then traverses a somewhat monotonous plain, about 4 M. in length. — 13 M. *Jaume*, an inn at a fork of the road near *Lans* (3345 ft.; *Hôt. Achard*; *du Col de l'Arc*), a village situated to the left.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Villard-de-Lans* (3410 ft.; *Hôtel de la Poste*; *de Paris*; guide, Victor Marchand) is the usual starting-point for the ascents

of the *Pic St. Michel* (6355 ft.; in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Col de l'Arc*, 3 hrs. to the E. N. E.), and of the *Grande-Moucherolle* or *Grand-Arc* (7510 ft.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), which is after the *Grand-Veymont* (p. 390) the chief summit of the *Montagnes de Lans*.

About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond Villard we reach the **Gorges de la Bourne*, a narrow rocky ravine of great beauty, through which the Bourne dashes. The road, sometimes high above the torrent, is in places hewn out of the rock, in others supported on projecting galleries, and in others carried through tunnels and over bridges.

The direct route to Pont-en-Royans descends the valley, passing a second gorge beyond (25 M. from Grenoble) *La Balme-de-Rencurel* (Hôt. Belle; Arnaud). — 29 M. *Choranche* (Hôt. Continental). — $32\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont-en-Royans*, see below.

A road, to the left, near the *Pont de Goule-Noire*, the second bridge in the *Gorges de la Bourne*, leads to (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Julien-en-Vercors*, (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Martin-en-Vercors* (Hôt. du Vercors, pens. 5-7 fr.), and (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Baraques* (2165 ft.; Hôt. Combet; Raoul; Grenoblois), a hamlet situated above the *Grands-Goulets*.

About $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up to the S. is *La Chapelle-en-Vercors* (3100 ft.; Hôt. Bellier; des Voyageurs), with 1200 inhab., whence the road goes on to *Die* (p. 445).

The **Gorges de la Vernaison* are fully as fine as those of the Bourne. The first gorge is known as the *Grands Goulets*, the second, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, as the *Petits Goulets*. — 38 M. *Ste. Eulalie*.

39 M. **Pont-en-Royans** (980 ft.; *Hôtel Bonnard*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôtel Repellin*, *Feugier*, both unpretending), a picturesquely situated little town, at the confluence of the Bourne and the Vernaison, dominated by a ruined château.

Steam-tramway via *Bourg-de-Péage* to *Valence*, see p. 370; omn. to *St. Marcellin*, see p. 370.

57. From Grenoble to the Mountains via La Mure.

I. From Grenoble to La Mure. Valbonnais and Valjouffrey.

To *La Mure*, 31 M., RAILWAY in $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 50 c.). — Circular tickets to La Mure are issued at Grenoble, with return by road via Laffrey (p. 378) and Vizille (p. 386); fares 9, 7, 6 fr. The railway is to be continued to Gap via Corps (p. 379).

Grenoble, see p. 365. Thence to (12 M.) *St. Georges-de-Commiers*, see pp. 389, 390. Carriages are changed here; best views to the right. The **Ligne de la Mure*, beginning at St. Georges, is a narrow-gauge local line through a picturesque district, with important coal-mines. It ascends 1975 ft. in 17 M. and descends again 145 ft. in $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. — $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Notre-Dame-de-Commiers* (1570 ft.), with a priory of 1545. — Beyond the **Viaduc de la Rivoire*, 980 ft. in height, we quit the valley of the Drac. — $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. **La Motte-les-Bains** (2315-2360 ft.; *Gr.-Hôtel du Château*, pens. 6-12 fr.; *du Bois des Bains*), a hamlet in a dale shut in by lofty mountains and close to the confluence of the Drac and a brook which forms a fine waterfall, 425 ft. high. The *Bath Establishment* occupies an old château

which has been restored and enlarged. The waters are supplied by two springs (140° Fahr.) on the bank of the Drac, and are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium. Season, June 1st-Sept. 20th.

The *Monteynard* or *Signal de Notre-Dame-de-Vaulx* (5820 ft.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) and the *Seneppi* (5760 ft.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) may be ascended hence for their views.

The next part of the railway is the most remarkable for the engineering difficulties overcome. We cross the ravine of the Vaulx by a curved viaduct, then, skirting the 'cirque' of Motte (fine views), we traverse two viaducts placed one above the other in the ravine of *Loulla* and separated by a tunnel. Another wide bend followed by a tunnel at an abrupt curve brings us to (14 M.) *La Motte-d'Aveillans* (2845 ft.), which has important coal-mines.

A branch-line runs hence to (18/4 M.) *Notre-Dame de Vaulx*, another coal-mining place, whence a diligence ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; 1 fr.) plies to Laffrey (2985 ft.; *Hôtel Humbot; Charlaix*), the village where Napoleon met the troops sent against him after his escape from Elba. A little to the left of the road lies the *Grand Lac de Laffrey* ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad), and in the vicinity are the smaller *Lac Mort*, *Lac de Petit-Chai*, and *Lac de Pierre-Châtel*, separated from each other by a chain of hills. — A pretty walk leads from Laffrey to the E. to (9 M.) *La Morte*, at the base of the Taillefer (p. 386).

We thread a tunnel nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length and reach the highest point on the line (3035 ft.). — 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Peychagnard-Crey*.

31 M. **La Mure** (2890 ft.; *Hôt. Pelloux, du Nord*, pens. from 6 fr.; *de la Gare*, 6-8 fr.) has 3377 inhab. and manufactures of nails and packing-canvas, marble-works, etc. To *Mens* and *Cleilles*, see p. 390.

FROM LA MURE TO VIZILLE, 13 M., diligence in summer in 2 and $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fare 3 fr.); circular tickets from Grenoble, see p. 377. The road leads past (3 M.) *Pierre Châtel* and (5 M.) *Laffrey* (see above).

FROM LA MURE TO BOURG-D'OISANS, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., public conveyance to Le Périer in 4-5 hrs., in connection with the first morning-train from Grenoble (fare 2 fr.). The *Valbonnais* and the *Valjouffrey* are the parts of the valley of the *Bonne* below and above Entraigues respectively. This valley abounds in attractive scenery and at its upper end is commanded by mountains offering ascents of the first class to experts. — We follow the Gap road to (3 M.) *Pont-Haut* (p. 379) and thence ascend the valley of the *Bonne* to the E., past (8 M.) *Valbonnais* (2675 ft.; *Hôt Charles*), with a château of the 17th cent., at the foot of the *Quaro* (3360 ft.).

— From (11 M.) *Entraigues* (*Hôt. Chautard*, plain) we ascend the valley of the *Malsanne*, a tributary of the *Bonne*. To *La Salette*, see p. 379. To the E. rises the *Pic Vert* (3390 ft.). — 14 M. *Le Périer* (3025 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpinistes*, good; *Coste*), a summer-resort with a ruined tower, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of which lies the village of *Confolens* or *Confolant-le-Bas*. — 17 M. *La Chalp*; to the E. rises the *Pointe de Larmet* (9135 ft.). — From the (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col d'Ornon* (4480 ft.), between the *Pic du Col-d'Ornon* (9435 ft.) and the *Taillefer* (p. 388), the road descends the valley of the *Lignarre*, leaving *Ornon* on the left, to (27 M.) *La Poute*, on the Grenoble road (tramway), 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Le Bourg-d'Oisans* (p. 387).

FROM LA MURE TO LA CHAPELLE-EN-VALJOUFFREY, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (mail-car to Entraigues; carr. thence to La Chapelle, 4 fr.). From (11 M.) *Entraigues* (see above) the road ascends the *Bonne* valley to the E., viâ (13 M.) *Gragnole*, to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Chapelle-en-Valjouffrey* (3215 ft.; *Hôt. Guibert*, plain; guides, C. Bernard, P. Gaillard), a village near the foot of the *Pic de Valsenestre* (9050 ft.; guide 15 fr.; difficult). About 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from La Chapelle is *Valsenestre* (4195 ft.; *Blanc-Vial's Inn*, clean; guide, *Blanc-Lapierre*), whence we may reach *Confolens* and *Le Périer* (see above) viâ an easy pass to the N.E. of the *Tête de Chétives* (8685 ft.; view); or cross the *Brèche de Valsenestre* (8840 ft.) or *Col de la Muzelle* (p. 389) to the

valley of the Vénon; or, finally, reach Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. viâ the easy *Col des Marmes* (ca. 7545 ft.), which lies 2 hrs. to the W. of the *Aiguille des Marmes* (10,080 ft.; difficult). The ascent of the *Roche de la Muzelle* (p. 401; difficult; guide 20-28 fr.) takes $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Valsenestre.

Beyond La Chapelle our road leads farther up the valley of the Bonne to *Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey* (4215 ft.; two inns; guide, L. Rousset). Thence to *St. Christophe-en-Oisans* viâ the *Col de la Mariande* (guide 15 fr.), see p. 402. From Le Désert routes lead to *La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar* (p. 380) viâ the *Col de la Vaurze* (8630 ft.; $8\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) and viâ the *Col de Turbat* (8925 ft.; 9 hrs.). — The ascent of the *Pic des Souffles* (central summit, 10,170 ft.), to the E. of Le Désert, is difficult (guide 15-20 fr.; view).

II. From La Mure to Corps. La Salette. Le Valgaudemar.

To *Corps*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M., DILIGENCE twice daily (thrice in summer) in 3 hrs. (3 fr.); electric tramway projected. — To *La Salette* and *Le Valgaudemar*, see below and p. 380.

The road from La Mure to Corps descends into the valley of the *Bonne*, crosses it at (3 M.) *Le Pont-Haut*, and ascends to the fertile plateau of *Beaumont*. To the right are the Obiou (see below) and other mountains of the Dévoluy (p. 391). — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Salle* (Hôt. des Voyageurs). — The road now skirts the right bank of the *Drac*, high above the river, and finally descends and reascends to the mouth of the valley of *La Salette*.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Corps* (3155 ft.; Hôt. du Palais, Hôt. de la Poste, both very fair), a tiny town on a terrace overlooking the valley of the *Drac*.

FROM CORPS TO VEYNES, 27 M. The carriage-road descends towards the *Drac* on the W., crosses it by the *Pont du Sautet*, and ascends to the S., leaving *Pellafol* (3045 ft.; inns; guides) to the left, viâ (6 M.) *La Posterle* and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Gillardes*. — Beyond the *Cluse de la Baume*, we reach (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Disdier* (3300 ft.; *Auberge Piot et Chaillol*), whence a road leads to *St. Bonnet* (p. 380; $14\frac{1}{2}$ M.), viâ the beautiful gorges of the *Souloise*, *St. Etienne-en-Dévoluy* ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.; inn), the *Col du Noyer* (5425 ft.; 7 M.), and *Noyer* (11 M.). Above *Grand-Villars*, a hamlet $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of St. Disdier, are a number of 'avens' (p. 267; here called 'chouruns'), one of which, the *Chourun Martin*, is the deepest known (1000 ft.). — The road to Corps goes on viâ (13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Agnières*, (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col d'Agnières* (4720 ft.), and (18 M.) *La Cluse*. — 27 M. *Veynes*, see p. 391.

The fatiguing but not difficult ascent of the *Grande Tête de l'Obiou* (9165 ft.; view), the chief summit of the Dévoluy, may be made in 6 hrs., with guide, from *Pellafol* or *La Posterle* (see above). We may descend on the S.W. side in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Tréminis* (inn; guide), whence an omnibus plies to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Maurice-en-Trièves* (p. 391).

FROM CORPS TO NOTRE-DAME-DE-LA-SALETTE, about 6 M., omnibus by a bad road in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (4 fr.; descent $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); mule 4 fr. Return-fare from La Mure $12\frac{1}{2}$, from Gap $18\frac{1}{2}$ fr. The road ascends a small valley, and farther on skirts the stream. The scenery is not uninteresting. Beyond the (3 M.) village of *La Salette* we make a wide circuit to the left to reach the shrine. — *Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette* (5938 ft.), consisting of a church (built 1852-61) and two 'hostels' (one for either sex), is situated on a small plateau (5910 ft.) between mountains wholly covered with pastures. Here, according to their story, the Virgin appeared in 1846 and spoke to a boy and girl, 12 and 14 years old respectively. The tale was not at first fully accepted by the ecclesiastical authorities, but pilgrims soon flocked hither from all sides and they still come in great numbers, especially on the anniversary of the alleged appearance, Sept. 19th. On the actual spot where the apparition took place are groups of statues which represent the several scenes in the story. Beside one

these is the *Fountain* to which, according to the legend, the tears of the Virgin gave rise. Its water is in great request and is widely distributed like that of Lourdes. The neighbouring height surmounted by a cross commands an interesting view of the Dévoluy: but a better view is obtained from the *Gargas* (7260 ft.; ascent in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), farther to the left.

FROM CORPS TO LA CHAPELLE-EN-VALGAUDEMAR, about 16 M., by the *Valgaudemar* or *Valgodemar*, the valley of the *Séveraisse*. Omnibus in summer in 4 hrs., fare 6 fr., there and back 9 fr. — The road diverges from the road to Gap at ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Pont de la Trinité* (see below) and leads via (6 M.) *St. Firmin* (3117 ft.; Hôt. *Davin*), ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Maurice*, and ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villard-Loubière*. — 16 M. *La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar* (3445 ft.; Hôt. *du Mont-Olan*; *Gueydan*) is a good centre for ascents (guide, *Phil. Vincent*).

EXCURSIONS AND ASCENTS. To the *Oules* or *Marmites du Diable*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.; the *Cascade de Cassefroide*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.; the *Lac de Pétarel*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the S.W. (guide necessary). — To Le *Désert-en-Valjouffrey*, via *Villard-Loubière* and the *Col de la Vaurze* or the *Col de Turbat*, see p. 379; to *St. Christophe-en-Oisans*, via the *Col des Sellettes*, see p. 402. — *Pic de Turbat* (11,930 ft.; $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.), via the ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de Turbat* (p. 379) or via the *Col de Colomp* (ca. 8850 ft.), to the S. of the summit. — *Pic d'Olan* (11,740 ft.; 9 hrs.; guide 40-50 fr.), a difficult ascent of the first class, almost as famous as the *Meije* and *Les Ecrins*. We ascend on the N. side towards the *Col de Turbat* (p. 379) as far as the highest chalets, whence either the *Cime Nord* or *Coolidge's Peak* (11,740 ft.; ascended for the first time by the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge in 1877) or the *Cime Centrale* or *Pendlebury's Peak* (11,725 ft.; first ascended by Mr. R. Pendlebury in 1875), may be climbed in 4-5 hrs. direct or via the *Pas d'Olan* (8795 ft.), in the S. arête, a small glacier, and the *Brèche Centrale*. The ascent by the arête and the *Cime Sud* or *Epaule* (11,515 ft.) is more difficult, and the descent to *La Lavey* (p. 402) is regarded as a tour de force. — *Aiguilles des Morges* (9862 ft.; $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 8 fr.), easy; *Pics de Parières* (S. peak, or *Tête de Claphouse*, ca. 10,000 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), fairly easy. — From *La Chapelle* to *Champoléon* (p. 381) via the *Col de Lauplat* (8990 ft.; view), 8-9 hrs., a steep but not difficult route, or via the *Combe des Navelles* and the *Col de Val Estrèche* (8595 ft.), 8 hrs., less interesting (guide 8 fr.).

The carriage-road ascends the valley for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. more, to *Le Casset*, whence it is continued by a bridle-path to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther) *Le Clet-en-Valgaudemar* (4830 ft.; *Refuge-Hôtel*), another excursion-centre (comp. p. 407). To *Les Rouies* (11,923 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.); the *Pics du Says* (11,064 ft. and 11,185 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; 15 fr.); *Mont Gioberry* (10,990 ft.; $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 20 fr.); *Pic de Verdonne* (10,905 ft.; 4 hrs., guide 15 fr.; not difficult); *Sirac* (11,280 ft.; $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide 20 fr.; trying, for good climbers only). To *St. Christophe-en-Oisans* via the *Col de la Muande* ($10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 402.

III. From Corps to Gap. The Champsaur.

22 M. DILIGENCE daily (twice daily in summer) in 5 hrs. (fare 5 fr.), provided at least 3 seats have been taken. Electric tramway projected.

The road from Corps to Gap descends the valley of the Drac. — 3 M. *Le Mothy*, a hamlet belonging to *Aspres-les-Corps*. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont de la Trinité* (2535 ft.), on the *Séveraisse*. To the *Valgaudemar*, see above. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chauffayer* (2990 ft.). We cross the Drac. — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Guinguette*; $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Baraques* (Hôt. *Champ-d'Or*).

On the opposite bank (bridge) lies *St. Bonnet* (3353 ft.; *Hôt. Félix-Para; des Alpes*), the birthplace of *Lesdiguières* (1543-1626), who was long the leader of the Calvinists of this district, but in 1622 changed sides and fought against them that he might reach the Constableship, the great object of his ambition. To the Champsaur, see p. 381.

Our road now ascends and quits the valley of the Drac, through which another road goes on to the Champsaur (p. 381). — 14 M.

Brutinel; $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Laye*. — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Col Bayard* (4085 ft.; inn). — $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chauvet* (4048 ft.). The road now descends rapidly in zigzags. To the left diverges the *Col de la Manse* route (see below).

23 M. *Gap*, see p. 391.

The Champsaur ('campus auri', field of gold) is the name given to the upper valley of the Drac from its fertility before the destruction of its woods. Some interesting mountain-excursions may be made from the head of the valley, which is very hot in summer. — A diligence plies daily from Gap to ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Orcières* (5 hrs.; 3 fr.), which passengers for *Champoléon* quit at ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont des Corbières*; and there are roads also from *Corps* and from *St. Bonnet*. The road from *Gap* leads via the ($5\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Col de la Manse*, (8 M.) *Pont-de-Frane*, junction of the road from *Brutinel*, and (10 M.) *La Plaine*, junction of a road from *St. Bonnet* (p. 238). — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont des Corbières*. 18 M. *Orcières* (Poste, plain) is of little importance to tourists. — *Champoléon* or *Borels-en-Champoléon* (7160 ft.; inns kept by the guides J. Vincent and B. Babel), $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of *Pont des Corbières*, is connected with the *Valgaudemar* by the cols mentioned on p. 380. It is the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Chaillol-le-Vieux* (10,375 ft.), the chief summit in the S. part of the *Pelvoux* system. The ascent (7 hrs.) is made by a mule-track via the ($4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Col de la Vénasque* (ca. 8365 ft.) and the ($11\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Col de Rebeyrou* (8910 ft.). The *Panorama of the mountains of High Dauphiny is one of the finest in the district. — Descent to *St. Bonnet* (p. 380), $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. We may descend also, with guide, to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.) *La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar*, by (N.) the (2 hrs.) *Col de Londenière* or *du Sellon* and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Combe des Navettes*, or by a longer route via the *Col* (9510 ft.) and *Glacier de Maucros* to *Navettes*.

A military road (uninteresting) unites *Champoléon* with *Vallouise* (p. 408), via the *Col de la Cavale* (ca. 8990 ft.) and the *Col du Haut-Martin*. — The *Soleil-Boeuf* (2880 ft.), to the S.W. of *Champoléon*, has some curious rocks, known as *Demoiselles*, on its slopes.

58. From Grenoble to Chambéry and to Chapareillan. Allevard and its Environs.

a. From Grenoble to Chambéry.

$38\frac{1}{2}$ M. Railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 5 c.). Best views on the left.

Grenoble, see p. 365. This line ascends the part of the Isère valley known as the *Grésivaudan Valley* ('*Gratianopolitanus pagus*'), which is very beautiful. To the right appears the *Belledonne* (see below) and to the left the outskirts of the *Grande Chartreuse* group (p. 375).

$3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Gières-Uriage*. Tramway to *Uriage*, p. 371. Beyond a short tunnel we reach the Isère, which follows a very devious course. — 7 M. *Domène* (720 ft.; Hôt. des Arts), a paper-making town with the interesting ruins of an abbey of the 11th century.

About $11\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.E. is *Revel* (2073 ft.; Hôt. de *Belledonne*; de la Pra; guide, Fr. Eymard), whence the *Croix de Belledonne* (9555 ft.) may be ascended in $8\frac{1}{2}$ -9 hrs. (guide 8-12 fr.). The route leads via ($11\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Freydières* (3690 ft.; small inn), the ($11\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Pré-Reymond*, at the foot of the *Petite* and *Grande-Lance de Domène* (p. 373), and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Chalet de Mercier* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) pretty *Lac du Crozet* (6456 ft.), which is utilized as a reservoir for the mills of *Lancey*. Thence to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col de la Pra* (Chalet-Hôtel), where the *Uriage* route is joined, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the top, see p. 373.

10 M. *Lancey* (Hôt. de l'Isère; Grimoux), a hamlet $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *La Combe-de-Lancey* (guide), from which may also be made the ascent to the *Croix de Belledonne* (p. 381) in 7 hrs. (the Revel route is joined at Pré-Reymond). Carriage-road to (6 M.) *St. Mury-Monteymond*, another starting-point for this ascent (to the *Grand Pic*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to the *Croix*, $10\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.); see p. 373. Lancey has a large paper-mill and an electric station (visit interesting) supplied by waterfalls descending upwards of 1600 ft. (see p. 381). On the right, farther on, is the 16th cent. *Château de Vorz*. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brignoud*. On the left of the valley is the *Dent de Crolles*, behind which is the *Grande Chartreuse* (p. 374).

From Brignoud pedestrians may proceed to *Le Rivier-d'Allemont* (p. 387; $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.) via (1 hr.) *Laval* (Hôt. Mangournet) and the (4 hrs.) *Pas de la Coche* (6490 ft.), with fine view of the *Grandes-Rousses*, the Belledonne range, etc. — From the col, a path (guide advisable) along the slope of the mountain to the left, passing below the *Dent de la Prat* (8610 ft.), leads in about 3 hrs. to the *Col de la Vache* (8495 ft.) and thence to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalet-Hôtel des Sept-Laux* (p. 385).

16 M. *Tencin* (777 ft.; Hôt. du Grésivaudan), on the right, with an 18th cent. château, which has superseded that of Mme. de Tencin (1681-1749), the mother of D'Alembert. Near it is the *Désert*, a fine gorge with a waterfall.

From Tencin a road runs to (4 M.) *Theys* (Hôt. Moreynas; guides), a little town whence we take $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to reach the *Sept-Laux* (p. 385), via (3 hrs.) *Le Merdaret* (6040 ft.), a kind of pass commanding a fine view; thence past the (2 hrs.) *Chalet de Gleyzin*, where the road from Allevard is joined (see p. 385).

$18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Goncelin* (Hôt. Bayard; Café-Restaurant at the station). From this small town omnibuses run to Allevard (p. 383; $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) and to (2 M.) *Le Touvet* (p. 383; 25 c.). — $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Cheylas-la-Buissière*, beyond which, on the right, is the *Château Bayard*, the birthplace of the 'knight without fear and without reproach' (p. 366). Farther on, to the left, is *Fort Barraux*, which commands the valley of the Isère and was a frontier stronghold previous to the annexation of Savoy. Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, built it, as an act of bravado, under the very eyes of Lesdiguières (p. 380), who allowed the work to go on but seized it as soon as it was finished and armed, in 1598.

$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pontcharra-sur-Bréda* (Hôt. de la Gare & Touring Club; *Domenjon*, at Pontcharra-Ville), a small town (2307 inhab.) with a modern tower on the site of the castle in which St. Hugh of Lincoln (1135-1200) is said to have been born, and a statue of Bayard when a boy, by Rambaud (1901). Pontcharra is connected by tramway with (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Allevard (p. 383). About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Pontcharra is *Chapareillan* (p. 383).

We presently cross the Bréda. On the W. is the *Granier* (p. 383) and on the N. the *Dent du Nivolet*, with its cross (p. 324). — $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ste. Hélène-du-Lac*. The village, on the bank of a lake, is 2 M. to the right. — Beyond this station the Isère is crossed, and from the bridge we get a good view of the valley. — $30\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montmélian*, on

the Turin line (Albertville), see p. 324. — 33 M. *Chignin-les-Marches* (p. 324). We have a parting view of the Granier on the left and arrive at (38½ M.) *Chambéry* (p. 322).

b. From Grenoble to Chapareillan.

26 M. ELECTRIC TRAMWAY in 2½ hrs. (fares 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 15 c.), starting from the station (Pl. A, 4) or the Place Notre-Dame (Pl. D, 4). Circular tickets are issued allowing the return to be made by railway from Chignin-les-Marches (see above and p. 324).

Grenoble, see p. 365. The tramway crosses the Isère by the *Pont de l'Ile-Verte* and thence ascends the right bank of the Grésivaudan Valley (p. 381), commanding a beautiful survey of the Belledonne and the Sept-Laux. — 1¼ M. *La Tronche* (p. 369). To the left are the convent of Montfleury, Bouquéron, and the St. Eynard (p. 369). 3 M. *Meylan-le-Bachais*; 5 M. *Montbonnot-St-Martin*, 2½ M. to the N.W. of Domène (p. 381); 7 M. *St. Ismier*; 8 M. *St. Nazaire*, 1¾ M. to the N.W. of Lancey (p. 382).

From *Eymes*, a hamlet about 1¼ M. from the two last-named tramway-stations (omn. from St. Ismier in summer), a highly picturesque road runs to the N. towards the (5½ M.) plateau of *St. Pancrasse* (ca. 3280 ft.), and continues thence via *St. Hilaire* to *St. Bernard* (Hôt. Varvat), where it forks, one branch leading to *La Terrasse* (see below), 8 M. from St. Pancrasse, the other to *Le Touvet* (9½ M.; see below).

St. Pancrasse (Hôt. Dubois, small; guides, J. Fr. Dubois, Fr. Dubois) is the starting-point for the easy ascent of the *Dent de Crolles* (6780 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 5 fr.), commanding a finer view than the *Grand-Som* (p. 375). — Mule-paths lead from *St. Pancrasse* to (3½ hrs.) *St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse* via the *Col du Coq* or the *Col des Ayes*.

9½ M. *Bernin*; 10½ M. *Crolles*; 13 M. *Lumbin*. — 14 M. *La Terrasse*. — 17½ M. *Le Touvet* (Hôt. du Grand-St-Jacques) lies at the foot of the mountain-chain of the *Haut-du-Seuil* or *Aup-du-Scieu* (5960 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide-boards) and 1½ M. to the N.W. of Goncelin (p. 382). — 18½ M. *St. Vincent-de-Mercuze*; 21 M. *La Flachère*; 23½ M. *Barraux* (Hôt. des Voyageurs). — 26 M. *Chapareillan* (Hôt. du Commerce; des Arts; du Grésivaudan, R. 1½, D. 2½ fr.) is connected by omnibus with *Chignin-les-Marches* (see above).

From *Chapareillan* the attractive ascent of the *Granier* (6360 ft.), the northernmost summit of the Grande Chartreuse range, may be made in 4½-5 hrs., with guide. The top commands a fine view of the Savoy Alps.

c. Allevard and its Environs.

Approach. RAILWAY (Grenoble and Chambéry line) to *Pontcharra* (p. 383) and thence by TRAMWAY (1 fr. 40, 85 c.) to (9½ M.) *Allevard* in ¾ hr. The tramway follows the valley of the *Bréda* via (5 M.) *Détrier* (branch to the small town of *La Rochette*, 2 M. to the N.E.).

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL DES BAINS, at the Etablissement, pens. 10-15 fr.; DU LOUVRE, pens. 8-12 fr.; DES PLANTAS, pens. 7-12 fr.; DU PARC, pens. 7-13 fr.; HÔT. VÉRY & DE LA TERRASSE, near the church; DE FRANCE ET DES ALPES, pens. 9 fr.; DU COMMERCE, pens. 6-8 fr.; DU DAUPHINÉ, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; VICTORIA, pens. from 6 fr.; CONTINENTAL, pens. 7-12 fr. — Many Furnished Houses.

Baths, 1 fr. 25-1 fr. 70 c. — DOUCHES, 1 fr. 5-2 fr. 50 c. — MINERAL WATER. Subscription, 14 fr.

Casino. Subscription, 10 days, 15 fr.; fortnight, 20 fr.; three weeks, 25 fr.

Guides. *Jos. Baroz, Franç. David*, of Allevard; *Jean Rey, Jean Séraphin Baroz fils, Ant. Mounier*, of La Ferrière (see below). — **TARIFF** (3 classes, comp. p. 397): I.: per day, guide 7, porter 5 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 11 & 7; 2 days, 14 & 9 fr. II.: per day, 10 & 6; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 13 & 8; 2 days, 16 & 10 fr. III.: per day or $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 15 & 10; 2 days, 18 & 12 fr. — **Return-fees**, 2-7 fr. The tariff should be consulted.

Horses, Donkeys, and Carriages for excursions, see the posters. — **Saddle-horse**, about 3 fr. per hr., donkey 1 fr.

SYNDICAT D'INITIATIVE, Rue des Bains.

Allevard (1560 ft.), a town of 2546 inhab., on the left bank of the *Bréda*, in one of the most delightful of the Dauphiny valleys, possesses a much-frequented and well-managed *Thermal Establishment*. The sulphur spring (61° Fahr.) which feeds it is used for baths and drinking but especially for inhaling in diseases of the respiratory organs. Adjoining the establishment is a pretty park with a casino. The town itself is badly built and has less the air of a health-resort than of a manufacturing place, possessing iron-works where the raw material from the neighbouring mines is converted into iron and steel of good quality. On the right bank of the *Bréda* is an 18th cent. *Château*, surrounded by a fine park. The church is a tasteful modern Gothic building.

Walks, indicated by direction-boards and arrows. — To the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bout-du-Monde*, the upper end of the gorge of the *Bréda*, a little above the iron-works ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr. toll). This is a kind of 'cirque', surrounded by rocks and enlivened by a waterfall. There is a public footpath on the right side. — To the W. to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *La Bâtie*, a ruined mediæval castle, commanding a fine view. — To the (20 min.) *Tour du Treuil*, dating from the 10th cent., and commanding a good view. — Another good point of view is ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *La Taillat* (4410 ft.), to the S., with the chief iron-mines. — The view from *Brame-Farine* (3950 ft.; chalet-hôtel), the mountain separating the valley of Allevard from the valley of Grésivaudan, is somewhat hindered by trees. We proceed to the W. to ($1-1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Le Crozet* (hotel) and thence in $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs. to the summit. The descent to *Le Crozet* may be made by sledge ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 4 fr. for 1 or 2 pers.).

Excursions. To THE CHARTREUSE DE ST. HUGON, to the N.E., 3 hrs. by road (carriage 20 fr.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by bridle-path. The carriage-road leads past (1 hr.) *La Chapelle-du-Bard* (tramway) and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Le Pont-de-Bens*; the bridle-path past (1 hr. 20 min.) *Montgaren*, whence there is a splendid view, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Beauvoir*. The two routes unite before reaching ($2\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 hrs.) the *Pont du Diable*, an old bridge more than 260 ft. above the bed of the *Bens*. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the Chartreuse de St. Hugon (2715 ft.; inn), founded lower down in 1175 and rebuilt on its present site in 1675. The buildings were of considerable extent, but little of them is now left. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from here are some old iron-works, in a picturesque spot.

To THE CHALET-HÔTEL DES SEPT-LAUX, to the S., about 9 hrs.; guide (tariff I) unnecessary. Carriage-road as far as ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Curtillard* (omn. 3 fr.). On foot, we take $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by the left bank or $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the right bank of the *Bréda* to reach *Pinsot* (Hôtel des Glaciers; des Voyageurs), which has a good view of the *Puy-Gris*. Thence we follow the right bank to (1 hr.) *La Ferrière* (2980 ft.; Hôtel Tavel, unpretending; guides, see above), and via *Le Grand-Thiervoz* (Hôt. des Touristes; du Fond-de-France) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Le Curtillard* (3250 ft.; Hôt. des Bains, pens. 5-7 fr., good; mule to Sept-Laux 12 fr., to *Le Rivier* 26 fr.), where there is a small mineral water establishment. Farther on the valley of the *Bréda* is terminated by lofty mountains, among which are the *Belle-Etoile* (8315 ft.) opposite, and the *Moucillon* (7710 ft.) and *Rocher-Bardon* (9570 ft.), to the left. The fine *Cascade du Pissou* or *du Fond-de-France* is in sight and may be reached by a foot-path from *Le Curtillard* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — We now have 2 hrs. of stiff ascent

through wood to the *Chalet de Gleyzin* (5280 ft.), where we join the route from Theys via Le Merdaret (p. 382). Thence it is about 2 hrs. (short-cut 1½ hr.) to the *Lac Carré* (7024 ft.); we then pass the *Lac de la Motte*, *Lac Cotepen* (near the *Lac Blanc*), and (1 hr.) the *Lac du Cos* (7160 ft.), where there are a fisherman's hut and, on the W. bank, 5½ hrs. from Le Curtillard, the *Chalet-Hôtel des Sept-Laux* (7180 ft.; bed 1½, déj. or D. 3½ fr.) of the S.T.D., open from July 1st to Sept. 28th. This upland valley is called *Montagne des Sept-Laux* from the seven lakes in sight, but it has in reality thirteen lakes, the others being higher up. — The highest summit overlooking the lakes is the *Rocher-Blanc des Sept-Laux* (9615 ft.; fine *View), to the E. of the *Lac Blanc*, from which it may be easily ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide, tariff II, from Allevard, from the Sept-Laux 5 fr.). — The *Pyramide Inaccessible* (9563 ft.) may also be ascended in 3 hrs. without serious difficulty, with guide (tariff III). — The *Pic de la Belle-Etoile* (8315 ft.), to the W. of the *Chalet-Hôtel*, requires 1¾ hr. only (tariff II). — From the *Chalet-Hôtel* we may reach Allemond in 5½ hrs. by (5 min.) the *Col des Sept-Laux* (7218 ft.), whence we descend past several lakes and by a zigzag path (fine views of the Belledonne peaks) to (2½ hrs.) *Le Rivier-d'Allemond* (p. 387), a hamlet in the *Combe d'olle*, at the lower end of which is (6 M.) *Allemond* (p. 397).

To THE PUY GRIS, to the S.E., about 9 hrs., with guide (tariff III). This ascent is difficult by the old route via *Pinsot* and the *Combe de Gleyzin*, especially between the *Col de Comberousse* (8750 ft.) and the (1 hr.) summit; via *Le Curtillard* and the *Combe de Valloire* it is easy. By the latter route we ascend the *Combe de Valloire* from *Le Curtillard* (p. 384) to (1½ hr.) the chalets of the *Petite-Valloire* (about 5180 ft.), those of (¾ hr.) the *Grande-Valloire* (6020 ft.), the little *Lac Blanc*, and, to the left, the (1¼ hr.) *Lac Noir* (about 7540 ft.) and (½ hr.) *Lac Glacé* (8035 ft.), in sight of the sharply defined summit of the Puy Gris, to the right of the Combe. Thence we proceed to the N.E. to the (1 hr.) *Col de Valloire* (9050 ft.) and the (¾ hr.) *Selle du Puy-Gris* (9114 ft.), pass over the *Glacier du Puy-Gris* or *de Cléraus* on the S. slope, skirt the base of the cliff to a kind of couloir (easy), and finally ascend by the arête to (15-20 min.) the top. The Puy Gris (9550 ft.) is the highest summit in the neighbourhood and commands a splendid *Panorama, extending on the N.E. and E. to Mont Blanc and the great peaks of the Tarentaise; on the S. and S.E. to the peaks of Haut-Dauphiné; on the N.W. to the Chartreuse range, etc.

To THE GRAND-CHARNIER, to the E., 7 hrs., with guide (tariff II). We follow the Bréda valley as far as (¼ hr.) *Panissières*; then proceed to the E. by the valley of the *Veyton*, which we do not cross at the first bridge (¾ hr.; route to *Pinsot*; see above), but do cross three times farther on. In 2¼ hrs. from Allevard we reach the saw-mill of *La Chervrette* (3650 ft.), where we leave on the right a path leading to (7¾ hrs.) *La Chambre* (p. 324) over (3¾ hrs.) the *Col de Merlet* (7325 ft.). Our route ascends in 2½ hrs. to the *Col des Plagnes*, at the foot of the *Petit-Charnier* (6970 ft.), whence 2¼ hrs. of toilsome climbing bring us to the summit of the Grand-Charnier (8410 ft.), one of the chief mountains in the range which divides the Isère valley from that of the Arc. The view from the top is very extensive.

To the *Pic du Frêne* (9220 ft.), about 7½ hrs. (guide, tariff III), via the (2½-3 hrs.) *Chartreuse de St. Hugon* (p. 384) and the (3 hrs.) *Col du Frêne* or *de la Pierre* (7875 ft.), then to the right by the arête. The summit, marked by a trigonometrical signal, commands a magnificent view. The peak immediately to the W. is the *Pic du Clocher-du-Frêne* (8174 ft.). — We may descend from the col via *Les Chérettes* to the railway-station of *La Chambre* (p. 324).

To the *Pic des Grands-Moulins* (8080 ft.), about 7 hrs. (with guide; tariff II), via the (2½-3 hrs.) *Chartreuse de St. Hugon*, the (2½ hrs.) *Châlets de la Montagne d'Arvillard*, and the (1 hr.) *Col de la Fraiche* (7155 ft.). Magnificent view. — From the col to *La Chambre* (p. 324), 4 hrs.

59. From Grenoble to Briançon.

a. By Road.

Comp. the Maps, pp. 283, 396.

62 M. RAILWAY to *Jarrie-Vizille* (p. 389), $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. in 20-25 min. (1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 5, 70 c.). ELECTRIC TRAMWAY thence to *Bourg-d'Oisans*, ($21\frac{3}{4}$ M.), viâ *Vizille-Ville*, in $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (3 fr. 20 or 2 fr. 20 c.). Or we may go by electric tramway from Grenoble direct to *Bourg-d'Oisans*, viâ *Vizille-Ville*; $33\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $31\frac{1}{4}$ - $33\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (4 fr. 65 or 3 fr. 35 c.). — From *Bourg-d'Oisans* to *Briançon*, $40\frac{1}{2}$ M., public conveyance twice daily in summer in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. in connection with the tramway and the railway, and every night throughout the year in $8\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fare 12 fr.); to *La Grave*, 4 hrs.; *Le Lautaret*, 6-7 hrs.; *Le Monêtier*, 7-8 hrs. There is also a service of Motor Cars: to *La Grave* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (10 fr., there and back 15 fr.); to *Le Lautaret* in 2 hrs. (12 and 18 fr.).

Grenoble, see p. 365. — Thence to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jarrie-Vizille*, see p. 389. — The ELECTRIC TRAMWAY, in connection with the railway, thence ascends the deep and narrow valley of the *Romanche*.

2 M. (from *Jarrie-Vizille*) *Vizille* (920 ft.; *Hôtel du Château*, see below; *du Parc* or *Vichier*), an industrial town with 5000 inhab., on the *Romanche*, is the Roman *Vigilia*, an important station on the military road between Italy and Vienne. The large *Château*, now fitted up as a hotel, was built in the 17th cent. by *Lesdiguières* (p. 380), enlarged in the 18th cent., and rebuilt after two conflagrations in the 19th century. In 1788 the deputies of Dauphiny met here, and heralded the Revolution by repudiating all taxes not voted by the States-General. A *Monument du Centenaire*, with a statue of Immortality by *Ding*, erected in 1888 in front of the castle, commemorates this event. Above the main portal of the castle is an equestrian statue of *Lesdiguières*, by *J. Richier*.

7 M. *Séchilienne* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de la Gare*; *du Petit-Versailles*), with an ancient castle, lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station.

The *Taillefer* (9385 ft.), to the S.E., may be climbed hence in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide (Jean Phélix of *Séchilienne*; 8 fr.; others at *La Morte*). The shortest of the several alternative routes leads viâ (20 min.) *St. Barthélémy-de-Séchilienne* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Belle-Lauze*, then through woods and meadows, to the (1 hr.) *Côte des Sallières*, the old *Brouffier Mine* (argentiferous galena), and the *Arête de Brouffier*. We leave on the right, after passing *Belle-Lauze*, the hamlet of *La Morte* (détour of $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), where there is a *Chalet-Inn* (4420 ft.) of the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné. Thence the ascent of the mountain takes 5 hrs. The superb *View from the summit includes, besides the great peaks of this part of Dauphiny, the mountains of Savoy as far as Mont Blanc. A ridge connects the *Taillefer* with the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Pyramide*, on the N.E., nearly as high. — We may descend on the E. to *Le Bourg-d'Oisans* viâ *Oulles* and *La Paute* (p. 387), or we may proceed to ($21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Laffrey* (p. 378) viâ *La Morte*.

After a halt on the road to *St. Barthélémy* (see above) the tramway enters the *Gorge de Livet*, flanked by lofty wooded mountains and crosses the *Romanche*. We pass several hamlets. — At ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Livet* (2115 ft.; inn), at the foot of the *Grand-Galbert* (8415 ft.), we recross the *Romanche*. The electric station here is intended to provide light for *Grenoble*, upwards of 21 M. distant. The gorge becomes wilder; in front are the *Grandes-Rousses* (p. 397) to the

left the peaks of the Belledonne (p. 398), to the right the Taillefer (p. 386) and (nearer) the *Cime du Cornillon* (8180 ft.). In the 12th cent. a landslip from the *Petite-Vaudène* (to the left) dammed the Romanche and converted the whole plain of Oisans into a lake, the waters of which finally burst the barrier in 1219 and caused terrible devastations as far as Grenoble. We again cross the stream, with a waterfall on the left. On emerging from the gorge we obtain a fine view of the *Combe d'Olle*, a valley lying between the heights of the Belledonne (on the left) and the Grandes-Rousses (on the right), and of the huge glaciers of the latter, above which rises the *Etandard* (p. 398).

18 M. *Rochetaillée-Allemont* (2332 ft.), 2 M. to the S.W. of *Allemont* (p. 397; omnibus at the station).

FROM ROCHETAILLÉE-ALLEMONT TO ST. AVRE-LA-CHAMBRE VIA THE COL DE GLANDON, 33 M., a fine new road; omnibus from July 1st to Sept. 15th, in 11 hrs. ($9\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. in returning), fare 12 fr., 6 fr. to the Col, where there is a halt of $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (déjeuner). The road crosses the *Eau d'Olle* and ascends its picturesque valley. — 2 M. *La Fonderie-d'Allemont* (see p. 397), where the road to Oz diverges to the right (2 M.; see p. 397). — 8 M. *Le Rivier-d'Allemont* (4200 ft.; Hôt. Moulin, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), see p. 385. Farther on we pass the *Cascade de Maupas* and enter the defile of the same name. — 13 M. *La Grande-Maison*. — 21 M. *Col du Glandon* (6400 ft.; *Chalet-Hôtel* of the F. A. C.), whence the *Aiguilles de l'Argentière* may be ascended by expert climbers with good guides; viz. (from W. to E.) the *Pointe de Marcieu* (9540 ft.), the *Pointe Michel* (9570 ft.), the *Pointe Baroz* (9530 ft.), the *Pointe Vierge* (9515 ft.), the *Pointe Dulong-de-Rosnay* (9573 ft.), the *Pointe de St. Phalle* (9518 ft.), the *Pointe d'Olle* (9465 ft.), and the *Pointe Reynier* (9030 ft.). A road is projected from the Col to St. Jean-de-Maurienne (p. 325). — From the Col du Glandon the road descends into the *Vallée des Villards*. — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Colomban-des-Villard*s (3620 ft.; Hôt. *du Glandon*, pens. from 6 fr.; *de la Poste*, pens. from 5 fr.), a large village frequented as a summer-resort. — 33 M. *St. Avre-la-Chambre* (p. 324).

Beyond (19 M.) *Les Grandes-Sables* the route turns to the S.; in front rises the N.W. part of the Pelvoux range, with the *Mont-de-Lans* Glacier (p. 401). — 20 M. *La Paute-Ornon* (2395 ft.), a hamlet whence a route leads to *La Mure* (p. 378), by the *Col d'Ornon* (p. 378). Ascent of the *Taillefer*, see p. 386.

$21\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Le Bourg-d'Oisans* (2360 ft.; **Hôt. de l'Oberland Français*, opposite the station, pens. 7-12 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. de l'Oisans*, R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Ramel; de Milan*), with 2618 inhab., the chief place in the *Oisans* district, which in Roman times was held by the *Uceni*, is a recognized starting-point for the Pelvoux range (p. 397). Diligence to *St. Christophe* (p. 400).

The road turns to the N.E., crosses the Romanche ($\frac{2}{3}$ M.; to the left, the road to *La Garde*, p. 398), and again continues to the S. — The ($24\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Pont St. Guillerme* (2435 ft.) crosses the stream to *Le Clapier*, where the carriage-road up the valley of the *Vénéon* (p. 399) diverges to the right. The scenery becomes still more picturesque at the *Rampe des Commères*, where we enter a wild ravine. The houses of *Auris* are seen at a height of 1600 ft., perched on the apparently inaccessible rocks of the right bank. Beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

a tunnel, we enjoy a beautiful view down the valley. — 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.
La Rivoire.

A branch-road leads hence, passing *Bons* and a *Roman Gateway* hewn in the rock, to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mont-de-Lans* (two inns), a hamlet that has given its name to the chief glacier in Dauphiny, which, however, lies over 3 M. to the S. E. as the crow flies (p. 401).

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Garcin*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which we have a *View up the *Gorge of the Infernet*, the finest part of the route, with another tunnel, nearly 200 yds. long, with three lateral openings.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Freney-d'Oisans* (3090 ft. *Hôtel de l'Europe*, plain).

The *Pic de l'Etendard*, see p. 398. — To *Vénosc* over the *Col de l'Alpe*, see p. 399. — From Freney to the (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Refuge du Lac Noir* (p. 401), via (1 hr.) *Mont-de-Lans* (see above) and the (11 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chalets of Millorsoi* (6810 ft.). — About 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Le Freney, to the left of the route for La Grave (see below), is the village of *Mizoën* (3900 ft.), commanding a fine view.

We enter a third narrow ravine, still wilder than the others, where for a time the road is on a level with the stream. To the left is the road to Mizoën (see above). Beyond (31 M.) *Le Dauphin* (3280 ft.) we cross the Romanche and traverse the *Combe de Malaval*, a gorge worn in the slate-rock. To the left, 2 M. farther on, is the *Pisse Waterfall*, 650 ft. high; on the right, the huge *Glacier de Mont-de-Lans* (p. 401) with its cascades. Farther on is a curved tunnel. The road passes between a talc-work, with a cable-tramway, and an old lead-mine. To the right appear the *Bec* and the *Pic de l'Homme*, spurs of the *Meije*, then the *Glacier de Tabuchet*. — 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Fréaux* (2545 ft.), a hamlet beyond which, on the left, is the *Saut de la Pucelle*, a waterfall 260 ft. in height.

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Grave* (5000 ft.; *Hôtel de la Meije* or *Juge*, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3. D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-11 fr., good; *Hôt. des Alpes* or *Tairraz*, similar prices), a large village, to the S. of which the *Meije* (p. 404), one of the chief summits of the Pelvoux range, presents a magnificent *View. — Excursions, see p. 412.

We next pass through two tunnels, 306 and 650 yds. long, both lighted by electricity. Between them we cross a stream, and beyond the second a short-cut follows the telegraph-wires.

39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Villar-d'Arène* (5415 ft.; *Hôtel Clot*, by the church, unpretending). — Excursions, see p. 412.

The road now quits the Romanche and ascends to the left; foot-paths to the right save about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Fine view of the *Meije* to the right. We cross meadows and ascend to the col, facing the upper end of the valley of the Romanche, which turns to the S. Fine view of the *Écrins* (p. 405) in front, the *Grande-Ruine* (p. 414) to the right, and the *Pic de Neige Cordier* (p. 412) to the left; behind us, the *Grandes-Rousses* (p. 397). Short-cut to the left.

45 M. *Col du Lautaret* (6790 ft.), at the highest point on the route, with the *Grand-Hôtel des Glaciers* (R. from 3, déj. or D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-10 fr.), connected with which is a former hospice, a health

resort frequented in summer and winter (new hotel under construction). Post and telegraph office. Adjacent is an Alpine garden of Grenoble university. The situation is desolate and the view limited, though very fine towards the W. and S.W., embracing the mountains named on p. 388 and their glaciers. — Excursions and road to *St. Michel-de-Maurienne*, see p. 416.

The Briançon road then descends into the *Guisane Valley*, with the Pic de Rochebrune (p. 396) long in view. The retrospective view is very striking. To the left is the Grand-Galibier (p. 416), to the right the Pic de Combeynot (p. 416) and the Montagne des Agneaux (p. 418). About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the col the route to the Galibier (p. 416) diverges to the left. The road next traverses two tunnels (160 and 440 yds. long), constructed to protect it from landslips. Farther on the Meije disappears from view. We pass four villages lying below us to the right. $47\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Madeleine*. — $49\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Lauzet* (5535 ft.; inn). To Valloire by the Col de la Ponsonnière, see p. 418. To the right is the Glacier du Casset (p. 417), etc. — 50 M. *Les Boussardes*. — $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Casset* (4970 ft.). To the right, the Pic des Prés-les-Fonds (p. 417).

53 M. **Le Monêtier-les-Bains** (4890 ft.; **Hôtel de l'Europe & des Bains* or *Izoard*, R. from 2, B. 1, dēj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; *Alliez*, same prices), a town of 1912 inhab., on the left bank of the Guisane, with two springs and an unpretending thermal establishment. — Excursions, see p. 417.

Beyond Le Monêtier the road descends gently the fertile and thickly-peopled valley of the Guisane. $54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Guibertes* (4690 ft.). Curious retrospect of the Doigt de la Meije (p. 404). — $56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Villeneuve*; 57 M. *La Chirouze*; 58 M. *Chantemerle* (4440 ft.). — $59\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Chaffrey* (4330 ft.). Ascent of the Grand-Arée, see p. 395. To the right is the Pic de Prorel (p. 395). — 62 M. *Briançon* (p. 394)

b. By Railway.

138 M. From Grenoble to *Gap*, $84\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 20, 10 fr. 25, 6 fr. 70 c.). — From Gap to *Briançon*, $51\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 20, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 15 c.). — To Gap via *La Mure*, see R. 57.

Grenoble, see p. 365. — This line, which as far as (68 M.) *Veynes* is also the Marseilles line, is remarkable both on account of its skilful engineering and of the country it traverses. For some distance it ascends the valley of the Drac, with a fine mountain-view on the left, while behind us opens a retrospect of the Grande Chartreuse group. 5 M. *Pont-de-Claix* (Restaurant du Globe), a hamlet owing its name to a curious 17th cent. bridge over the *Drac*. Tramway to Grenoble, see p. 365. At *Jarrie*, to the left farther on, is the 15th cent. *Château de Bonrepos*. Beyond a short tunnel we reach the confluence of the Drac and the *Romanche*. — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Jarrie-Vizille*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Vizille (p. 386; tramway 30, 20 c.). —

We cross the Briançon road and the Romanche; behind, to the right, is the Grande Chartreuse group.

12 M. St. Georges-de-Commiers (1033 ft.; *Hôtel des Voyageurs*).

Branch-line to La Mure and thence to Corps and Gap, see R. 57.

Our line crosses the wide bed of the Drac, beside a suspension-bridge. — 13 M. Vif (Hôt. du Nord, etc.), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the right. Hence to Villard-de-Lans (p. 376) over the Col de l'Arc, 5 hrs.

We now enter upon the most remarkable section of the railway, which rapidly ascends by means of two spiral curves. At the end of the first curve we see, far below us, to the left, the viaduct, Vif and its station, the Drac, and St. Georges; while a fine *View of the mountains opens on the same side. We once more find ourselves in the valley of the Drac. High up, on the opposite side, is the line to La Mure. We finally quit the valley by the second spiral curve, on which there is a tunnel, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long. Beyond the next viaduct the Grande-Moucherolle (p. 377) rises on the right, and farther on the Grand-Veymont (see below). — 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Martin-de-la-Cluse (2040 ft.). — Four tunnels are traversed before (26 $\frac{1}{2}$, M.) Le Monestier-de-Clermont (2740 ft.; *Hôtel de la Moucherolle; du Lion-d'Or*).

Roads lead hence to (8 M.) Gresse, whence the Grand-Veymont (see below) may be ascended in 4 hrs., and to (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Mens (see below).

On issuing from the next tunnel ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. long) we have a glimpse, to the right, of the sharp Mont Aiguille (see below). To the left stretches the wide broken plateau of the Trièves, beyond which rise the rugged mountains of the Dévoluy (p. 391). The Grand-Veymont and the Mont Aiguille appear again on the right. — 30 M. St. Michel-les-Portes (3015 ft.), a station 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the village of Les Portes (Hôt. du Soleil-Levant; des Touristes).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Eug. Chabot, P. Chomat, A. Dumas, Cas. Joubert*). The Grand-Veymont (7895 ft.), the chief summit in the chain of the Vercors, to which the Grande-Moucherolle (p. 377) also belongs, may be easily ascended hence in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), via the valley of the Pellas (to the W.), Freychinet, and the Col de la Fouille (about 6180 ft.), on the S. of the summit, which is reached in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. We may descend past Pellas and Trésanne to the station of Clelles (see below), on the S.E., or to Gresse (see above).

The ascent of the Mont Aiguille (6880 ft.), 5 hrs. to the S.W. of Les Portes, which takes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the foot of the cliffs, is fit only for expert mountaineers, with rope and guide (20 fr.). The view is rather limited.

Beyond St. Michel tunnels and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. Fine views are obtained in the rear, to the left, and of the Mont Aiguille to the right. — 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Clelles-Mens (2725 ft.; *Hôtel du Mont-Aiguille*, at the station). Clelles lies 1 M. to the E., on the road to Mens (see below).

The Mont Aiguille (see above) is ascended hence in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

FROM CLELLES TO LA MURE, 20 M., mail-car and excursion-car (in summer), halting 3 hrs. at Mens. The first stage takes 2 hrs. (fare 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), the second 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.). — 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Mens (2617 ft.; *Lion-d'Or; des Alpes*), whence another road runs to (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Corps (La Salette, p. 379). To the E. rises the Châtel (6370 ft.; 4 hrs.) and to the S. E. rises the Obiou (p. 379).

the ascent of which is dangerous from this side. — The road to La Mure runs to the N. — 12½ M. St. Jean-d'Hérons. — 20 M. La Mure (p. 378).

Several more tunnels and viaducts are passed, both before and after (41½ M.) St. Maurice-en-Trièves (3220 ft.; small buffet; inns). The Trièves ends in a small wooded gorge, soon after which the railway attains its culminating point, at the (46½ M.) *Col de la Croix-Haute* (about 3825 ft.). — 51 M. Lus-la-Croix-Haute (3325 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Ferrand; de la Poste). To the E. are the mountains of the Dévoluy, a district so named, it is said, from the Latin 'devolutum', on account of the landslips to which it is liable and the havoc wrought by the torrents since the destruction of the timber on the mountains. The chief height is the *Obiou* (p. 379), on the N.; next, the *Grand-Ferrand* (9060 ft.), to the left, above the village of Lus, and the *Montagne d'Aurouze*, culminating in the *Pic de Bure* (8900 ft.).

Ascents of the *Obiou* and the *Pic de Bure*, see p. 391 and below. — The *Grand-Ferrand* (9060 ft.) may be ascended from Lus in 8 hrs. The route leads through the *Vallon du Trabuëch*, or valley of the *Jarlatte*, to the *Granges des Forêts* or *La Baraque* (about 4260 ft.); carriage to this point in 1½ hr. Thence we ascend past the (1¾-2 hrs.) small *Lac de Ferrand* (6400 ft.) to the (½ hr.) *Col de Charnier* or *de Ferrand* (7150 ft.), on the right of the *Petit-Ferrand* or *Tête de Lauzon* (8510 ft.). We then pass (1 hr.; 8365 ft.) between the *Ferrands*, and finally reach the summit after 1¾ hr.'s difficult climb over the crumbling slopes of the mountain. Fine view, especially on the N.E. as far as Mont Blanc and on the E. of the Pelvoux.

The railway now descends the valley of the *Buëch*, and crosses the stream. — 55 M. St. Julien-en-Beauchêne (3025 ft.; Hôt. des Alpins), 3 M. to the N.E. of which is the ruined *Chartreuse de Durbon* (4080 ft.). — 64 M. Aspres-sur-Buëch (2500 ft.; Hôt. Malaterre). To the right diverges the line to Die (p. 445). Beyond a tunnel and a bridge the line enters the valley of the *Petit-Buëch* to the N.E., leaving the line to Marseilles on the right.

68 M. Veynes (2675 ft.; *Terminus-Hôtel*, good), a small town (2344 inhab.), the junction for the lines to Digne and Marseilles, see RR. 62, 69; line to Die, see above and p. 445.

From Veynes to Corps, see p. 379. — Carriage-road to the S.E. to (9 M.) Châtillon-le-Désert (4337 ft.), whence the *Pic de Séuze* or *Céüse* (6624 ft.) may be ascended in 2¾ hrs. Splendid view; rich flora. Descent to *La Roche-des-Arnauds* (see below).

The Gap line crosses the *Beoux*. To the left is the *Pic de Bure* (see below), to the right the *Pic de Séuze* (see above). — 72 M. Montmaur, a village 1¼ M. to the left, has an old château.

The *Pic de Bure* (8900 ft.; fine view) may be ascended from the station in 6-6½ hrs., with guide, via the (3½ hrs.) *Plateau de Bure*.

75½ M. La Roche-des-Arnauds (3095 ft.; hotel). To the left appears the *Montagne de Charance* (6240 ft.). Beyond (78½ M.) *La Freissinouse* is a viaduct of two stories, 170 ft. high, followed by a sharp descent. Fine views to the right.

84½ M. Gap (2425 ft.; *Buvette*; Hôt. des Négociants, de Provence, du Nord, all in the Rue Carnot), the *Vapincum* of the Romans, a town with 11,018 inhab., is situated on the *Luye*, a tributary of the *Durance*,

Gap was formerly of greater importance, but it suffered much in the Religious Wars, was ravaged by the plague in 1630, and was burned in 1692 by Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy. Turning to the right from the station, and again to the right, we reach a *Statue of Ladoucette* (d. 1848), a former prefect of the department, by E. Marcellin. Thence the Rue Carnot (Syndicat d'Initiative at No. 30) leads to the right to the Rue Elisée, at the end of which is a *Statue of E. Marcellin* (1821-84), the sculptor, by Schröder. Farther on, to the right, is the *Cathedral*, rebuilt in 1866 et seq., a handsome modern structure showing a mixture of the Romanesque and Gothic styles. In the same square is the *Bishop's Palace*, and a little farther on is the *Préfecture*, containing the *Monument of Lesdiguières* (p. 380), by Jacob Richier, brought to Gap at the Revolution, and a small local *Museum*.

From Gap to *Corps (La Salette), La Mure*, etc., see R. 57.

About $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. (diligence, 1 fr. 60 c.), on the road to (35 M.) Sisteron (p. 422), is Tallard (hotels), on the right bank of the Durance, with a ruined **Castle* (14-16th cent.), burnt in 1692, many portions of which are still in tolerable preservation.

FROM GAP TO RÉMOLLON, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 7 M. Jarjayes; $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. Valserres. About $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on our road joins that from the valley of the Durance, 5 M. to the E. of Tallard (see above). — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. Rémond (2210 ft.; hotel), about $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. from which are a number of interesting earth-pyramids, known as the *Salle de Bal des Demoiselles Coiffées*.

$90\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Bâtie-Neuve-le-Laus* (2815 ft.). At *La Bâtie-Neuve* (Hôt. Gelpi) is a ruined château of the bishops of Gap. An omnibus runs hence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) to *Notre-Dame-du-Laus*, a pilgrim-resort in a valley to the S. — 95 M. Chorges (2835 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste), a village of ancient origin (*Caturiga*), with a few traces of Celtic-Roman works. Beyond it we descend sharply, cross two viaducts, and traverse two tunnels, between which, to the right, appears the *Durance*. — 99 M. *Prunières* (2415 ft.; hotel).

FROM PRUNIÈRES TO BARCELONNETTE (*Maljasset, Larche*), $25\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence thrice daily in 4 hrs. (fare $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). No time should be lost in securing seats. — The road ascends the *Vallée de l'Ubaye*, to the S.E., via (8 M.) Ubaye, (13 M.) Le Lauzet (Hôt. Dou), (18 M.) Revel, opposite Méolans, and (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Les Thuiles. — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. Barcelonnette (3710 ft.; *Hôtel du Nord; des Alpes*), a town with 2363 inhab., on the right bank of the *Ubaye*, was founded in the 13th cent. by Raymond Bérenger, Count of Provence, a scion of the house of Barcelona. Alternately owned by Savoy and France, it was finally acquired by the latter at the Peace of Utrecht (1713) in exchange for Castel Delfino (p. 420). Probably no town suffered so much in the frontier-wars as Barcelonnette. Many of the inhabitants leave the district in winter to carry on various trades in the plains. Barcelonnette has a bell-tower of the 15th cent. and a small museum (Musée Chabrand). — The town is surrounded by picturesque mountains, as yet little known, but offering many fine excursions. In the chain which divides the *Ubaye* valley from that of the *Durance*, to the N., are the *Grand-Bérard* (9996 ft.; the highest), opposite Barcelonnette; on the right of it, the *Tête de Crouès* or *Petit-Clausis* (9635 ft.); on the left, the *Tête du Petit-Parpaillon* or *Grande-Eperrière* (9395 ft.); behind, the *Grand Combaf* (p. 394), etc. In the chain on the N.E., beyond which is *Larche* (p. 393), rise the *Tête de Cuguret* (9530 ft.; p. 393), the *Tête du Rouchas-Grand* (9970 ft.), etc.

FROM BARCELONNETTE TO ALLOS (*Colmars, St. André-de-Méouilles*), 22 M. (diligence in summer daily in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 6 fr., there and back 10 fr.). The road (short-cuts for walkers) ascends the valley of the *Bachelard*, an affluent of the Ubaye, winding high above the *Gorges de la Malune*. The district traversed is picturesque but almost uninhabited. From (7 M.) *Les Agneliers-Bas* the *Roc de Siolane* (9547 ft.), a good point of view, may be easily ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide (4 fr.). Near the (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col d'Allos* is a 'refuge national'. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chalet-Refuge* (8400 ft.). 17 M. *La Foux* (5440 ft.; inn). — 22 M. **Allos** (4675 ft.; *Hôt. Pascal*, plain), a village to the S. of the *Rochegrande* (7913 ft.), is frequented as a summer-resort. Pleasant excursion (with guide) to (2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Lac d'Allos* (7340 ft.). — Diligence from Allos to *Colmars* and *St. André-de-Méouilles*, see p. 424.

FROM BARCELONNETTE TO ST. PAUL AND MALJASSET, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (diligence as far as St. Paul in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 2 fr.). From Barcelonnette the road continues to ascend the Ubaye valley via (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Faucon*, (5 M.) *Jausiers* (4265 ft.; *Hôt. du Poulet*), and (8 M.) *Condamine-Châtelard* (4290 ft.; *Hôt. du Commerce*), whence a road leads to Embrun (p. 394). Farther on is the *Fort Tournoux* (5640 ft.), on a height above the confluence of the Ubaye and *Ubayette*. At (9 M.) *Gleizolles* the road to Larche diverges on the right (see below). — 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Paul** (4820 ft.; *Hôtel Hellion*) has quarries of green marble. The *Brec de Chambeyron* (11,115 ft.) may be ascended hence in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs., via (2 hrs.) *Fouillouze* (6075 ft.) and the *Col de la Gy-pierea* (9574 ft.). To Guillestre over the *Col de Vars*, see p. 419. — Beyond (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Antoine* the valley narrows to a romantic gorge. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Blachière*. — 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Maljasset** or *Maurin* (6265 ft.; André's Inn) has quarries of green and other marble. The *Pointe Basse de Mary* (10,265 ft.), to the S.E., may be easily ascended in 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The *Aiguille de Chambeyron* (11,155 ft.), to the E., is more difficult (7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide). To the Vallée du Guil by the *Cols de Girardin* and *de Tronchet*, see p. 419. — The road proceeds farther up the valley via *Combe-Brémond*, the *Lac du Paroird* (6710 ft.), *Le Gâ* (6775 ft.), *Les Blavettes* (7720 ft.), etc., to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Maljasset) the *Col de Longet* (8765 ft.), whence we may descend in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to *Castel Delfino* (p. 420). Near the col is the *Tête des Toillies* (10,430 ft.; fine view), ascended by experts without difficulty in 1 hr. A route diverging to the right from Le Gâ leads to (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Cabane du Rubren*, a shepherd's hut (7055 ft.), whence the *Grand-Rubren* (11,140 ft.; view) may easily be ascended in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. The view is still finer from the *Mont Salza* (10,910 ft.), 40 min. E. of the Grand-Rubren.

FROM BARCELONNETTE TO LARCHE, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., omnibus in 4 hrs. (fare 2 fr.). To (9 M.) *Gleizolles*, see above. The Larche road then traverses the valley of the *Ubayette*, to the E., passing (11 M.) *Meyronnes* (5245 ft.; *Hôtel Jean*) and (15 M.) *Certamussat*. — 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Larche** (5568 ft.; *Hôtel de la Paix*). About 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on we cross the *Col de la Madeleine* (6562 ft.), on the frontier, also called *Col de Larche* or *Col de l'Argentière*, from *Argentera*, the first Italian village, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on. The col is celebrated for the passage of a French army in 1515, relatively a greater military feat than the passage of the St. Bernard in 1800. — To the N.E. rises the *Punta della Signora* (9115 ft.), behind which is the *Col de Ruburent* (8145 ft.), by which we may return to the valley of the *Ubayette*.

Beyond Prunières the line crosses two viaducts and follows the right bank of the Durance. — 102 M. **Savines** (2210 ft.; hotel and guides), a considerable place on the left bank, lies at the foot of the *Grand-Morgon* (7630 ft.; ascent, 6 hrs.; fine view). Farther on, to the right, is the *Pic de Martin-Jean* (6185 ft.). We cross a torrent and thread two tunnels.

109 M. **Embrun** (2855 ft.; *Hôt. Prouve; de la Poste; de France*), a formerly fortified town of 3505 inhab., on a rock overlooking the right bank of the Durance, at the foot of *Mont St. Guillaume* (8620 ft.; p. 394). It is the *Ebrodunum* of the Romans, which Hadrian con-

stituted the capital of the Maritime Alps, and an ancient archiepiscopal see. The principal edifice is the old *Cathedral of Notre-Dame* (12th cent.), with a fine Romanesque tower (restored), a W. front of the 13th cent., and a curious N. portal with a porch of pink marble columns, resting on lions and seated men. In the interior is an interesting 15th cent. organ-case. In the sacristy are a Virgin, presented by Louis XI., and some fine old ornaments.

Mont St. Guillaume (8620 ft.), to the N.W., is ascended hence in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Carriage-road to (1 hr.) *Caleyère* (3770 ft.) and bridle-path thence to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Chapelle St. Guillaume* (8345 ft.), a pilgrim-resort visited on the 2nd Sun. in July. The view from the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top is inferior to that from the chapel. — The *Tête de l'Hivernet* (9260 ft.), $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Embrun, is ascended via the hamlet of *Chalvet* (3828 ft.) and the (3 hrs.) *Refuge de l'Aiguille* of the F. A. C. (5815 ft.).

FROM EMBRUN TO CONDAMINE-CHÂTELARD (p. 393), 271 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., a road runs via the *Valley of the Crêvoix*, then through a tunnel (8690 ft.; the highest in France), 500 yds. long, under the (71 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col du Parpaillon* (9105 ft.), between the *Grand-Combail* or *Lombard* (8830 ft.) and the *Grand-Parpaillon* (9450 ft.), and down the *Valley of the Parpaillon*.

112 M. *Châteauroux*. — 116 M. *St. Clément*. We cross the Durance at the confluence of the *Guil*, and then a branch of this river, in view of Mont-Dauphin, situated on the right. To the left is the *Pointe de Fouran* (8690 ft.).

119 M. **Mont-Dauphin-Guillemestre** (2935 ft.; *Hôt. de la Gare*). *Mont-Dauphin* is a fortified town situated on a hill at the junction of the Durance and *Guil* valleys. Its population is only about 230, exclusive of the garrison. The fortifications were erected by Vauban in 1693. — To *Guillestre* and the *Vallée du Guil*, see R. 61.

The valley of the Durance again contracts. — 121 M. *St. Crépin*. — 124 M. *La Roche-de-Rame* (*Hôt. Reymond; des Voyageurs*).

To the left opens the *Valley of Freissinières*, where the persecuted Waldensians lived for a long time in the utmost misery. A road ascends the valley via (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Pallon* to (2 hrs.) *Freissinières* (3910 ft.; inn), high above the *Abîmes de Confourc*, the narrow gorges of the Biaysse. The *Pic Félix - Neff* (10,570 ft.; 8 hrs.), to the W., and the *Tête de Vautisse* (10,374 ft.; 7 hrs.), to the S.W., may be ascended from *Freissinières*. — About $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the N.E. of *La Roche-de-Rame* is the *Lac de l'Ascension* (7580 ft.), in a fine circle of mountains.

128 M. *L'Argentière-la-Bessée* (3205 ft.; *Hôtel Girard*, at *La Bessée-Basse*; another near the station). *L'Argentière*, to the left, is so called from its mines of argentiferous lead. The church (15th cent.) contains interesting frescoes.

An omnibus (2 fr.) plies hence, in connection with all trains, to (6 M.) *Vallouise* (p. 408). The road ascends to the N. W. through a fertile valley watered by the *Gyronde*. At its entrance, on the right, are the remains of the *Muraille des Vaudois*, a rampart constructed by those persecuted people to defend the valley. Halfway is the village of *Vigneaux*. — From (6 M.) *Vallouise* a mail-car goes on to (20 min. farther) *Le Poët* (p. 410).

The line now rapidly ascends through a grand *Defile flanked by sheer rocks, and threads six tunnels. Fine views are obtained from time to time. — 133 M. *Prelles*.

136 M. *Briançon*. — The Station lies in the suburb of *Ste. Catherine* (3945 ft.), 1 M. from the town. *Railway Omnibus*, 90 c.-11 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. — *Hotels*.

*GRAND-HÔTEL, in the lower part of the town, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.; TERMINUS HÔTEL & BUFFET DE LA GARE (P. L. M. Co.), R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, déj. or D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.; HÔTEL DU NORD; DE LA PAIX, in the upper part of the town, R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 3/4, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., plain but good; BELLEVUE, on the Lautaret road. — *Diligences* to Le Bourg-d'Oisans (Grenoble) and Oulx, see pp. 386, 386.

Briançon (4330 ft.), the *Brigantio* of the Romans, a town of 7466 inhab., lies above the confluence of the Guisane and Durance; it is a fortress of the first class, but otherwise of little importance. The streets, furrowed by runnels of clear water called 'gargouilles', are narrow and in many places too steep for carriages. But the town presents from a distance a picturesque appearance and is undoubtedly a formidable fortress, completely commanding the important route between Italy and France via Mont-Genève (p. 396). It has a triple line of walls, and the surrounding heights are crowned by ten forts, constructed between 1722 and the present day. The strongest forts are on the left bank of the Durance and are connected with the town by the *Pont Asfeld, built in 1734, and having a single arch of 130 ft. span and 180 ft. in height. A fine view is enjoyed from the bridge and also from the Place de la Paix, on this side of it. The pyramidal snow-peak at the head of the valley is the Chaberton (p. 396). A good view is obtained also from the Place du Champ-de-Mars, outside the fortifications.

One of the best view-points in the neighbourhood is the Croix de Toulouse (6470 ft.), a summit 2 hrs. to the N., above the Sallettes redoubt. — The Pic de Prerel (8440 ft.), to the W. of the town, affording a good survey of the Briançon district, is easily ascended in 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; road to (11/4 hr.) the village of Puy-St-Pierre (5115 ft.; fine view) and bridle-path thence via (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Notre-Dame-des-Neiges (7535 ft.), a pilgrim-resort, 1 hr. below the summit. — The Grand-Arée (9410 ft.), a conical peak to the N.W. of Briançon, commands a magnificent panorama. We follow the Col d'Ornon road, diverging to the right from the Lautaret road 2/3 M. beyond St. Chaffrey (p. 389), as far as the Chapelle St. Joseph (7034 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., drive from Briançon), whence a narrow and rather indistinct path leads to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit.

FROM BRIANCON TO ABRIES via the Col d'Izoard and Château-Queyras, 30 M., carriage-road, joining at (22 M.) Château-Queyras the road to Guillestre and Mont-Dauphin (see pp. 419, 418). We cross the Durance in the direction of the station, turn to the left, and ascend in windings. [The road to the right at the bridge leads due S. to the Cerveyrette, which it crosses by the *Pont Baldy or de la Mort, and to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Briançon) Villar-St-Pancrace (4090 ft.), whence a bridle-path leads over the Col des Ayes (8200 ft.), rejoining the road at Brunissard (see below).] Our road enters the valley of the Cerveyrette, which it ascends as far as (6 M.) Cervières (5315 ft.; inn; guides, Ant. and Just. Faure-Vincent). Fine view of the Arcas range (p. 411). Thence we proceed to the S. to (1/2 hr.) Le Laus (5905 ft.), the (1 hr.) Chalets d'Izoard, and the (11 M.) Col d'Izoard or Izouard (7835 ft.; chalet-hotel). The col lies between the Arpelin (8525 ft.), to the left, and the Clot de la Cime (8970 ft.), on the right. — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Brunissard (5858 ft.), in the valley of the Rivière. Thence we proceed via (1/4 hr.) La Chalp and (1/4 hr. more) Arvieux to (22 M.) Château-Queyras. Thence to (8 M.) Abries, see pp. 419, 420.

The ASCENT OF THE PIC DE ROCHEBRUNE, recommended to practised mountaineers, is made in about 5 hrs. from Cervières (see above), with guide (9 fr.). From (1/2 hr.) Le Laus (see above) we ascend to the left to the (11/2 hr.) Fontaine des Oules (7610 ft.), and thence to the (1 hr.) Col des Portes (9186 ft.), to the W. of which is the old Refuge Vignet (unusable).

We are here only $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. from the top, but care must be taken in climbing the loose rocks, passing round a cornice, ascending a cheminée, etc. The *Pic de Rochebrune* (10,905 ft.) commands a magnificent *View, extending over nearly the whole of the Alps. A descent may be made to the S., through the *Vallon des Souliers*, to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Château-Queyras (p. 419); or to the W., over the *Col Perdu* (about 8200 ft.), to the Izoard refuge (p. 395).

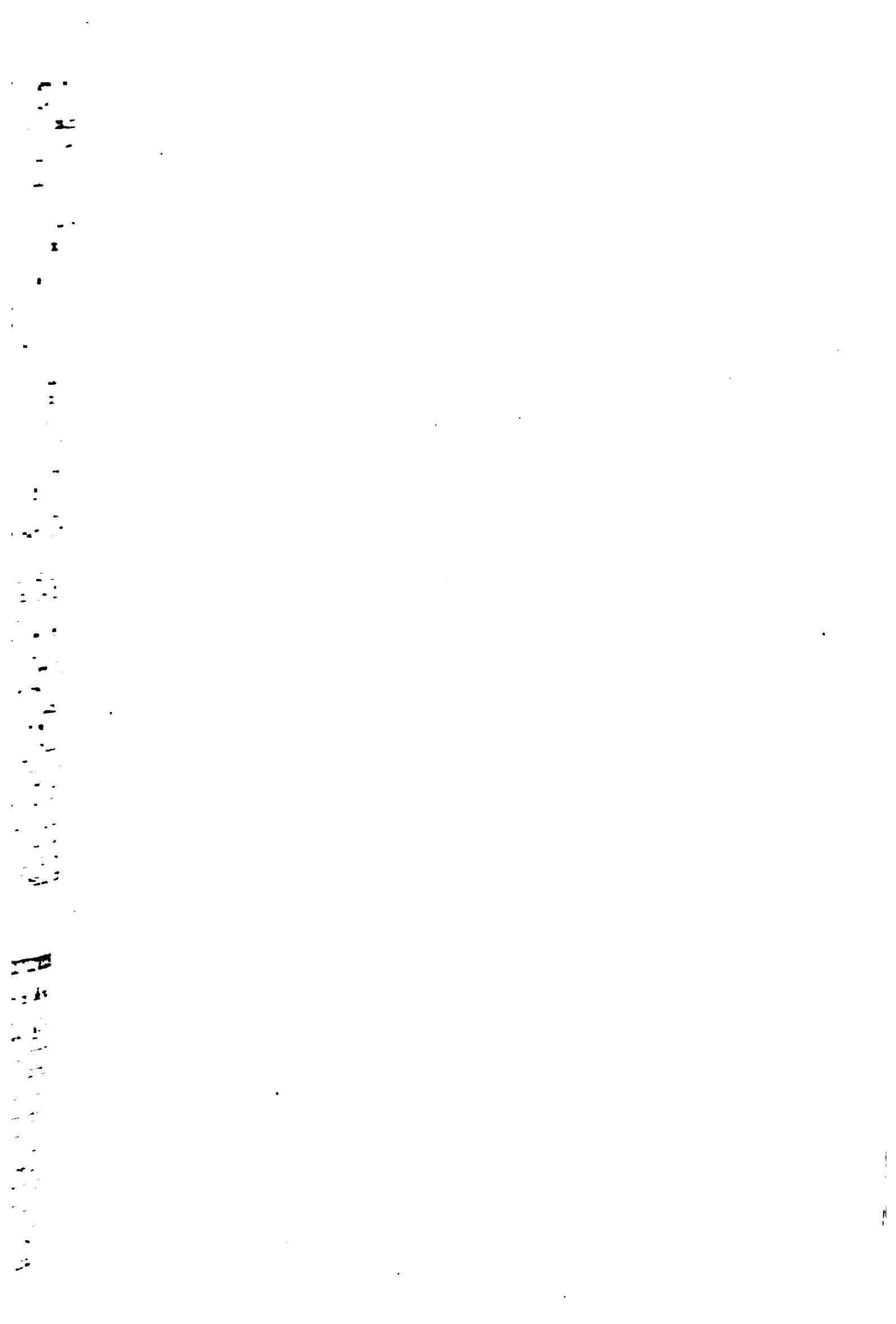
FROM BRIANÇON TO OULX (Mont Cenis line) by Mont-Genèvre, $16\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence at 5.30 a. m. (returning from Oulx at 3 p. m.), in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fare 6 fr. — We first ascend to the N.E. through the valley of the Durance to (2 M.) *La Vachette*. We cross the river, and at (3 M.) *Les Alberts* begin the ascent in six wide zigzags (short-cut for walkers). Fine views. — 7 M. **Mont-Genèvre** (6100 ft.; *Hospice* and two *Inns*; guide, Félix Rignon), the *Mons Janus* of the Romans, is a village on the pass of the same name, which is one of the best and safest in the Alps, because it is open to the S. and sheltered from N. winds. This is the route taken by most of the armies which have crossed the Alps since remote times, though the present road dates only from 1802, as is recorded on the obelisk at the frontier about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on. — The route then descends into the valley of the Doire, skirting on the left the *Chaberton* (10,295 ft.), an isolated limestone rock crowned by an Italian fort, to (8 M.) *Clavières* (5800 ft.; Hôtel du Club-Alpin), with the Italian custom-house. 12 M. *Césanne* (4455 ft.; *Croix Blanche*) is a market-town on the Doire, in a pretty and fertile district. Beyond a defile we reach ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oulx* (see Baedeker's *Northern Italy*).

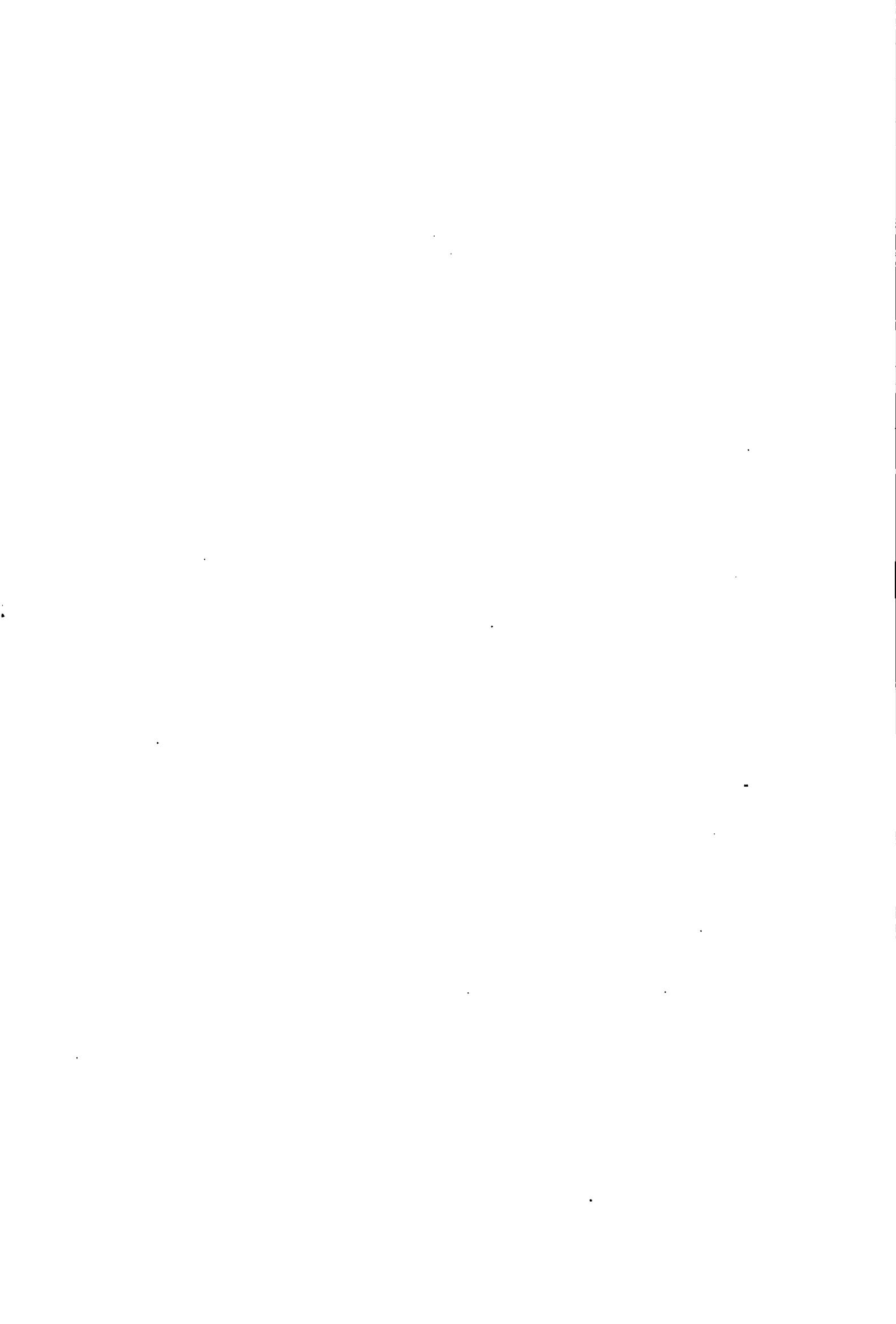
FROM BRIANÇON TO BARDONNÈCHE (*Modane*), by the Col de l'Echelle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. direct or 7 hrs. viâ Névache. We may drive as far as the frontier, within 2 hrs. of Bardonnèche. — The road diverges from the Mont-Genèvre route at (2 M.) *La Vachette* (see above), runs to the N. to the valley of the *Clairée* or *Clarée*, passes the hamlets forming *Val-des-Près*, and reaches (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Plampinet* (4910 ft.), a hamlet belonging to Névache. — Névache (5380 ft.; *Auberge des Alpes*, in the Ville-Basse; *Faure*, Ville-Haute; hotel under construction; guide, Claude Roux), the centre of which lies $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on, consists of several widely scattered hamlets (comp. p. 418). The road to the Col de l'Echelle begins at *Robion*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Plampinet, but we join it by means of a footpath to the right after the second bridge beyond Plampinet, thus saving $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The *Col de l'Echelle* (5875 ft.) is a little depression, through which runs the frontier-line (custom-houses), 4 hrs. from Briançon. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the frontier we descend by ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a kind of staircase cut in the rocks to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Vallée-Etroite* (to Mont Thabor, see p. 327), and descend it to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Mélezet*, to the left of which is ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bardonnèche* (p. 327). The station lies farther on, to the right; Italian time is 50 min. in advance of French time.

60. The Pelvoux Range and its Environs.

The Pelvoux Range (*Massif du Pelvoux*), so called from *Mont Pelvoux* (p. 401), one of its best-known peaks though not the highest, is the most rugged and desolate of all the great Alpine mountain-masses; Mr Whymper even calls it the most sublime. It is entirely enclosed by the upper valleys of the Romanche, Drac, and Durance. The main chain, comprising the *Metje* (13,080 ft.) and the *Ecrins* (13,462 ft.), forms a kind of horse-shoe round the valley of the Vénéon, with various important ramifications, such as the chains of the *Aiguille du Plat*, the *Séguret-Foron*, the *Pelvoux*, the *Sirac*, etc. In point of altitude this system yields only to the groups of Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, Grand-Combin, and the Bernese Alps, while in the extent of its glaciers it is excelled only by those groups and some chains in the Engadine and Tyrol. It is becoming also more and more the rendezvous of mountaineers, who find abundance of ascents of the first rank.

For the sake of convenience, we have added to the directions for the Pelvoux group those referring to the neighbouring mountains, such





as the *Grandes-Rousses*, the *Golton*, the *Aiguilles d'Arves*, and the *Galibier*, situated to the N. of the Romanche valley.

The principal starting-points for excursions in these mountains are *Bourg-d'Oisans* (Allemont, Oz; see below), *St. Christophe-en-Oisans*, and *La Bérarde*, in the valley of the *Vénéon* (p. 400), *Valloire* (p. 408), *Ailefroide* (p. 409), *La Grave* (p. 412), *Villar-d'Arène* (p. 412), *Le Lautaret* (p. 416), and *Le Monêtier-les-Bains* (p. 417).

The Hotels and Inns are steadily improving. The French Alpine Club (F. A. C.) and the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné (S. T. D., see p. 365) have contributed greatly to this progress, and have spent much money in order to facilitate excursions in the Pelvoux range, by erecting finger-posts and constructing refuges and chalet-hôtels.

Good Guides are to be had, for whose services the S. T. D. has established a tariff; generally 6-15 fr. a day for a guide and 5-10 fr. for a porter, in addition to food or 2½-4 fr. more if they find their own. The society has divided the walks and ascents into several classes, usually three, beginning with the easiest, and into 'courses extraordinaires'. When the traveller does not return to the place of departure, a return-fee is payable to the guides (comp. the list of tariffs, shown on demand). When nothing is said to the contrary, it is to be understood that a guide is necessary or at least useful for the following excursions. As guides are not numerous, it will often save time and disappointment if one be engaged beforehand. Provisions, an ice-axe, and a rope are also nearly always required. Only the chief excursions, of course, can here be indicated.

Mules may also be had at the principal centres at the rate of 10-12 fr. per day or 5-8 fr. per half-day, attendant included (consult tariff of the S. T. D.).

The best map of the Pelvoux Range is that by *Henri Duhamel* (1892), four sheets in 1 : 100,000 and a survey-map in 1 : 250,000. Mountaineers will find a detailed account in 'The Central Alps of the Dauphiny' by *Coolidge, Duhamel, and Perrin* (2nd ed., London, 1905).

a. Excursions from Bourg-d'Oisans, Oz, and Allemont.

Le Bourg-d'Oisans (p. 387) is the starting-point for excursions in the Pelvoux group for those coming from Grenoble, and the rendezvous of those who intend to climb the Grandes-Rousses. Those, however, who are willing to sacrifice comfort in order to shorten the routes on this side will not return to Le Bourg-d'Oisans, but after their first excursion will descend to Oz (2720 ft.; *Martin's Inn*), or Allemont (about 2620 ft.; *Hôt. Manin, Leydier, and Perratone*, at the foundry). We may also reach these villages by the route mentioned on p. 387. — From Allemont to St. Avre-la-Chambre, by the Col du Glandon, see p. 387; to the Sept-Laux, see p. 385.

GUIDES: *Nic. Molière*, of Bessey-d'Oz; *Pierre Ginet, Pierre-Alexandre Ginet*, and *Franç. Michel*, of Allemont: Tariff: I (see above), 1/2 day, guide 4, porter 4 fr., whole day 8 and 6 fr. — II, 1 day, 10 and 7; 1½ day, 14 and 10; 2 days, 16 and 12 fr. — III, 1 day, 12 and 8; 1½ day, 16 and 11 fr. From Le Bourg-d'Oisans, 2 fr. more. Return-fee, 2 or 4 fr.

Various excursions may be made to the Grandes-Rousses from *Le Bourg-d'Oisans*, or (better) from Oz, on account of the finer view on that side and its proximity to the (4 hrs.) *Refuge de la Fare* (p. 398). These mountains form an isolated chain to the N.E. of Le Bourg-d'Oisans. The name Rousses is given to them on account of their ochreous colour. On both sides of this ridge are glaciers of considerable extent. The principal peaks are the *Pic Bayle*

or *Pic Sud* (11,395 ft.), and the *Etendard* or *Pic Nord* (11,395 ft.). — Comp. the Map, p. 396.

FROM LE BOURG-D'OISANS the road is practicable for carriages as far as Huez. We follow the Briançon road, turn to the left beyond the first bridge, near an electric station (beyond it the splendid cascade of Sarennes, 130 ft. high), and ascend in windings via (1 hr.) *La Garde* (2960 ft.) to (1½ hr.) *Huez* (4910 ft.; two inns). Bridle-path thence to the (1½ hr.) *Chalets de l'Alpe*, and (1½ hr.) the plateau of *Brandes* (5900 ft.), where there are some old silver-mines and anthracite quarries. Farther on we pass the (1¼ hr.) *Lac Blanc* (8360 ft.), fed by the glaciers of the Grandes-Rousses, which overlook it on the E. Magnificent view. — The *Herpie* (9825 ft.; wide panorama), one of the nearest summits of the Grandes-Rousses, is easily ascended from the lake in 1½ hr. (guide, tariff II, see p. 397). — To the N. of the lake are the *Petites-Rousses* (9230 ft.). The *Lac de la Fare* (refuge, see below) is about 1½ hr. to the N.

From Oz to the Refuge de la Fare (4½ hrs.) we proceed towards the E., via (50 min.) *Le Bessey* (3600 ft.; mineral spring), the (1½ hr.) *Plan du Seye* (4725 ft.), and the (1 hr.) *Chalet de l'Alpette* (6315 ft.). The Refuge de la Fare (7270 ft.) is about 1½ hr. on this side of the *Lac de la Fare* (8730 ft.), at the foot of the Grandes-Rousses glacier. — The ascent of the *Pic Bayle* or *Pic Sud* (11,395 ft.), the nearest to the lake, presents no difficulty, and may be accomplished in 3¾-4 hrs. from the refuge (guide, tariff III). We ascend to the E. to the *Col de la Pyramide* (11,090 ft.), to the S. of the arête, which we thence follow to the N. to the top. For the view, see below.

The **Etendard* or *Pic Nord* (11,395 ft.) is ascended in about 4 hrs. and presents no greater difficulty than the *Pic Sud* (guide, tariff III). The ascent is made by the W. arête or (better) via the (3 hrs.) *Col de la Coquette* (ca. 10,170 ft.) and the N. face. The *Panorama from the summit is as fine as from the other, the chain of the Grandes-Rousses being isolated. — The descent may be made by the E. arête and the *Col des Quirlyes* (ca. 9880 ft.), and thence to the S.E., by the *Glacier des Quirlyes*, to *Le Freney* (6-6½ hrs.; p. 388), passing *Clavans-d'en-Haut* (4573 ft.; inn), *Clavans-d'en-Bas*, and *Mizoën* (p. 388); or to the N.E. to *St. Jean-d'Arves* (7 hrs.; p. 325), by the *Glacier de St. Sorlin*, the *Refuge César-Durand* (7218 ft.), and *St. Sorlin*.

The ascent of the *Pics de Belledonne* is usually made from Uriage and via the *Chalet-Hôtel de la Pra* (p. 372). — The **Croix de Belledonne* (9555 ft.) takes 5-5½ hrs. from Allemont (guide, tariff II). We proceed to the N.E., via (1 hr.) *Mollard* and (2 hrs.) the *Refuge de Belledonne* (7100 ft.), near the *Lac de Belledonne* (fine view). Thence we ascend a steep snow-couloir to (1½-2 hrs.) the *Col de Belledonne*, where we join the route from La Pra (p. 372), 1½ hr. from the summit. Magnificent *View. For the *Grand Pic de Belledonne* (9780 ft.), which is ascended from the refuge (see above) along the left side of the large couloir intersecting the E. face, see p. 373. Difficult ascent, about 3 hrs. from the Refuge. Guide, tariff III. — The *Grande-Lance d'Allemont* (9330 ft.; 5½ hrs.; guide, tariff III), to the W. of this village, presents no serious difficulty. An ascent of 3¼ hrs. over (1¾ hr.) some pastures and (1½ hr.) a small glacier brings us to the *Col de la Portette*, from which the summit is reached in 2 hrs. more, by couloirs on the W. and N. sides. The panorama is glorious and to the S. is better than from the Belledonne. — The descent may be made on the N.W. to the (2¾ hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de la Pra* (p. 372) or on the S. to Livet (p. 386) in 4½ hrs. The descent to Livet is made via the (1¾ hr.) *Col de la Portette* and then at first direct to the old silver-mines of (¾ hr.) *Chalanches* and afterwards to the (1¼ hr.) *Cascade du Bâton*. Allemont may also be reached from the old mines.

To the *Taillefer*, see p. 386.

To ST. CHRISTOPHE AND LA BÉRABDE, 4½ hrs. and 7½ hrs. on foot from Le Bourg-d'Oisans by the valley of the *Vénéon*, which falls into the Romanche ¼ hr. higher up, on the left side. There is a car-

riage-road on the right bank, diverging from the La Grave road at (3 M.) *Pont St. Guillerme* (p. 387) and ending at St. Christophe.

A diligence plies every morning in summer from Le Bourg-d'Oisans to St. Christophe in 4 hrs. (fare 5 fr.), in connection with the tramway and diligences from Briançon. — Mule from St. Christophe to La Bérarde, 10 fr.

On the left bank is a bridle-path, not always practicable, which saves about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., viâ *Le Vert* and *Les Gauchoirs*. It rejoins the road at Les Ougiers (see below).

The ***Valley of the Vénéon**, one of the most beautiful among the Alps of Dauphiny, attains a considerable height among the Pelvoux mountains and affords very fine view-points, while from its entrance we have a beautiful retrospect of the Belledonne (p. 399).

Opposite us, beyond the bridge, rises the *Rochail* (10,073 ft.), with the glacier of *Villard-Notre-Dame* (5090 ft.; inn), a village on the left bank, $\frac{23}{4}$ hrs. from Le Bourg-d'Oisans. The ascent may be made thence in 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), by the (2 hr.) *Loson Hut*, the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) W. tongue of the glacier, and the ($\frac{21}{4}$ hrs.) *Col du Rochail* (10,005 ft.).

6 M. *Les Ougiers*, a hamlet with a bridge over the Vénéon.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. hence is *Les Gauchoirs* (2775 ft.), a hamlet on the right bank, on a brook which descends from the *Lac Lovitel* or *Lauritel* (4900 ft.), a charming lake $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., 1 M. long and 500 yds. wide. Its waters escape by three underground streams, which rise to the surface about 120 yds. lower down. A path skirts its E. bank, and on the N.E. side is a *Refuge* (fine view of the Grandes-Rousses). On the S. side ($\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from the refuge) is the ridge of the *Brèche de Lovitel* or *de Valsenestre* (8642 ft.), between the *Clapier du Peyron* (10,407 ft.; difficult) and the *Signal de Lovitel* (9535 ft.). This pass, which leads to (3 hrs.) *Valsenestre* (p. 378), is steep and trying.

Farther on, to the right, appears the *Rocher du Perron* or *Aiguille de Vénosc* (9230 ft.), between the valley of the *Lac Lovitel* (see above) and that of the *Pisse*. *Vénosc* (3445 ft.; *Martin's Inn*; guide, Louis-Jos. Rochette), a charmingly situated village, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left, owes a certain prosperity to the plants gathered in the neighbouring mountains. Opposite rises the *Roche de la Muzelle* (see below and p. 401).

FROM VÉNOSC TO LE FRENEY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., an easy expedition, which may be made on mules. Guide unnecessary. The path leads over the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalets de l'Alpe de Vénosc* (4307 ft.) and the (1 hr.) *Col de l'Alpe* (5446 ft.) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Mont-de-Lans* (p. 388). — *Le Freney*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on, see p. 388.

8 M. *Le Bourg-d'Arud* (2920 ft.; Giraud's Inn; guide, B. A. Turc), a hamlet belonging to Vénosc. On the right is the *Cascade de la Pisse*.

The *Vallon de la Pisse*, containing (3 hrs.) the little *Lac de la Muzelle*, ascends to the S. towards the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col de la Muzelle* (8203 ft.), below which is a small glacier. The col lies between the *Clapier du Peyron* (p. 399) and the *Roche de la Muzelle* (p. 401). Fine view to the N. Steep descent to (2 hrs.) *Valsenestre* (4230 ft.; p. 378).

The carriage-road crosses the Vénéon at Le Bourg-d'Arud and ascends rapidly to the *Clapier de St. Christophe*, a chaos of rocks fallen from the *Soreiller* (7650 ft.), to the S. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the *Plan du Lac* is reached, an ancient lake-bed, the barren right bank of which is skirted by the road. Facing us is the fine *Chaîne des Fétoiles* (p. 400). Near the (30-35 min.) end of the Plan is the beautiful *Fall of the Enchâtra*, descending on the right, between

the Soreiller and the *Aiguille de l'Enchâtra* (8445 ft.). — The road now ascends a steep slope, with a view, to the right, of the Tête de Lauranoure (p. 402), the Bec du Canard (p. 402), and the Aiguille des Arias (p. 402). At the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top, St. Christophe comes in sight. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on the **Pont du Diable* crosses the stream of that name, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from —

13 M. St. Christophe-en-Oisans (4820 ft.; *Hôt. des Écrins* or *Turc*, good, with post and telegraph office, R. 3, B. 1, déj. or D. 3 fr.; *des Touristes*), a village at the foot of the *Aiguille du Plat* (p. 401). It is of no importance except as a starting-point for excursions (see below). In the cemetery are the tombs of Emil Zsigmondy and Ern. Thorant, who perished in 1885 and 1896 when ascending the Meije (p. 404).

As we proceed towards La Bérarde we still have in front the *Chaîne des Fétoules* (p. 402), round which the Vénéon winds from the left. Beyond ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Le Clot* appear, on the right, the beautiful Waterfall and *Glacier de la Mariande*. On the left is *Champ-Ebran*. Fine retrospective view. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Le Clot* a guide-post indicates the route (to the right) to La Lavey (see below); pleasing view of its valley, with a waterfall, several glaciers, and the *Aiguille d'Olan* (p. 402). About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Champ-horent* or *Champ-Foran* we are again on the level of the stream, with a fine retrospective view of the Roche de la Muzelle (p. 401). Towards the head of the valley is the grand chain of the Écrins (p. 405), of which the only peak visible is Pic Lory, the highest but one. To the right of it is the Pic Coolidge (p. 405). In 10 min. more we reach *Les Étages* (5230 ft.), beyond which we keep to the left, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (3 hrs. from St. Christophe), beyond a bridge across the torrent of *Les Etançons*, arrive at —

La Bérarde (5700 ft.), the last hamlet. The principal house is the **Chalet-Hôtel* of the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné (50 beds; R. 3-5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $6-6\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Lodging may be obtained also at the *Chalet Rodier*. La Bérarde is an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Pelvoux mountains and the Meije chain (see p. 404).

b. Excursions from St. Christophe and La Bérarde.

St. Christophe and La Bérarde, being fairly close together (see above), have a certain number of excursions in common, especially those via the *Refuge de la Lavey* (5840 ft.), 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. distant, in the valley of that name, which is on the right as we go from St. Christophe to La Bérarde.

Guides and Porters. *Pierre Gaspard* and his son *Maximin, Casimir* and *Joseph Gaspard*, *Christophe Roderon* and *Jos. Turc*, alias 'Zouave', at St. Christophe; *Hippolyte* and *Jean-Baptiste Rodier*, at La Bérarde; *Christophe Turc* at *Les Étages*.

Tariff. I (see p. 397), $\frac{1}{2}$ day, guide 4, porter 4 fr. 1 day, 8-12, and (porter) 8 fr. — II. 1 day, 15 and 10 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 23 and 15 fr.; 2 days,

30 and 20 fr. — IIIa, 1 day, 18 and 11 fr.; IIIb, 1 day, 22 and 12 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 28 and 18 fr.; 2 days, 32 and 22 fr. — IVa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 30 and 20 fr.; IVb, $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 40 and 25 fr.; 2 days, 50 and 30 fr. — For the Ecrins, descending on the same side, 60 and 35 fr.; descending on the other side, 80 and 45 fr.; by the ice-wall of the Glacier Noir, 150 and 100 fr. — For the Pic Occidental of the Meije by the S. face 80 and 45 fr., Pic Occidental by the arêtes and Pic Central 130 and 70 fr. — Less if the tourist does not go as far as the summit. — Return-fees (p. 397) 3-10 fr.; the tariff should be asked for.

I. FROM ST. CHRISTOPHE.

In addition to that of *La Lavey* (p. 400) there are two other club-huts in the vicinity of St. Christophe for walks and ascents, viz. the *Refuge du Lac Noir* (9415 ft.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. to the N., and the *Refuge de la Selle* (8810 ft.), 4 hrs. to the N.E. (see below).

*TO THE GLACIER DE MONT-DE-LANS AND THE COL DE LA LAUZE VIA THE LAC NOIR, returning by the valley of the Selle, about 12 hrs.; tariff II. The expedition may be divided between two days by sleeping at one of the refuges, that of the Lac Noir being preferable. The path, halfway up the hill-slopes, to the N.W. of St. Christophe, leads past *Le Puys*, and then turns to the N. and N.E., passing the *Brèche de la Mura* (9350 ft.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), to the N.E. of the *Tête du Toura* (9573 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the club-hut; easy). Hence it descends to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Refuge du Lac Noir* of the F.A.C. (9252 ft.), 10 min. to the E. of the little *Lac Noir* (9185 ft.). The Refuge may also be reached by a shorter, but laborious and complicated ascent via the *Valley of the Selle* (see below) and the *Escaliers de la Mura* (4 hrs.). — Passing below the *Jandri* (10,800 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; easy), we soon reach the vast *Glacier de Mont-de-Lans, the largest in Dauphiny, measuring about 5 M. in length and 2 M. in width. We cross it without difficulty, and in 3 hrs. reach the *Col de la Lauze (11,625 ft.), a slight depression to the W. of the *Pic de la Grave* (12,050 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. from the col; difficult). This pass, one of the most beautiful in the Pelvoux Mts., commands an extensive panorama, extending as far as Mont Blanc and Mte. Rosa. The descent, through a steep and fatiguing couloir to the *Refuge de la Selle* (8810 ft.), takes 2 hrs. (ascent 3 hrs.). This refuge is situated on the margin of the *Glacier de la Selle*, beyond which rises the *Plaret* (p. 403). Another hour of rapid descent leads to the bottom of the *Vallon de la Selle*. A mule-track skirts the *Ruisseau du Diable*, and crosses it before descending to St. Christophe (3 hrs. from the *Refuge de la Selle*; ascent 4 hrs.).

To the *Aiguille du Plat (11,818 ft.), $5\frac{1}{4}$ -7 hrs., not difficult for experts; tariff III. We ascend to the N.E. over steep slopes to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs.) *Glacier du Plat*, cross the glacier, and reach the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) *Col du Plat*, to the left of the *Tête du Graou* (10,407 ft.; not difficult; tariff III). Following the S.W. arête, we attain the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. The panorama is one of the most interesting and complete of the Dauphiny Alps.

Brèche de la Muzelle (11,350 ft.), about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., difficult; tariff III. We pass through the hamlet of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *L'Enchaîne* (4855 ft.), which is a better starting-point, as it shortens the walk, and ascend the ravine of the *Pisse*, as far as the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Glacier du Vallon* (7080 ft.). Thence we mount over rocks and the glacier, to the W., to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

foot of the Roche, ascend through couloirs to the N.E. arête, and follow the latter to the (1 hr.) summit. The Roche, itself a remarkable mountain, commands one of the most beautiful *Panoramas of the Oisans on account of its sentinel-like position to the W. of the Ecrins and Meije.

Tête de l'Aurancoue (10,962 ft.), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., laborious; tariff IIIb. Crossing the Vénéon to the S., we pass on the other side to the (1 hr.) chalets of the *Alpe du Pin* (5845 ft.), and ascend direct across pastures to the W. branch of the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Glacier du Pierroux* (9490 ft.), which is crossed without difficulty. Thence the ascent of the W. peak takes about 2 hrs. There is a wide and magnificent panorama.

Aiguille or Bec du Canard (10,730 ft.), 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs. from St. Christophe, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Refuge de la Lavey, rather difficult; tariff IIIb. This peak is to the W. of the refuge. The main chain is seen in detail.

Aiguille des Arias (11,159 ft.; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs.; tariff IVb), difficult. From the (1 hr.) *Alpe du Pin* (see above) we turn to the S. E. into the (1 hr.) *Combe de la Mariande* and follow the right bank of the stream to the *Glacier de la Mariande*, to the (2 hrs.) upper snow-fields of which we ascend. Thence we proceed by a snow-couloir to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Col des Arias* (ca. 10,170 ft.), to the W. of the Aiguille. Beyond a natural bridge, we descend a little to the *Glacier du Grand-Vallon*, and turn to the N.E. to scale the other slope of the peak. We cross (1/2 hr.) a bergschrund, climb some steep rocks, and attain the (8/4 hr.) arête on the S.W., nearly 1 hr. below the summit. The view is better than that from the *Bec du Canard*, which is interrupted on the S.W. by the *Aiguille des Arias*. — From the top of the *Glacier de la Mariande* we may proceed to the S.W. to the (8/4 hr.) *Col de la Mariande* (ca. 10,170 ft.; difficult), whence we descend in 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey* (p. 379), in the valley of the Bonne.

Tête de l'Ours (9990 ft.), about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy and safe; tariff II. We ascend the Valley of the Lavey for some distance, turn to the left at a ravine, and mount over rocks and the *Ours Glacier* to the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de l'Ours* (9843 ft.), about 1/2 hr. below the summit, from which there is a good view. — The Pointe Lemercier (10,585 ft.), to the S. of the *Col de l'Ours*, may be ascended from the col in 20 minutes. — The Pointe Jeanne (10,647 ft.) is ascended in 1/2 hr. from the *Col du Crouzet* (10,171 ft.), situated to the S., and reached by the Lavey valley and the *Fétoules Glacier* (about 5 hrs. from St. Christophe). We may descend to the E. by the (2 hrs.) *Vallon des Etages*, and thence gain (1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Les Etages* (p. 400; to the N.) and *La Bérarde* (p. 400).

The *Tête des Fétoules (11,369 ft.), 5-5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from the Refuge de la Lavey, is easy, except at one point on the arête; tariff IIIb. We ascend to the E. to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) crevassed *Glacier des Fétoules*; then to the left, by the rocks and the moraines of the right bank, and up hard snow, to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col des Fétoules* (10,545 ft.), to the N. of the (1 hr.) summit, which is reached by the arête above the *Vallon Glacier*. Fine *Panorama.

The Tête de l'Etret (11,690 ft.), a little farther to the S. (difficult; tariff IIIb), is ascended from the Refuge de la Lavey in 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Glacier* and the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de la Lavey* (10,928 ft.). — The Aiguille d'Olan (11,100 ft.), to the right at the end of the valley, is difficult, especially from this side; tariff IV. It is ascended in 6 hrs. from La Lavey, by the (3 hrs.) *Glacier des Sellettes*, some steep rocks, and a couloir. Restricted view. — The Pic d'Olan (N. summit, 11,785 ft.), more to the S., is very difficult (guide from St. Christophe 60 fr., porter 35 fr.). The ascent requires about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from La Lavey, over the (4 hrs.) *Col d'Olan* (9718 ft.), and about the same time (a preferable route if there is snow) from La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar (p. 380).

To LA CHAPELLE-EN-VALGAUDEMAR OVER THE COL DES SELLETTES, 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., difficult, especially when the crevasses of the glaciers are not bridged by snow; tariff IIIb. We ascend via La Lavey and the *Glacier des Sellettes* (see above) to the (8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col des Sellettes* (10,500 ft.), between the Pic d'Olan and the *Cime du Vallon* (11,214 ft.). There is another small glacier on the other side. — *La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar*, see p. 380.

To LE CLOT-EN-VALGAUDEMAR OVER THE COL DE LA MUANDE, 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.,

fairly easy, when there is snow; tariff II. In 7- $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ *La Lavey* and the *Glacier de la Muande*, we reach the *Col de la Muande* (10,035 ft.), to the S.E. of the head of the glacier. Descent to the S.E. to (3 hrs.) *Le Cloit-en-Valgaudemar* (p. 380).

For other expeditions from St. Christophe (Meije, etc.), see those from La Bérarde (see below) and La Grave (p. 412).

II. FROM LA BÉRARDE.

There are three available refuges in the neighbourhood of La Bérarde, viz. the *Refuge du Carrelet* (6790 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.E., in the valley of the Vénéon, the *Refuge du Châtellieret* (7380 ft.), 2 hrs. to the N., in the lonely Étançons valley, and the *Refuge du Promontoire* (10,335 ft.), 5 hrs. to the N. (see p. 404). The *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (8430 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the E., to the N. of the glacier of that name, has been abandoned on account of the damp. — *Guides and Tariffs*, see p. 400. — Excursions common to La Bérarde and St. Christophe, see above.

**Tête de la Maye* (8275 ft.), about $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., not difficult for adepts, but guide desirable; tariff I. We cross the Étançons stream, and turning to the right ascend the valley to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a point where the path forks. We ascend the E. slope of the mountain, to the left, by a zigzag path, keeping towards the S.W., then to the N. Splendid *View of the Meije, with its jagged crest, to the N.; the Pic Bourcet and the Écrins, to the E.; the Ailefroide, the Glacier de la Pilatte, and the Grande Aiguille, to the S.; and the Roche de la Muzelle and *Tête du Roujet*, to the W. — From the Maye to the Roujet, see below.

Besides the *Tête de la Maye* travellers who do not care to make great ascents should at least visit the **Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 408; tariff I) as far as the higher branches ($\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs. from the *Refuge du Carrelet*). The torrents are often difficult to cross in the evening. — The *Glacier du Chardon* also repays a visit. It lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. from La Bérarde, at the end of the little valley branching to the right at the foot of the *Tête de Chéret* (p. 407).

Tête du Roujet or *Rouget* (11,224 ft.), 7 hrs., difficult; tariff IV b. The ascent is made viâ the (2 hrs.) *Tête de la Maye* (see above), the (1 hr.) *Tête de l'Aure* (8875 ft.), and the *Roche Blanche* (9340 ft.), which are, as it were, buttresses of the mountain. — Farther along this same crest rises the *Pic Génys* (11,274 ft.; fine *View).

**Le Plaret* (11,713 ft.), $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., not very difficult; tariff IIIa. The ascent is made viâ the right bank of the *Vallon des Étançons* and the (3 hrs.) *Glacier du Plaret*, bearing to the left. Another route ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. longer) leads viâ *Les Etages* (p. 400), the *Combe d'Amont*, a small glacier, and a couloir on the S.W. of the summit. Splendid *View.

Tête de la Gandolière (11,844 ft.), to the N.E. of the Plaret, 8-9 hrs. This excursion also presents no serious difficulty, except at the rocks near the top; tariff III b. The route is the same as that just described as far as the *Glacier du Plaret*, from which we proceed to the N. Another ascent leads in 4 hrs. from *Le Châtellieret*, viâ the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Glacier de la Gandolière* and the arête bounding it on the S. — This little chain is traversed farther to the N. by the *Cols de la Gandolière* (10,245 ft.), *de la Selle* (10,170 ft.), and *du Replat* (11,105 ft.), all leading in less than 4 hrs. to the *Refuge de la Selle*. The *Têtes du Replat* (11,260 and 11,830 ft.) are each ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Col du Replat* (tariff III b).

Le Râteau (12,317 ft.), 7- $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., difficult; tariff IV a. We proceed past (2 hrs.) the *Refuge du Châtellieret* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) foot of the mountain, whence, turning to the left, we make for the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) S. arête. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we join the E. arête and attain the summit $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. later

along the S. slope of a very narrow arête. The view is very extensive. The descent by the E. arête is very difficult and hazardous. By this side La Grave is reached in about 6 hrs., but it is better to ascend from there (about 8 hrs.).

La Meije, Western Summit or Grand Pic, 6-7 hrs. from the *Refuge du Promontoire* (p. 403), where the night is spent, a very difficult and dangerous ascent, 'the longest continuously difficult climb in the Alps' (Coolidge). Special tariff (see p. 401). From the *Refuge du Châtelleret* (2 hrs.; p. 403) we reach in about 1 hr. the *Glacier des Étangs*, the ascent of which is easy, and in 2 hrs. more (5 hrs. from La Bérarde) the *Refuge du Promontoire* (10,335 ft.), near the foot of the *Grand Couloir*, where the real ascent begins. A difficult climb of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. brings us to a platform where formerly stood the *Pyramide Duhamel* (11,745 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more to a small terrace known as *Castelnau's Camp*, and 2 hrs. more, up the *Grande Muraille*, to the *Glacier Carré* (12,295 ft.), before which there is the *Pas du Chat*, a narrow ledge under two overhanging rocks, over which we must crawl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Promontoire. The glacier is crossed, usually without difficulty, to the (1 hr.) *Brèche du Glacier Carré*. The final climb of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over rocks presents no serious difficulty, except the last 10 min. to the *Chapeau du Capucin* or *Cheval Rouge*, especially if there is snow. The *Meije (13,080 ft.), or *Meidje*, i. e. the Pic 'du Midi' (as seen from La Grave), the second independent summit of the Pelvoux group, after the Écrins, has three peaks: the *Pic Oriental* (12,830 ft.; see p. 413), black on the Bérarde side but of a dazzling whiteness towards La Grave; the *Pic Central* or *Doigt-de-Dieu* (13,025 ft.), slender and graceful, 'so fragile in appearance compared with the other peaks that it looks as though the first gust of wind would carry it away, and leaning towards the *Glacier des Étangs* in a way that makes one both wonder and shudder' (Coolidge); and the *Pic Occidental*, or *Grand Pic* (13,080 ft.), joined to the preceding by a jagged arête (see p. 413). M. Boileau de Castelnau was the first who reached the top, in 1877, by the S. side, with Pierre and Maximin Gaspard as guides. — The extensive and splendid panorama is similar to that from the Écrins (p. 405). — The descent on the same side requires, as in most excursions of this kind, even more care, if possible, than the ascent. The descent to La Grave (8-9 hrs.), on the E. side, is a little easier. It leads via a difficult couloir, the (1 hr.) *Brèche Zsigmondy*, the (2 hrs.) *Pic Central*, and the (1 hr.) *Rocher de l'Aigle* (p. 413).

Pavé (12,570 ft.), to the E. of the *Pic Oriental* of the Meije, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Le Châtelleret*, difficult; tariff IIIb. As far as the ($4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Col du Pavé*, see p. 408. Thence we ascend by a snow slope towards the W. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), a chimney on the right, and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) S. arête. The view is limited on the E. by the *Pic Gaspard* (p. 414) and on the N. by the Meije, but the Pavé is the nearest height on the S. side of the latter mountain and therefore the best view-point for it.

Grande Ruine (12,317 ft.), to the S. of the Pavé, 8-9 hrs., by the *Col de la Casse-Déserte*, tariff II (III if descending on the other side). See p. 414.

Pic Bourcet (12,130 ft.), to the S. of the Grande Ruine, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by the *Col de la Casse-Déserte* (p. 414), a first-class climb over friable rocks (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the col); guide, 60 fr., porter 30 fr.

Tête de Charrière (11,293 ft.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; tariff IIIb. From La Bérarde we skirt the left bank of the Étançons brook to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Vallon de la Bonne-Pierre*, climb over the moraine to the N.E. and N. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) glacier, and over the latter to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Brèche de Charrière* (10,700 ft.). Thence it takes nearly 1 hr. of difficult climbing to reach the peak, which rises to the left. The descent may be made from the Brèche to the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (about 4 hrs.; p. 413). — The *Roche d'Alvau* (11,205 ft.), to the N. of the Glacier de la Bonne-Pierre, is a difficult and extremely rough climb (5 hrs. from La Bérarde).

*To THE BARRE DES ÉCRINS, 8-9 hrs. from the *Refuge du Carrelet* (p. 403), an excursion of the first rank, without serious difficulties for those who are sure-footed and do not suffer from giddiness. Special tariff (see p. 401). First ascent in 1864 by A. W. Moore, H. Walker, and E. Whymper. We ascend at first to the E. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Glacier du Vallon de la Pilatte*, and thence to the (2 hrs.) *Col des Avalanches* (11,520 ft.), from which there is a grand view of the Écrins. After that the climb begins, by couloirs and the *Rocher-Blanc*, before coming to which there is a difficult passage, now made safer by a cable (1 hr.). The arête is next reached and crossed, and we enter on the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) small *Glacier des Écrins*, where we pass above a formidable abyss and through a couloir, regaining the arête between the Pic Lory (see below) and the summit of the Écrins, about 2 hrs. from the foot of the glacier. The *Barre des Écrins or *Les Écrins* (13,462 ft.) is the highest summit of the Pelvoux group and of all Dauphiny, as well as its finest point of view. Around it are grouped 42 glaciers, 12 valleys, and more than 130 peaks of which the average height exceeds 10,000 ft. The intervals between these peaks permit a distant view which extends as far as the mountains of the Bernese Oberland, and those of Savoy, the Gran Paradiso, the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, Monte Viso, the Maritime Alps, the Cévennes, the mountains of Auvergne, and the Jura. — In descending by the N. side we pass to the E. of the *Pic Lory* (13,396 ft.), the central summit, and to the E. of the *Dôme de Neige des Écrins* or *Pic de la Bérarde* (13,058 ft.), the W. summit, to reach the ($3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Col des Écrins* (p. 411), from which the descent may be made on the W. to the (2 hr.) *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (abandoned, see p. 403) or to *Vallouise* (p. 409).

Fifre (11,910 ft.), the nearest summit to the S. of the Écrins, called also the *Pointe de Balme-Rousse*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a toilsome ascent, from the *Refuge du Carrelet*; tariff IIIb. We proceed to the (3 hrs.) *Col des Avalanches* (see above), then over loose rocks to the S. slope of the W. arête ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), which descends towards the *Vallon-de-la-Pilatte* glacier; then by this ridge direct to the (2 hrs.) summit, from which there is a magnificent view, especially of the S. side of the Écrins and the incomparable cirque of the *Glacier Noir*.

Pic Coolidge (12,323 ft.), 5 hrs. from Le Carrelet, not very difficult; tariff IIIb. We climb a spur of the peak between the basin of the *Vallon*, on the N., and the basin of *La Temple*, on the S., skirting the former for $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and then proceed to the right in the direction of the *Col de la Temple*, as far as the point where the glacier divides ('*Replat de la*

Temple'; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). We then bear to the left to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the arête which joins the Écrins to the Ailefroide, and gain the summit in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more. The detailed view of the Écrins across the intervening abyss is very fine, and that of the whole range is one of the best obtainable. There are precipices on all sides except the S.E.

To Villar-d'Arène or to La Grave. — The cols that are most practicable from the La Bérarde side are here described; for the others, see pp. 413, 414. Expeditions via the *Refuge du Châtelleret* (p. 403) and the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (p. 413) take $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. less if the start is made from the former or the finish at the latter. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more is required to reach La Grave from the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* instead of stopping at Villar-d'Arène. — Over the *Brèche de la Meije* (10,827 ft.), $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs., 5-6 hrs. from the *Refuge du Promontoire*, a difficult but grand expedition, shorter and easier from this side than from La Grave (p. 414), which lies much lower than the refuge. Tariff II. The pass is gained via the *Glacier des Étançons* (p. 404) and finally over steep rocks in about 1 hr.; descent to La Grave (comp. p. 414) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. — **OVER THE COL DU PAVÉ**, 10-11 hrs.; tariff II. This is one of the most interesting but not one of the easiest passes in the Pelvoux group. From *Le Châtelleret* we climb to the N., over the *Glacier des Étançons*, to the foot of the formidable wall of the Meije; then to the right, over a rather steep and crevassed glacier, to the ($4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from the refuge) *Col du Pavé* or *de Castelnau* (11,467 ft.), on the snowy ridge to the S. of the Pavé (p. 404). Descent by a snow-couloir to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* and to the (1 hr.) *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (p. 413). — Similar passes are the *Col des Aigles* (ca. 10,500 ft.) and the *Col des Chamois* (10,335 ft.), to the S. of the Col du Pavé (each 10-11 hrs.; tariff II); descent as above to the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* and the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (p. 413).

OVER THE COL DU CLOT-DES-CAVALES, $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs., not difficult for experts; tariff II. From *Le Châtelleret* we ascend due E., by a path among débris, rocks, and moraines, and up a snow-couloir to the (3 hrs.) *Col du Clot-des-Cavales* (10,263 ft.), and descend by the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales*, on the E., to the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (p. 413).

OVER THE COL DE LA GRANDE-RUINE, 10- $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., less recommended; tariff II. We follow the *Vallon des Étançons* as far as the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) torrent which descends from the Grande-Ruine (p. 414), ascend to the N.E. to the (2 hrs.) moraine on the right of the glacier to the N.W. of the Grande-Ruine, and thence over rocks to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Grande-Ruine* (10,300 ft.). Descent to the (1 hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* and to the (1 hr.) *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe*. — A more difficult passage (15-16 hrs.; tariff III) leads over the *Brèche Giraud-Lézin* (11,805 ft.), to the N. of the Grande-Ruine; descent by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe*.

*OVER THE COL DE LA CASSE-DÉSERTE, $11\frac{1}{2}$ -12 hrs., fairly easy; tariff IIIb. The route is the same as for the two preceding passes as far as the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) top of the moraine, and then by the glacier (crevasses), bearing more to the right, and by a snow-couloir. From the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Col de la Casse-Déserte (11,515 ft.), between the Grande-Ruine (ascent, see p. 414) and the Pic Bourcet (p. 405), we descend to the (1 hr.) Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux and the (2 hrs.) Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe, etc.

Grande-Aiguille de la Bérarde (11,228 ft.), to the S.W. of La Bérarde, beyond the Vénéon, 5 hrs., toilsome; tariff IIIb. This is a monotonous ascent by the N.W. face of the mountain, but the summit commands a magnificent view.

Rocher de l'Encoula or Lancula (11,608 ft.), about 7 hrs.; tariff IIIb. The ascent, which is monotonous but not difficult, leads via the Vallon des Etages to the (6 hrs.) Col de l'Encoula (11,170 ft.), to the S. of the peak, whence the summit is reached by a short chimney. The *View is magnificent. The descent may be made on the E. into the valley of the Vénéon.

Cime de Clôchatel (11,730 ft.), about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fatiguing; tariff IIIb. We prolong the preceding route to the (2 hrs.) Glacier du Vallon-des-Etages, turn to the left towards ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a projecting rock, and reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the rocks at the base of the crest, and the top in 2 hrs. more. The *View is very fine. We may descend on the E. side to the Refuge du Carrelet (p. 403).

To LE CLOT-EN-VALGAUDEMAR (p. 380). — I. BY THE COL DES ROUIES, WITH ASCENT OF THE ROUIES, 10-11 hrs., difficult; tariff IIIb. The ascent is made over the Glacier du Chardon and the Glacier des Rouies. The ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Col des Rouies (about 10,825 ft.) is to the E. of the head of the valley of La Lavey (p. 402), between the Vaxivier (see below) and the Rouies. The view from this pass resembles that from the Col de la Lauze (p. 401). The ascent of the Rouies (11,923 ft.), which takes about 1 hr. from the col, by the N. or the N.E. arête, is highly recommended (splendid *View) and presents no difficulty. Descent to the Col de la Muande (p. 403) and via the Glacier de la Lavey to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) St. Christophe (p. 402). — II. BY THE COL DU CHARDON, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs.; tariff II. This ascent is also made over the Glacier du Chardon, towards the middle of which we bear to the left in the direction of (about 5 hrs.) the Col du Chardon (10,145 ft.), between the E. peak of the Vaxivier (see below), on the right, and the Pies du Says (see below), on the left. — III. BY THE COL DU SAYS, 9 hrs., laborious; tariff II. From the first plateau of the Glacier de la Pilatte (p. 403) we proceed to the right via the Glacier du Says to the ($5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) Col du Says (10,290 ft.), to the S. of the Pies du Says, and descend thence, at first over precipitous rocks.

Tête de Chéret (10,365 ft.), about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., not very difficult; tariff II. From the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Refuge de Carrelet we proceed to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Glacier de la Pilatte (p. 403), which we skirt for some time on the right, after which we climb the rocks on the right and beyond them grassy slopes and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) a small glacier. We still keep to the right above this glacier and at length by a ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) snow-couloir reach the summit, whence there is a grand *View of the Pelvoux range. The descent (3 hrs.) is by the S.W. arête to the Col de Chéret, and down a somewhat difficult cheminée to the Glacier du Chardon, from which there is a path.

Pies du Says (11,064 ft. and 11,185 ft.), about 6 hrs., rather difficult. We follow the preceding route to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) Glacier de la Pilatte, ascend the glacier to the S.W. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and then turn to the W. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) base of the peaks. Then we climb either by a snow-couloir to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) N. arête, 1 hr. below the summit, or by rocks to the S. arête. The *View is even finer than that from the Tête de Chéret. — Col du Says, etc., see above.

Mont Gieberney (10,990 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the S. of the Col du Says (see above), easy.

Vaxivier (10,863 ft.), about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., difficult. We reach the N. base in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. via the Glacier du Chardon (see above), ascend a pre-

tous snow-couloir for 1 hr., and then follow the very difficult W. arête. Descent from the col to *Le Clot-en-Valgaudemar*, see p. 380.

Les Bans (11,979 ft.), 6-6½ hrs. of ascent from *Le Carrelet* and about the same time in descending; very difficult; guide 60, porter 35 fr. We proceed across the *Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 403) to (2 hrs.) its upper plateau or *Grand Cirque*, beyond which there are large crevasses to cross. In 2 hrs. we reach the *Col des Bans* (11,155 ft.), and in 2 hrs. more gain the top by the rocks on the N.E. slope, a snow ridge, ice slopes, and the difficult E. arête.

To *Ailefroide* (*Vallouise*). — OVER THE COL DE LA TEMPLE, 9-9½ hrs. (5-5½ hrs.'ascent), the easiest route from this side; tariff II. From (1½ hr.) *Le Carrelet* we ascend the *Combe du Vallon*, on the left bank, then (½ hr.) turn to the right in the direction of the *Glacier de la Temple*, which we strike near its upper part (2 hrs.), and cross it to the E. (crevasses) to the (1 hr.) *Col de la Temple* (10,770 ft.), between the *Pic Coolidge* (p. 405), to the N., and the *Pic de la Temple* (10,873 ft.; ½ hr. from the col), to the S. From the col we enjoy a beautiful retrospect, while in front of us rises the *Pelvoux*, beyond the large *Glacier Noir*, by which we descend (4½ hrs.) to the *Refuge Cézanne* (p. 410). — OVER THE COL DE LA COSTE-ROUGE, about 6 hrs. (3 hrs.' ascent) from *Le Carrelet*, fatiguing (falling stones dangerous); tariff II. From (1½ hr.) *Le Carrelet* we proceed to the N.E. to the (1½-1¾ hr.) *Glacier de la Coste-Rouge*, which we cross to the (1 hr.) *Col de la Coste-Rouge* (10,342 ft.), to the S. of the *Pic de la Temple* (see above). Thence we descend by a snow-couloir to the (½ hr.) *Glacier Noir*, rejoining the preceding route 2·2½ hrs. from the *Refuge Cézanne*.

OVER THE COL DE L'AILEFROIDE, 8½-9 hrs. from *Le Carrelet*, laborious; tariff II. We ascend to the (¾ hr.) magnificent **Glacier de la Pilatte* (6875 ft.; p. 403) and mount to (½ hr.) its lower plateau; then to the E. by the *Glacier du Coin* to the (2½ hrs.) foot of a steep rocky wall, up which we climb to the (1 hr.) *Col de l'Ailefroide* (10,847 ft.), to the N. of the *Pointe du Séle* (see below). We descend by the (1¼ hr.) *Glacier du Séle*, where there is a large bergschrund; then by the lonely valley of *La Sapenière* to the (1½ hr.) former *Refuge Puisieux* (p. 410) and (1¼ hr.) *Ailefroide* (p. 409). The passage is more difficult in the opposite direction.

OVER THE COL DU SÉLE, about 8 hrs. from *Le Carrelet*, not difficult; tariff II. We ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Glacier de la Pilatte*, and skirt it for a good while on the E., to the (3¾ hrs.) *Col du Séle* (10,834 ft.), between the *Pointe du Séle* (11,428 ft.; ascent of 1¼ hr. from the col) and the *Crête des Bœufs-Rouges* (p. 409). We descend also by the *Glacier du Séle* (see above) to (3½ hrs.) *Ailefroide* (p. 409).

e. Excursions from *Vallouise* and *Ailefroide*.

I. FROM *VALLOUISE*.

Vallouise or *Ville-Vallouise* (about 3900 ft.; *Hôtel des Écrins*; *du Pelvoux*; *Hôtel d'Ailefroide*, at *Le Poët*, 1 M. farther on, on the *Ailefroide* road) is a considerable village, 6 M. from the station of

L'Argentière-la-Bessée (diligence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), on the line from Gap to Briançon (p. 394). It has become an important centre for excursions, although it is not very near the chief summits of the Pelvoux group, and commands but a limited view. The church is interesting.

Guides. First-class: *Pierre Reymond*, *Jos.* and *Eug. Estienne*, *P. A. Barnéoud*, of Les Claux; *Pierre Sémiond*, of Le Sarret. Second-class: *J. P. Engilberge* and *P. A. Reymond*, of Pelvoux; *Jos. Garnier*, of Le Puy-Aillaud; *D. Longis*, of Les Claux.

Tariff. I. (comp. p. 397), $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, guide 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr. — II. 1 day, 15 and 10 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 22 and 14 fr.; 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. — III. 1 day and $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 25 and 15 fr.; 2 days, 32 and 20 fr. — Ascent of the Écrins, 50 and 30 fr. — Return-fees (p. 397), 3-10 fr.; the tariff should be asked for.

Pointe de l'Aiglière or Eiglière (10,910 ft.), to the S.W., 6- $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fairly easy; tariff II. We pass ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Puy-St-Vincent* and ascend a picturesque valley viâ the *Granges de Narreyroux* to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de l'Aiglière* (10,525 ft.), to the S.W. of the Pointe, which may be climbed in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. and affords a splendid *View. Another and more difficult route leads viâ the (5 hrs.) *Col d'Entraigues* (9600 ft.), on the N.E. of the Pointe, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit. The descent is made to the N.W. of the latter col, by the valley of the *Selle*, to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Entraigues* or *Entre-les-Aigues* (5280 ft.), about 2 hrs. from Vallouise, viâ *Béassac*, *Les Gresourières*, and *Le Villard*.

Crête des Bœufs-Rouges (W. summit, 11,333 ft.), 7 hrs., a long but not very difficult ascent; tariff II. The route leads past *Béassac* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Entraigues* (see above); thence in 3 hrs. to the foot of the *Glacier des Bœufs-Rouges*, whence the *Brèche* is gained in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. and the summit in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. View very beautiful, but inferior to that from the Aiglière. We may ascend also from the *Col du Sélé* (p. 408). — The *Pic de Montbrison* (9288 ft.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), to the E., is difficult near the top. — The *Cime de la Condamine* (8832 ft.; 6 hrs.), to the N., viâ *Le Poët* (p. 410) and the S. arête, is fairly easy (with guide).

FROM VALLOUISE TO THE VALGAUDEMAR. — The *Col du Sellar* or *Célard* (10,063 ft.), which is reached by the *Vallon des Bans*, connects Vallouise with the Valgaudemar; to *Le Clot* (p. 380), about 9 hrs. from Ville-Vallouise. The route is fatiguing but is not difficult until late in summer. The col (magnificent *View) is situated between the *Pic Bonvoisin* (11,680 ft.), on the S.E., and the *Pic des Aupillous* (11,503 ft.), on the N., the ascents of which are difficult (tariff III). The former is ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Col du Loup* (see below), the latter (friable rocks) in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Col du Sellar*. — The *Pic Jocelme* (11,505 ft.), to the N.W. of *Pic Bonvoisin*, is also difficult. — The *Col du Loup-du-Valgaudemar* (10,210 ft.; 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Le Clot*; tariff II), not difficult from this side, is more to the S., on the W. of the *Selle* valley.

Other excursions, see p. 410. About 2 hrs. should be allowed for the walk from Vallouise to Ailefroide, or 4 hrs. there and back.

To *Le Monêtier* (ca. $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) viâ the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Col de l'Eychauda*, and to the *Lac de l'Eychauda*, see p. 417.

II. FROM AILEFROIDE.

Ailefroide (4940 ft.; *Chalet-Hôtel*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, déj. or D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens 8 fr.), a hamlet about 2 hrs. above Vallouise, is situated at the junction of the valleys of the *Sapenière* or *Celce-Nière* and *St.*

Pierre. It is a convenient centre for excursions, but is otherwise uninteresting. Road from Vallouise via (1 M.) *Le Poët* (hotel, p. 408) to (2½ M.) *Les Claux*; bridle-path thence to (1 hr.) Ailefroide.

The following useful refuges are situated on this side of the mountains: the *Refuge Abel-Lemercier* (8935 ft.; see below), 4 hrs. from Ailefroide, on the S.E. side of the Pelvoux; the *Refuge Cézanne* (8070 ft.; p. 411), 1½ hr. from Ailefroide, in the valley of St. Pierre; the *Refuge Tuckett* (8215 ft.; p. 411), 2½ hrs. farther up, on the moraine of the Glacier Blanc; and the *Refuge Ernest-Caron* (ca. 10,660 ft.), 2½ hrs. farther up, on a rocky islet of the Glacier Blanc. The former *Refuge Puisseux* (7280 ft.; see below), 2 hrs. from Ailefroide, is merely an uninhabitable shelter under a rock, in the grotto of Sureillan.

Guides and Tariff, see under Vallouise (p. 408).

Tourists who shun difficult expeditions should at least visit (5 hrs.) the easily accessible and splendid **Glacier Blanc* (p. 412), as far as the upper plateau. The *Col des Ecrins* (p. 411) can be readily reached from there (8-9 hrs.), the other side alone being difficult. From the col one of the most marvellous glacier-cirques among the Alps may be seen, and the Barre des Ecrins is in sight from base to summit. — The *Col Emile-Pic* (p. 414) may also be climbed without serious difficulty, being dangerous only on the opposite side. The view thence is still finer.

The *Tête de la Draye* (ca. 8080 ft.), the last spur of the Arcas range, to the E., is easily reached from Ailefroide in 2 hrs. by a goat-track (guide useless). Splendid *View.

To MONT PELVOUX. There are two principal routes from the *Refuge Abel-Lemercier* (see above; 4 hrs. from Ailefroide), neither very difficult for experienced climbers; tariff III. We ascend the dreary valley of the *Sapenière* (p. 409; ¼ hr. to the left, the *Cascade de Claphouse*), in which the bridle-path comes to an end 1½ hr. farther on. We then ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Refuge Puisseux* (7213 ft.; see above) and proceed in the direction of the Pelvoux to the (2 hrs.) *Refuge Abel-Lemercier* (8935 ft.), which has replaced the old *Refuge de Provence*. Splendid *View, comprising Monte Viso (p. 421). The sunset viewed from this point is very grand. — Two routes lead from this refuge. The older (about 4½ hrs. in all) makes for the (½ hr.) *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme*, a small glacier in a couloir, full of crevasses, which must be crossed (½ hr.). A stiff climb follows up the *Rochers-Rouges*, where we have to beware of falling stones, and in 2½-3 hrs. we reach a plateau of ice and hard snow between the peaks of the Pelvoux, which we cross in order to gain the highest of them (½ hr.). — The second route, about 1-1½ hr. shorter, avoids the *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme*. It ascends to the E. of that glacier to the *Couloir Tuckett*, by which, or still better by the rocks on the right bank, we reach the foot of the *Petit-Pelvoux*. — The Pelvoux (12,970 ft.), which ranks fourth only in the chain of mountains to which it has given its name, has three summits, viz the *Pointe Puisseux* (12,970 ft.), the *Pyramide Durand* (12,920 ft.), and the *Petit-Pelvoux* (12,340 ft.). The two first named form the "Grand Pelvoux". The *View is magnificent, including the Ecrins, the Meije, the Grandes-Rousses, the beautiful Aiguilles d'Arves, Mont Blanc, Mont Pourri, and the Matterhorn.

The Pic Sans-Nom or Mont Salvador-Guillemin (12,845 ft.), to the W. of the Pelvoux, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Refuge Abel-Lemercier*, is difficult; tariff III. The same route is taken as for the Pelvoux to beyond the *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme* (1 hr.). We then proceed to the W. to the *Glacier Sans-Nom*, to the S.E. of the peak ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Near the end of this ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) we ascend a couloir and some rocks (the dangerous part of the ascent) towards the arête or a gap to the S.W. of the Pointe Puiseux, whence the summit is soon attained. Magnificent *Panorama.

Ailefroide, West Summit (12,878 or 12,995 ft.), 9 hrs. from Ailefroide, rather difficult; tariff III. We proceed to the W. to the (3 hrs.) *Glacier du Séle*, thence to the N.W. to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Glacier de l'Ailefroide*, and by that glacier to (2 hrs.) a snowy shoulder, and over rocks and up steep couloirs reach the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit. The ascent over the W. slope is very difficult (guide from La Bérarde 80 fr.). — The Central Summit (12,790 ft.) and the East Summit (12,845 ft.), ascended from Ailefroide in 8 hrs. by their E. and S. slopes, are less recommended.

To THE LAC DE L'EYCHAUDA BY THE COL DE SÉGURET-FORAN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Refuge Cézanne* (see below), a difficult expedition. We ascend by the gorge of the *Feste* (falling stones, keep to the left) and an ice couloir to the ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de Séguret-Foran* (10,945 ft.) and descend on the right side of the glacier of that name to the (2 hrs.) *Lac de l'Eychauda* (p. 417). The *Pic du Rif* (11,417 ft.), to the E., may be easily scaled from the col. — The *Pic des Arcas* (11,430 ft.), to the S. of the latter, is ascended by the *Col du Rif* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the refuge, difficult) and slopes of névé (1 hr. from the col). Fine view. Difficult descent by the *Glacier de Séguret-Foran* to the chalets of *Chambran* (p. 418). — The *Clocher de Clousis* (ca. 11,150 ft.), a curious peak still further S., was first ascended in 1901 by M. Maurice Paillon; a very difficult climb, guide 35 fr.

To La Bérarde. — OVER THE COL DE LA TEMPLE (see also p. 408), 9- $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs. from the *Refuge Cézanne*, one of the most beautiful passes in Dauphiny, without serious difficulty (tariff II). From Ailefroide, we ascend to the N.W. through the *Vallon de St. Pierre* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Refuge Cézanne* (8070 ft.; p. 410), at the end of the *Pré de Madame Carle*. We next proceed by a disagreeable moraine to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Glacier Noir*, at the foot of the threatening cliffs of the Écrins, which rise to a height of more than 3900 ft. above us. Crossing the glacier (easy) and ascending over difficult rocks and through a chimney, we reach the (3 hrs.) *Col de la Temple* (10,770 ft.; fine view). Thence we descend to the (3 hrs.) *Refuge du Carrelet* by the route indicated on p. 408.

OVER THE COL DES ÉCRINS, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (5 hrs. from the *Refuge Ernest-Caron*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Refuge Tuckett*), difficult; tariff III. From the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pré de Madame Carle* (see above) we ascend on the right bank of the *Glacier Blanc*, finally crossing it to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Refuge Tuckett* (8200 ft.), near a little lake adjoining the *Glacier Blanc*. Thence we ascend by this glacier to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Refuge Ernest-Caron* (10,430 ft.) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col des Écrins* (11,205 ft.), a gap in the rocky arête between the *Dôme de Neige des Écrins* (p. 405) and the *Roche Faurio* (p. 412). A steep snow-couloir leads down to the *Glacier de la Bonne-Pierre*, after crossing which we follow the moraine on the right bank to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (8432 ft.; abandoned), $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from *La Bérarde* (p. 400). From the top of the moraine, there is also a new path descending into the valley of Etançons.

Over the *Col de la Coste-Rouge*, see p. 408; over the *Col du Sélé* (longer from this side than in the opposite direction), see p. 408; over the *Col de l'Ailefroide*, see p. 408.

To the *Barre des Ecrins* (13,462 ft.; N. side), about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Refuge Ernest-Caron* (p. 411), an expedition of the first rank, still more difficult than from *La Bérarde* (p. 405); special tariff (p. 409). We follow the same route as above over the *Glacier Blanc* to the (2 hrs.) N. foot of the *Ecrins*. In 2 hrs. more a wide bergschrund is reached, which is crossed by a snow-bridge. Beyond this we scale a very steep ice-wall, entailing much step-cutting, to some small black rocks, round which the way lies. Near the summit we strike the dangerous N.E. arête (above the *Glacier Noir*), by which the E. summit of the *Ecrins* is climbed (p. 405; 3 hrs. from the bergschrund).

Pic de Neige Cordier (11,830 ft.), 5 hrs. from the *Refuge Tuckett* (p. 411), not very difficult; tariff III. In 1 hr. we reach the magnificent **Glacier Blanc*, by which we ascend steeply for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Two bergschrunds are crossed and a couloir climbed to the *Col Emile-Pic* (11,490 ft.); to the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe*, p. 413), from which there is a splendid view. Hence it takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to reach the summit, which lies to the N.E. Near the top there are some rocks which require great caution in descending. — *Roche-Faurio* (12,190 ft.), 3 hrs. from the *Refuge Ernest-Caron*, 5 hrs. from the *Refuge Tuckett*, by the upper snowfields of the *Glacier Blanc* and the S. arête, not very difficult; tariff III. Splendid view.

To **VILLAR-D'ARÈNE** (*La Grave*) over the *Col de la Pyramide* (10,660 ft.), 6-7 hrs. from the *Refuge Tuckett* to the *Chalet-Refuge de l'Alpe*; over the *Col Emile-Pic* (11,490 ft.), $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. (see above and p. 414); over the *Col du Glacier-Blanc* (10,854 ft.), 6 hrs. (see p. 414); or over the *Col de la Roche-Faurio* (11,385 ft.), 8-9 hrs.; four difficult routes, preferable in the reverse direction (see p. 414).

d. Excursions from La Grave and Villar-d'Arène.

La Grave (p. 388) is admirably situated for tourists, on a main route, near the most beautiful parts of the lofty Alps of Dauphiny, and in full view of the imposing *Meije*. — **Villar-d'Arène** (p. 388), though less finely situated than *La Grave*, has the advantage of being 400 ft. higher and about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. nearer to the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe*.

On this side, at the base of the *Pelvoux* group, are the *Refuge Evariste-Chancel* (8808 ft.), 3 hrs. from *La Grave*; the *Chalet-Refuge de l'Alpe* (6890 ft.), 3 hrs. from *La Grave* and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Villar-d'Arène* (both accessible for mules).

GUIDES: 1st class, *L. A. Mathonnet, Fr.-Hipp. and Théoph. Pic, Jos. Savoie*; 2nd class, *J. L. P. Faure, A. A. Mathonnet, Ed. Jos. and Florentin Pic, and Cl. Séonnet*, of *La Grave*.

TARIFFS. I. (comp. p. 397), $\frac{1}{2}$ day, guide 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 12 and 10 fr.; 2 days, 16 and 12 fr. — II a. 1 day, 12 and 8 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 18 and 12 fr.; 2 days, 24 and 16 fr. — II b. 1 day, 15 and 10 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 23 and 15 fr. — III a. 1 day, 18 and 12 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 25 and 16 fr.; 2 days, 30 and 20 fr. — III b. 1 day, 22 and 12 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 28 and 18 fr.; 2 days, 32 and 22 fr. — IV a. 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 30 and 20 fr.; 2 days, 38 and 26 fr.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, 45 and 30 fr. — IV b. 1 day, 40 and 25 fr.; 2 days, 50 and 30 fr. — For the *Meije Centrale*, the S. Aig. d'Arves, and the *Pic Bourcet*, 50 and 30 fr.; for the *Ecrins*, 80 and 45 fr.; for the *Ecrins 'en col'* 80 and 50 fr.; for the *Meije Occidentale* by the *Brèche de la Meije* and the *Refuge du Promontoire* 152 and 82 fr., central peak and

the arêtes 130 and 70 fr. If the summit is not reached, a reduction is made. — Return-fees (p. 397), 3-8 fr. The tariff should be asked for.

Tourists who merely wish a walk should ascend from La Grave to the (3 hrs.) *Plateau d'Emparis or de Paris (8070 ft.; chalet-hotel, closed), to the N.W., which may also be reached on mule-back (6 and 12 fr.). A splendid view is obtained from this point, which may be called the Flégere of the district. A good view is also obtained from the projection between *Les Terrasses* and *Le Chazelet* (p. 415), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from La Grave. From Le Chazelet a path, leading to the W., crosses the Gua and mounts in zigzags to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chalets of Clot-Raffin*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the top. Near the chalet-hotel are several pretty lakelets. — A pleasant promenade may be made via the bridge of the Romanche to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) fine waterfall of the *Meije*; or, keeping to the left, to the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chalets of Chalvachère* (milk), whence a good path leads to the *Galgier de la Meije* (p. 414; 2 hrs.; mule and guide 5 fr.).

*To St. Christophe over the Col de la Lauze (*Glacier de Mont-de-Lans*), 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs. from La Grave if the descent is made by the Lac Noir, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. if made by the Selle valley. This is a glacier expedition almost without difficulty to the col, and even to St. Christophe via the Lac Noir. Tariff II b. — To the *Chalets de Chalvachère* (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) see above. We thence ascend to the S.W., past the chalets and lake of *Puy-Vacher*, to the (3 hrs.) *Chalet-Refuge Evariste-Chancel* (7875 ft.; keeper in summer, bed 2, déj. or D. 4 fr.), on the E. of the *Peyrou d'Aval* (7920 ft.), and opposite the *Peyrou d'Amont* (9390 ft.), where the bridle-path terminates. Thence we ascend towards the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) little *Glacier du Lac* and skirt the left side of it (crevasses) to (1 hr.) the *Col du Lac* (9680 ft.) beyond which we cross the snow-fields of the *Girose Glacier* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de la Lauze (11,625 ft.); see p. 401.

Bec de l'Homme (11,256 ft.), 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from La Grave or Villar-d'Arène, rather difficult; tariff IIIa. We ascend the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pic de l'Homme* (9525 ft.), and thence follow the N. arête to the Bec. Fine view of the *Meije*.

The *Meije*, Western Summit or *Grand Pic*, via the *Brèche de la Meije* (pp. 414, 406) and the *Refuge du Promontoire* (5 hrs. from La Bérarde), see p. 404. Special tariff (p. 412). — *Pic Central* (tariff, p. 412). We ascend on the E. side of the *Glacier de Tabuchet* to the (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Rocher de l'Aigle* (11,300 ft.; refuge-hut projected), whence the summit is reached in 3-4 hrs. by a gap on the E. side and the N.E. arête. — From the *Pic Central* to the *Grand Pic*, across the jagged arête and the *Brèche Zsigmondy* (p. 404), very difficult (3-4 hrs. or more, according to the state of the rocks and the snow). — The *Pic Oriental* (p. 404; tariff IVa), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Rocher de l'Aigle* and the upper *Tabuchet* glacier, offers no serious difficulty. Splendid view.

The *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (6890 ft.; bed 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. or D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., incl. wine) is situated in a charming spot at the junction of the Romanche with the torrent descending from the Arsine glacier (p. 414), and near *Lac Pair*. It is reached in 3 hrs. by a mule-track (guide-posts) beginning at (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Villar-d'Arène* (p. 412), and is the starting-point for many important excursions.

The *Source of the Romanche* is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on, at the *Lac de l'Etoile*, situated at the end of the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, in a circus of magnificent mountains.

Pic de Neige du Lautaret (Eastern Summit, 11,805 ft.), to the E. of *Pic Gaspard* (p. 414), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe*, difficult; tariff IIIa. We ascend the valley of the Romanche for a little and then

proceed towards the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* (col, p. 406). Turning to the right and ascending steep slopes covered with loose stones, and finally a rocky wall requiring great caution, we arrive in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. at the foot of the S.E. arête and in 1 hr. more at the summit. Splendid view.

Pic Gaspard (12,730 ft.), $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe*, very trying and difficult, chiefly owing to the bad quality of the rocks; tariff IV b. — To the *Pavé*, see p. 404.

***Grande-Ruine** (12,317 ft.), $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe*; fairly easy, especially if there is plenty of snow; tariff III b. We ascend the valley of the Romanche and quit it above the convergence of the valley of the *Clot-des-Cavales*, turning to the left between a huge moraine and the *Roche Méane* (see below). We skirt this peak to the S.E., take to the left of the *Glacier de la Casse-Déserte*, and climb towards the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de la Casse-Déserte*, short of which, via the *Upper Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* (crevasses), we gain the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) foot of the S.E. arête, and by the latter reach the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) central summit (*Pointe Brevoort*; 12,317 ft.). The *View is superb. We may descend to La Bérarde by the *Col de la Casse-Déserte* (3 hrs.; p. 407). — The *Roche-Méane* (12,140 ft.), to the E., very difficult, is ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Upper Glacier de la Plate des Agneaux* by the main arête and the N.W. slope.

To **LA BÉRARDE OVER THE BRÈCHE DE LA MEIJE**, to the W. of the **Grand Pic** (p. 404), $10-10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *La Grave*, rather difficult from this side, particularly towards the end of summer. Tariff III b. In descending we may stop at the *Refuge du Promontoire* (p. 404). To the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Chalets de Chalvachère*, see p. 413. We then pass the (3 hrs.) *Gîte Bouillet* and reach a (3 hrs.) bergschrund, which we cross to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Brèche*. By another route we ascend due S. towards the *Glacier de la Meije*, to the N.W. of the **Grand Pic**, and in 2 hrs. reach the *Enfetchores* (7550 ft.), a rocky ridge in this glacier. Then we climb this arête (3 hrs.) and cross the bergschrund to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Brèche de la Meije* (10,827 ft.), to the W. of the enormous rocky walls of the **Grand Pic de la Meije**. Descent to La Bérarde, past the *Refuge du Promontoire* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Brèche*), see pp. 406, 404. — Over the *Col du Clot-des-Cavales* (10,260 ft.; p. 406), about 9 hrs. from the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (to the col, 4-5 hrs.), fairly easy and less fatiguing than in the reverse way, but rather longer; tariff II b. We descend via *Le Châtelleret*. — Other cols, see pp. 406, 407.

To **Ailefroide (Vallouise)**. — I. By the **COL ÉMILE-PIC**, 9-10 hrs. from the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (p. 413), not difficult for adepts; tariff III a. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (from the chalet) we reach the point where the valleys ascending towards the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* (see above) and the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* diverge from each other. In 1 hr. more we reach the foot of the real ascent and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. later the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, where there are numerous crevasses, and in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from there the *Col Emile-Pic* (11,490 ft.), to the S.W. of the *Pic de Neige Cordier* (p. 412). The view is rather limited, but beyond the col we get sight of the immense basin of the *Glacier Blanc* and opposite of the *Écrins*. The *Refuge Ernest-Caron* is about 1 hr. from the col, to the S.W. We descend via the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Glacier Blanc*, the ($1-1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Refuge Tuckett* (p. 411), and the (2 hrs.) *Refuge Cézanne* (p. 411), to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ailefroide* (p. 408) and ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Vallouise* (p. 408). — II. Over the *Col du Glacier-Blanc* (10,864 ft.), 8-9 hrs. from the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe*, a difficult ascent by the ($6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Glacier d'Arstine*; tariff III. Descent by the *Glacier Blanc* to the (2 hrs.) *Refuge Tuckett*, etc., see p. 411. We may ascend to the E. of the *Col du Glacier-Blanc* to (20 min.) a *Peak of 3366 mètres* (11,008 ft.), which commands a fine view.

To THE AIGUILLE DU GOLÉON, on the N., about $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from La Grave, laborious but not difficult; tariff IIa. The most convenient route, by the S. slope, follows the path to the Col Lombard as far as Pramélier (see below) and then ascends to the left viâ the *Chalets de Puy-Garnier*. Another route, on the W. slope, leads viâ the *Col de Martignare* (see below), whence is there is a somewhat fatiguing scramble over débris, difficult near the top. The **Aiguille du Goléon* (11,250 ft.; large signal, a little lower a ruined hut) is one of the principal summits to the N. of La Grave and beyond question the peak that commands the finest *View of the Pelvoux group, and of the Meije especially, owing to its isolation on this side and its height; there is also a fine view of the bold *Aiguilles d'Arves*, the *Grandes-Rousses*, Mont Blanc, etc. To the N. stretches the *Glacier Lombard*, beyond which are the *Aiguilles de la Saussaz* (see below) and the *Col Lombard* (see below).

The *Aiguilles d'Arves* or *Trois Oeillons* (aiguillons), a range of three noble rock pinnacles, are very difficult and should be tried by first-rate climbers only, with good guides (tariff IIIa for the Aig. Septentrionale, IVa for the Aig. Centrale, special tariff for the Aig. Méridionale). The *Aiguille Méridionale* (11,530 ft.; first ascended in 1878 by the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge with the guides Almer) is climbed from the *Col Lombard* in 2 hrs. The 'Cascade Pétrifiée', a very narrow ledge in a perpendicular rock-wall, is said to be more difficult than any passage in the ascent of the Grand Pic de la Meije. — The *Aig. Centrale* (11,522 ft.) may be ascended from the *Chalets de Rieu-Blanc* (p. 416) by the *Col de Gros-Jean* (ca. 10,500 ft.), between the Aig. Méridionale and Centrale, or by the *Col des Aiguilles-d'Arves* (10,835 ft.), between the Aig. Centrale and Septentrionale, in 5 hrs. — The *Aig. Septentrionale* (11,155 ft.) takes about 4 hrs. from Rieu-Blanc, by the *Col des Aig. d'Arves* and the S.W. slope, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by the *Col des Sarrasins* (10,170 ft.) and the N.E. slope. — The *Aiguilles de la Saussaz* (10,840 and 10,895 ft.), on the other side (S.) of the *Col Lombard*, are ascended thence in 3 hrs. (tariff IIa).

To ST. JEAN-D'ARVES. I. OVER THE COL DE L'INFERNET, ca. 8 hrs. from La Grave, road and mule-tracks; a guide is useful as far as the col; tariff I. We first ascend to the N. viâ the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Terrasses* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Le Chazelet* (to the *Col de Martignare*, see below) and thence proceed to the N.W. viâ *Les Rivets*, the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Baraque des Salomons*, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Baraque de la Buffe* (6395 ft.). The *Col le l'Infernet* (8825 ft.) is a slight depression, $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from La Grave, to the E. of the *Pic du Mas-de-la-Grave* (8920 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; easy). The *View is fine to the N. and S. The path descends on the N., viâ ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Entraigues-en-Arves*, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *St. Jean-d'Arves* (5085 ft.; p. 326). — II. OVER THE COL DE MARTIGNARE, $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., mule-tracks except on the col; tariff I. From ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Le Chazelet* (see above) we proceed to the N. viâ the hamlet of *La Chal* and the right side of a valley at the head of which is the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Col de Martignare* (ca. 8630 ft.; fine retrospect), to the W. of the *Aiguilles du Goléon* and *de la Saussaz* (see above). We descend to the right (view), and below the (1 hr.) *Granges de la Saussaz* join the preceding route. — III. OVER THE COL LOMBARD, 10 hrs., paths except on the col; tariff IIa. The path runs at first towards the N.E., after passing the first tunnel on the *Le Lautaret* road. Farther on it passes *Ventelon* (about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), *Les Hères* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; 5810 ft.), and *Pramélier* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 6070 ft.). It then enters a wild valley to the left. In front the *Aiguilles d'Arves* are already seen. Farther on we cross the lower *Glacier Lombard* (easy), and pass the (2 hrs.) site of the little *Refuge Lyon-Républicain* (ca. 7870 ft.; destroyed by an avalanche in 1904) to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Col Lombard* (10,170 ft.), $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from La Grave, between the *Aiguilles de la Saussaz*, on the S., and

the Aiguilles d'Arves, on the N. (p. 415). Descent viâ the (1½ hr.) *Chalets du Rieu-Blanc* (ca. 7350 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) valley of the *Arvette*, where we join the two preceding routes.

e. Excursions from Le Lautaret.

The *Col du Lautaret* (p. 388) is more an Alpine resort than an excursion-centre, but it may be used as the starting-point for several of the expeditions given under *La Grave* (p. 412) and *Le Monêtier* (p. 417).

GUIDES are obtained from one or other of these centres (same tariffs). — The *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (p. 413), reached by a bridle-path in 3½ hrs., is the only refuge in the neighbourhood of Le Lautaret. Among the excursions made thence (starting either from Le Lautaret or *La Grave*) are those to the *Pic de Neige du Lautaret* (p. 413), the *Pic Gaspard* (p. 414), and the *Grande-Ruine* (p. 414).

To the *Pyramide du Laurichard* (9104 ft.), 2½ hrs., easy; guide useful. We ascend the valley of the *Le Lautaret* stream to the (2 hrs.) *Col du Laurichard* (8727 ft.), whence the summit is reached in 1½ hr. viâ the S. arête. Fine view. — The *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (p. 413) is reached from the col in 1½ hr.

To the *Pic de Combeynot* (10,375 ft.), between the valleys of the *Romanche* and the *Guisane*, 3¾ hrs., without difficulty; tariff II a. We enter, on this side of the col, the valley from which the *Guisane* descends, then another valley on the right, leading to a terrace, beyond which the ascent is steeper. The W. summit, reached hence in 2½ hrs., is about 30 ft. higher than that on the E. Fine *Panorama, extending to *Mont Blanc*. The amphitheatre formed on the N.E. by the *Pelvoux* range is in front of us, with the great glaciers of *Arsine*, *Plate-des-Agneaux*, and *Clot-des-Cavales*. To the S. of the summit is the pretty little *Lac de Combeynot*.

To the *Roche du Grand-Galibier* (10,637 ft.), to the E. of the route to the col of that name (see below), 4½ hrs., easy; tariff II a. We ascend to the N., by a path which cuts off the zigzags of the road, to (¾ hr.) *La Mandette* (see below), then to the right to the S.E. arête, which we climb to the left to the summit. Beautiful *View. — The *Roche du Petit-Galibier* (9285 ft.), to the W. of the route, from which it can be ascended in 50 min., also affords a fine view.

To *La Part* or the *Pic des Trois-Evêchés* (10,285 ft.), 3½-4 hrs., without difficulty; tariff II a. The route leads by the valley of the *Torrent de Roche-Noire*, to the N.E., at the head of which we ascend the crest of the mountain first to one peak (10,155 ft.) and then to the other. The *View is beautiful. The second name of this mountain refers to the fact that it stands on the spot where the bishoprics of Grenoble, Gap, and St. Jean-de-Maurienne meet.

To *St. MICHEL-DE-MAURIENNE* VIÂ THE *COL DU GALIBIER*, 26½ M., diligence in summer (July 1st-Sept. 30th) in 6 hrs. (9¾ hrs. back); fare 12 fr. This magnificent road (short-cuts for pedestrians) is the most direct route between the Dauphiny and Savoy Alps and it is the highest road in Europe next to the *Stelvio Pass* (9055 ft.) in Tyrol and the tunnel of *Parpaillon* (p. 394). It ascends steeply viâ (2½ M.) *La Mandette* to (5 M.) a *Tunnel* (8330 ft.) 400 yds. in length, to the W. of the *Col du Galibier* (8720 ft.), between the *Petit* and *Grand Galibier* (see above). The view is still finer from the col itself, over which leads the old route (recommended to pedestrians). The descent leads viâ (9½ M.) *Pont de l'Achate*

(7034 ft.; refuge), on the *Valloirette*, and (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Verneys* (5120 ft.; inn) to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Valloire* (4690 ft.; *Hôt. de Valloire et du Grand-Galibier*, R. 3-5, board from 5 fr.; *des Alpes & du Club Alpin Français*: both good), a large and finely situated village and summer-resort, whence a mail-car (4 fr.) plies to St. Michel. The road again ascends and beyond a short tunnel descends in wide zigzags. — 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *St. Michel-de-Maurienne*, see p. 325.

f. Excursions from Le Monêtier.

Le Monêtier-les-Bains (p. 389) owes its importance as a tourist centre to its nearness to Briançon as well as to that part of the Pelvoux range which consists of the minor range of *Séguret-Foran*.

Guide. *Xavier Gallice*.

Tariffs. I. (see p. 397), 1/2 day, guide 4, porter 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr. — II. 1 day, 12 and 8 fr.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 18 and 12 fr.; 2 days, 22 and 15 fr. — III. 1 day, 16 and 10 fr.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 22 and 14 fr.; 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. — Return-fees (p. 397) 3-7 fr. The tariff should be demanded.

To the *Pic de Combeynot* and the *Grand-Galibier*, see p. 416.

To THE REFUGE-HÔTEL DE L'ALPE OVER THE COL D'ARSINE, about 5 hrs., a toilsome mule-track, but the shortest way to the Meije and Écrins; guide unnecessary; tariff I; mule 12 fr. to the col. We first proceed by the Le Lautaret road as far as (1/2 hr.) *Le Casset*, and then turn to the left up the valley of the *Petit-Tabuc*, having on the right the *Montagne du Vallon* (10,115 ft.) and on the left the *Montagne de Ste. Marguerite* (8495 ft.). On the left soon opens a view of the *Glacier du Casset*, commanded by the *Montagne des Agneaux* (p. 418). In 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. we reach the *Lac de la Douche*, and beyond it we have a very steep ascent, followed by a kind of circus containing three lakelets and the *Chalets d'Arsine* (about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). At this point the path turns to the S.W., in the direction of the large *Arsine Glacier*, above which rise the *Montagne des Agneaux* (p. 418; to the left) and the *Pic de Neige Cordier* (p. 412; to the right). In about 1/2 hr. more we reach the *Col d'Arsine* (7874 ft.), whence we descend to the N.W. by a very steep slope to the *Refuge-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (about 1 hr.; p. 413).

Pic des Prés-les-Fonds (11,034 ft.), the highest summit visible from Le Monêtier, to the S.W., about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., comparatively easy; tariff III. We ascend to the S.W. to the (2 hrs.) *Grangettes* huts in the beautiful *Valley of the Tabuc*, and then to the right over pastures and débris to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Glacier des Prés-les-Fonds*, which we cross to the N.E. arête, a short distance below the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Col des Prés-les-Fonds* (10,170 ft.). Thence in about 1 hr. to the summit. We may descend by the W. arête to the *Col du Casset* (10,762 ft.) and thence across the *Glacier du Monêtier* to the (1 hr.) *Tabuc Valley*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Le Monêtier.

To the *Lac de l'Eychauda*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., not difficult; tariff I. We first ascend, to the S.W., in the valley of the *Tabuc*; we then (2 hrs.) proceed either over the *Col des Grangettes* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.; 8720 ft.), or over the *Col de Montagnolle* (2 hrs.; 9186 ft.), between the *Rocher de Montagnolle* (9337 ft.) on the right, and the *Rocher de l'Yret* (9360 ft.), on the left, whence we descend in about 1/2 hr. to the lake. The *Lac de l'Eychauda* or *Echauda* (8450 ft.), about 1/2 M. long by 1/4 M. broad, is situated in a wild and

striking region, at the foot of the *Glacier de l'Eychauda*. Several little icebergs float upon its surface. Skirting the left bank of the stream issuing from the lake, through a gorge flanked on the N.E. by the *Rocher de l'Yret* (p. 417) we join in 1 hr. the path from *Le Monêtier* to *Vallouise* (see below). — *Col de Séguret-Foran*, see p. 411.

Dôme du Monêtier (10,500 ft.), not difficult; tariff III. Ascent by the *Vallon du Tabuc*. Fine view. — *Montagne des Agneaux* (12,008 ft.), $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., presenting no serious difficulties; tariff III. In about 6 hrs. we reach the *Col Tuckett* (11,484 ft.), to the E. of the peak, above the *Glacier du Monêtier*. Thence we climb to the N.W. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit, which commands a very fine *View. — The *Col Tuckett* and the *Col Jean Gauthier* (10,680 ft.), farther to the S. E., two difficult passes, lead to *Vallouise* via the *Refuge Tuckett* (p. 411).

To *Vallouise* over the *Col de l'Eychauda* or *de Vallouise*, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., mule-track; tariff I; mule 10 fr. to the col. This route ascends the valley of the *Torrent de Corvaria*, which is to the E. of and parallel to the *Tabuc* valley. On the left is the *Grande-Cucumelle* (8869 ft.), a fine view-point (1 hr. from the *Col de l'Eychauda*). In 3 hrs. we reach the *Col de l'Eychauda*, or *Col de Vallouise* (7970 ft.), between the *Grande-Cucumelle* and the *Roches des Neysets* (9030 ft.), whence we descend into the *Vallon de l'Eychauda*, via *Rieou-la-Selle*, *Fourchier*, *Chambran* (5577 ft.), *Les Choulières*, and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Les Claux*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from *Vallouise* (p. 408).

To *Valloire* over the *Col de la Ponsonnière*, 7 hrs. We follow the *Le Lautaret* route as far as ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Lauzet* (p. 389), and thence skirt the left bank of the *Rif* to the (3 hrs.) *Col de la Ponsonnière* (8586 ft.), between the *Pic de la Ponsonnière* (9925 ft.) and the *Roche du Grand-Galibier* (10,637 ft.), on the W., and the *Pic de la Moulinière* (9630 ft.) and *Pic des Béraudes*, on the E. A descent of 1 hr. from the col, by the *Chalets des Motte*, brings us to the *Pont de l'Achate* (p. 416), $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Valloire* (p. 417).

To *Névache*, etc., over the *Col de Buffère*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., uninteresting, by a mule-track which makes a guide unnecessary; mule 12 fr. to the col. We follow the *Briançon* route at first, and turn to the left at ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Le Freyssinet*, a little beyond *Les Guibertes*. Thence we ascend to a house above us, on the left. In $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach *Puy-Freyssinet* (to the left), and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the *Col de Buffère* (8320 ft.), between precipitous cliffs. During the ascent we enjoy a fine retrospective view of the *Pelvoux* range, but during the descent we see nothing but bare summits without glaciers. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach the *Chalets de Buffère*, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more, by a difficult path, enter the valley of the *Clairée*, beyond which stream is *Lacou*, a hamlet belonging to *Névache*, the main parts of which are 10 or 20 min. lower down the valley (p. 398).

61. Vallée du Guil. Queyras. Monte Viso.

a. From Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre to Abriès.

23 M. Diligence daily and excursion-cars in the season in $6\text{-}6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares $6\frac{1}{2}$, 5 fr.); to *Château-Queyras*, about 4 hrs. (fares 4, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre and *Mont-Dauphin*, see p. 394. — $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Guillestre* (3117 ft.; *Hôtel Imbert*), a small and ancient town with 1400 inhabitants. The church has a porch like that at *Embrun* (p. 393).

On the banks of the *Guil*, about 1 M. from the town, is the *Charrière* or *Rue des Masques*, clefts with fantastic rocks, which tradition connects with Druid worship.

FROM GUILLESTRE TO ST. PAUL, 17 M., about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.' walk ($4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. of ascent). The road, practicable for carriages, enters the valley of the *Chagne* to the S.E., passing *Vars* (about 2 hrs.; 6445 ft.; inn). Thence we proceed by the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Refuge National* (keeper) and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de Vars* (6940 ft.) into the valley of the *Ubaye*. — $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. St. Paul, see p. 393.

FROM GUILLESTRE TO MALJASSET OVER THE COL DES HOUERTS (*Font-Sancte*), ca. 10 hrs., road and footpath, guide necessary from (3 hrs.) the deserted hamlet of *Escreins* (5580 ft.). From the valley of the *Chagne*, which we first enter, we turn to the left into that of the *Rioubel*. The *Col des Houerts* (ca. 9020 ft.) is 3 hrs. farther on in the same direction (E.); thence we descend in about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.E. to *Maljasset* (p. 393). — The ascent of the *Pointe de la Font-Sancte* (11,055 ft.; view), the chief summit of the Queyras, may also be made via *Escreins*, in 7-8 hrs., with guide.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Guillestre the *Vallée du Guil* becomes very interesting, and the road attains a great height. Here begins the **Combe du Queyras*, a wild defile about 6 M. long, between lofty walls of rock where road and river dispute the way. The name *Queyras* applies to the whole district traversed by our present route. On the opposite side is the *Crête de Catinat*, culminating in the *Roc Saphie* (8050 ft.).

$5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Maison-du-Roi* (inn), a hamlet so called because Louis XIII stopped here in 1629, is situated at the mouth of the picturesque *Combe de Ceillac*, watered by the *Cristillan*.

FROM LA MAISON-DU-ROI TO MALJASSET, over the *Col de Girardin* (5 hrs.) or over the *Col de Tronchet* ($5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; guide not indispensable for experts in fine weather). Both routes lead past (5 M.) *Ceillac* (5348 ft.; inn), a village at which diverges the road to Château-Queyras over the *Col Fromage* (see below). They separate at ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. farther) *St. Claude* (5900 ft.), in the valley of the *Melezet*. The path to the right leads past the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Lac Ste. Anne* (7930 ft.), then to the N.E. of the *Font-Sancte* (see above), to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Col de Girardin* (8855 ft.), 1 hr. above *Maljasset* (p. 393). — The path by the other valley leads via two more hamlets and a beautiful waterfall to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Col de Tronchet* (8745 ft.), less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Maljasset* (p. 393).

The road crosses the stream several times as it descends the gorge. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Veyier*; 11 M. *La Chapelue*. At the head of the *Combe d'Arvieux*, in which the road to Briançon over the *Col d'Izoard* descends (see p. 395), we come in sight of Château-Queyras.

15 M. Château-Queyras (4400 ft.; *Hôtel Puy-Cot; des Voyageurs*), a village commanded by a most picturesque old fortress, on a rocky hill in the midst of the valley. In the background, the *Bric-Bouchet* (p. 420).

To the S. E. rises the *Sommet-Bucher* (7410 ft.; ascent in 3 hrs., by a military road; view). — To the right is the fine *Valley of Bramousse*, by which *Ceillac* (see above) may be reached on mule-back in 6 hrs. The path crosses the *Petit Col du Fromage* (7445 ft.), which is reached also from *Molines* (p. 420), in 1 hr. The *View is admirable; to the N. appear the bold limestone pinnacles known as the *Mamelles* (8590 ft. and 8930 ft.), the ascent of which is difficult ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; guide 12-18 fr.); to the S. the *Ceillac Chain*, with the *Pointe de la Saume* (10,510 ft.) and the *Pointe des Henvières* (10,740 ft.), covered with steep glaciers.

From Château-Queyras to Briançon (Rochebrune), see p. 376.

The road again approaches the *Guil*. — $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ville-Vieille* (4520 ft.; Hôt. Meyer, unpretending), at the mouth of the valley of the *Aigue-Agnelle* or *Aigue-Blanche*.

delle Forcioline, whence we reach the summit by a stiff climb of 3 hrs. up the S. face. The superb "Panorama embraces Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa on the N.

A grand view of the Viso is obtained from the Cima di Losetta or Pointe Joanne (10,020 ft.), to the W. of the Col de Vallante. The ascent, difficult on this side, is easily made from the Guil valley, by proceeding towards the Col de la Lauzette or de Soustra (9364 ft.), on the slope farthest from the Col de Vallante, and then bearing to the left, toward the snow on the N. side.

62. From Grenoble to Digne and to Puget-Théniers.

I. From Grenoble to Digne. Basses Alpes.

123 M. RAILWAY in 7-7½ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 15, 14 fr. 95, 9 fr. 75 c.).

To (68 M.) Veynes, where carriages are changed, see pp. 389-391.

— The train runs back for about 2½ M. to reach the Buëch valley, which it descends. 73½ M. Pont-de-Chabestan. Two tunnels. Fine view to the right. To the left, farther on, is the village of La Bâtie-Montsaléon.

78 M. Serres (*Hôtel Moulin*) is a small town, picturesquely situated beside a steep rocky promontory on the right bank of the Buëch. The character of the scenery now changes; the mountains are arid and rugged, but the almond-trees indicate that we are nearing Provence. — 92 M. Mison. The Buëch is crossed by a lofty curved viaduct, near the *Durance* (to the left), beyond which we pass through a tunnel, nearly 1½ M. long, beneath the citadel of Sisteron.

98½ M. Sisteron (1580 ft.; *Hôt. Vassail*), the ancient *Segustero*, with 3900 inhab. and a large trade in almonds, is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Buëch and Durance. The old *Citadel*, overlooking the town, presents an imposing appearance. The other chief features are the *Towers* of the old ramparts and the *Church of Notre-Dame*, formerly a cathedral, mainly of the 11-12th centuries. The portal, with its tasteful small columns, is noteworthy.

An extensive view is obtained from the *Mollard*, to the E., ascended in ¾ hr. by a shady path. — The *Mont de la Baume* (3770 ft.) is scaled by a steep but well-kept path in 2¾ hrs. — The *Signal de Lure* (5994 ft.), the culminating point of a long isolated ridge to the S.W. of Sisteron, commands a most extensive view, especially towards the S.; the ascent (7 hrs.; guide) is fatiguing. We follow a road to the right of that to Marseilles, leading to the valley of the *Jabron*, cross the river 5½ M. from the town, and ascend the ridge by the (1 hr.) *Pas de la Combe*, the (1 hr.) *Pas des Portes*, the (½ hr.) *Pas de Madame* (forester's house), and a fine pine-wood, 2 hrs. from the summit.

The railway now descends the right bank of the Durance, the floods of which are often destructive. — 102 M. Peipin; 105½ M. Château-Arnoux. On the opposite bank (suspension bridges) is Volonne, above which is a ruined castle of the 11th century.

At (108½ M.) St. Auban (1385 ft.), at the confluence of the Durance and the *Bleone*, we quit the line to Marseilles (p. 464) and change carriages. — The branch-line to Digne crosses the Durance and ascends the right bank of the *Bleone*. — 112 M. Malijai. In

the distance, to the right, is the *Montagne de St. Michel-de-Cousson* (p. 424). — $117\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mallemoisson*; $120\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Champtercier*.

123 M. Digne (1955 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôt. Boyer-Mistre*, *Remusat*, both good; *du Grand-Paris*), the *Dinia* of the Romans, a town of 7200 inhab. and the capital of the department of the *Basses-Alpes*, is picturesquely situated on the Bléone. Like Gap, it was formerly more important than at present, but it suffered much in the wars of religion and from the plague of 1629.

The stations of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean and of the Sud Railways adjoin each other, outside the town, on the right bank of the Bléone. On the opposite bank rises the handsome new *Lycée*. We cross the Bléone by a modern bridge near its confluence with the *Eaux-Chaudes* (see below). In a square, halfway down the *Cours* or *Boulevard Gassendi* with its splendid plane-trees, is a bronze statue, by Ramus, of *Gassendi* (1592-1655), the philosopher and mathematician, who was born at Champtercier (see above). — The *Cathedral of St. Jérôme*, mainly of the 15th cent., with a modern Gothic portal, is decorated in the interior with modern polychrome painting. — Farther on the *Cours* passes the *Musée*, containing objects of natural history and pictures (open on Sun., to strangers on other days also). — Outside the town is the Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame-du-Bourg* (12-13th cent.), with a fine nave, retaining traces of frescoes of the 15-16th centuries. It now serves as the chapel of the adjoining cemetery, the keeper of which has the keys.

About $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of the town, in the valley watered by the *Torrent des Eaux-Chaudes*, is a simple *Établissement Thermal* (omn. 50 c.).

The *Basses Alpes* are as a whole much less interesting to the tourist than the Alps of Savoy or Dauphiny, and their exploration is still more difficult owing to the heat of the summer and the general scantiness of resources. Compared with the basin of the Isère or with Provence, much of the scenery of the Basses Alpes appears desolate and forbidding, while the mountains almost everywhere are bare and rugged. The railway and diligences mentioned below enable the traveller to obtain at least an idea of the character of these mountains, without an unreasonable amount of trouble.

FROM DIGNE TO BARCELONNETTE, $52\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence (at night) in 11 hrs. (fare 8 fr.). The road ascends the valley of the Bléone, passing ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Jarie* (2666 ft.; two small hotels); it then crosses the *Col de Labouret* (3990 ft.) and runs via ($28\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the prettily situated little town of *Seyne-les-Alpes* (1715 inhab.; *Hôt. des Trois-Rois*) to (40 M.) *Le Lauzet*, where it joins the road mentioned at p. 392.

II. From Digne to Puget-Théniers (Nice).

$57\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY (Sud-France; narrow-gauge) to ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. André-de-Méouilles* in 2 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 70 c.). DILIGENCE thence every morning in summer to (30 M.) *Puget-Théniers* in about 6 hrs. (fare $8\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; inside places to be avoided). Private carriage for 1-8 pers. 20 fr. — RAILWAY thence to Nice, see pp. 514, 515. From Digne to Nice, 12 hrs. Station at Digne, see above.

The railway crosses the Bléone and turns to the S. Beyond ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gaubert-le-Chuffaut* the train traverses a tunnel and as-

cends the *Montagne de St. Michel-de-Cousson* (4970 ft.). Beyond (8 M.) *Mézel* we skirt the *Asse*, in the curious *Cluses de l'Asse*. Tunnel (500 yds.). — 12 M. *Chabrières*; 15 M. *Chaudon-Norante*. — 20 M. *Barrême* (2250 ft.; *Hôtel Abbès*).

A diligence plies hence past (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Senez*, the *Sanitium* of the Romans, now a village with an ancient Romanesque cathedral, to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Castellane* (2370 ft.; *Hôtel du Levant*; *du Commerce*), a town of 1825 inhab., on the *Verdon*, interesting only for its beautiful situation and some remains of fortifications. A little lower down are the fine *Gorges du Verdon*, the rocky walls of which are at places 1650 ft. high. — To *Draguignan*, see p. 481.

Beyond *Barrême* we ascend the valley of an arm of the *Asse*, which is crossed several times. — 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Moriez* (2950 ft.). The line now rapidly ascends and then as rapidly descends to the valley of the *Verdon*. — 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. André-de-Méouilles** (2980 ft.; *Hôtel Trotabas*) is the present terminus of the railway, which is to be continued to *Puget-Théniers*, by means of a tunnel, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, through the *Colle St. Michel* (5940 ft.), between the valleys of the *Verdon* and the *Var*.

A diligence plies hence to (20 M.) *Colmars* and (25 M.) *Allos*, at the head of the valley of the *Verdon*. The road runs to the N., crossing the stream twice to avoid the *Montagne de Cordoëil* (6845 ft.). 11 M. *Thorame-Haute* (*Hôtel des Alpes*). — 15 M. *Beauvezier* (3770 ft.; *Alp-Hôtel*, good; *Hôt. du Belvédère*, both open in summer only; *de la Poste*), visited in summer for the freshness of its air. — 20 M. *Colmars* (4130 ft.; *Hôt. de France*), on the left bank of the *Verdon*, is now a mere village with 715 inhab., though in ancient times fortified with two forts. It owes its name to a temple of Mars on a neighbouring hill. Of late it has been frequented as a summer-resort. — 25 M. *Allos*, see p. 393.

The ROAD TO **PUGET-THÉNIERS** is at first identical with one leading to (12 M.) *Castellane* (see above; railway under construction). It follows the right bank of the *Verdon* to the S., crosses the stream after 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., and farther on turns to the E. — Beyond (5 M.) *St. Julien* it threads a wild defile. From (8 M.) *Vergons* (3380 ft.; *Hôt. Chauvin*), to the S. of the *Chamatte* (6165 ft.), we ascend to the *Col de Vergons* or *de Toutes-Aures* (3685 ft.). — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *L'Isle*. Beyond (14 M.) *Rouaine* is the *Cluse de Rouaine*, one of the most beautiful gorges in this district. — 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Scaffarels* (2410 ft.; *Hôt. Honnorat*), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of the town of *Annot* (*Hôt. Philip*; *Grac*; *Kaybaud*), a summer-resort of the people of Nice. We then enter the valley of the *Var*, and cross the river by the curious *Bridge of Gueydan*. — 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Entrevaux** (1550 ft.; *Hôtel Chauvin*) is a town with 1660 inhab., on the left bank of the *Var*. It was in ancient times a fortress, and one of the hills between which it lies is still fortified. The town is entered by one gate only, which no carriages are allowed to pass. The environs are pleasant.

30 M. (57 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Digne) **Puget-Théniers**, see p. 515.

V. THE RHONE VALLEY AND PROVENCE. THE FRENCH RIVIERA.

63. From Lyons to Nimes	426
a. Via Tarascon, on the left bank of the Rhone	426
b. Via Le Teil and Remoulins, on the right bank of the Rhone	427
Lamastre. Le Cheylard. From Le Pouzin to Privas, 427. — The Coiron, 428. — From Remoulins to Uzès; to Tarascon, 429, 430.	
c. Via Le Teil and Alais. Vals-les-Bains	430
Neyrac. From Vogué to Largentière. The Tanargue. Vallon, 431. — Gorge of the Ardèche. Pont d'Arc. Les Vans. Bois de Païolive. Bessèges. Les Fu- mades. From St. Julien-de-Cassagnas to Uzès, 432. — From Alais to L'Ardoise; to Quissac, 433.	
64. Nimes and its Environs	433
From Nimes to Aigues-Mortes, 433; to Le Vigan, 439. — From Le Vigan to Valleraugue. The Aigoual, 440.	
65. From Lyons to Marseilles by the Valley of the Rhone	440
From Vienne to Le Grand-Lemps, 442. — From St. Rambert to Rives. From St. Vallier to Le Grand-Serre, 443. — Ruines de Crussol. From Valence to Bourg- de-Péage. From Livron to Privas; to Veynes, 444. — Dieulefit. From Pierrelatte to Nyons. Grignan, 445. — From Orange to Carpentras and L'Isle-sur-Sorgue. Vaison, 447. — From Tarascon to St. Remy (Orgon), 448. — From Miramas to Port-de-Bouc, 449. — From Rognac to Aix. From Pas-des-Lanciers to Martigues, 450.	
66. Avignon and its Environs	450
a. Avignon	450
Villeneuve-lès-Avignon. From Avignon to Orgon, 456.	
b. Excursions from Avignon	457
Fontaine de Vaucluse, 457. — Carpentras. Mont Ven- toux, 458.	
67. Arles and its Environs	459
From Arles to Salon (Mont-Major; Les Baux); to Lunel; to St. Louis-du-Rhône; to Les Saintes-Maries, 462, 463.	
68. From Avignon to Aix (Marseilles) via Pertuis . . .	463
From Cavaillon to Digne; to Miramas (Marseilles). Gorge du Regalon, 464.	
69. From Grenoble (Lyons) to Marseilles	464
Gréoux. Riez. Moustiers-Sainte-Marie. From Meyrargues to Draguignan, 465. — From Gardanne to Carnoules, 468.	
70. Marseilles	469
Château d'If. From Marseilles to Rognac, 478.	

71. From Marseilles to Ventimiglia (Italy)	479
Camoins-les-Bains. From Aubagne to La Barque-Fuveau; Ste. Baume. La Ciotat, 479. — Pioule-les-Eaux. From Les Arcs to Draguignan, 480. — From Draguignan to Grasse; to Castellane, 481. — Valescure. From St. Raphaël to La Napoule by the Corniche d'Or. Estérel, 483. — Cap d'Antibes, 484. — Peninsula of St. Jean, 485. — Valley of the Roia, 487.	
72. Toulon. Hyères	487
Excursions from Toulon, 490.	
73. From Toulon to St. Raphaël via Hyères	490
I. From Toulon to Hyères	
Excursions from Hyères: Costebelle, Salins-d'Hyères, Giens Peninsula, Iles d'Hyères, 492, 493.	
II. From Hyères to St. Raphaël by the Coast	
From La Foux to St. Tropez; to Cogolin, 494.	
74. Cannes and its Environs	494
Iles de Lérins, 499. — From Cannes to Grasse, 500.	
75. Nice and its Environs	501
76. Excursions from Nice	512
a. From Nice to Mentone by the Corniche	
Mont Vinaigrier, 512. — Mont Pacanaille. Montboron, 513.	
b. From Nice to Grasse	
c. From Nice to Puget-Théniers (Digne)	
Mont Vial. St. Etienne-de-Tinée. Gorges du Cians. Mont Monnier. Guillaumes, 515.	
d. From Nice to St. Martin-Vésubie.	
Excursions from Lantosque and from St. Martin-Vésubie, 516.	
e. From Nice to Tenda and Vievola (Cuneo-Turin) .	
77. Monaco, Monte Carlo, and Mentone	517
I. Monaco	
II. Monte Carlo	
From Monte Carlo to La Turbie, 521. — Le Laghet, 522.	
III. Mentone	
	518
	518
	519
	522

63. From Lyons to Nimes.

a. Via Tarascon, on the left bank of the Rhone.

174 M. RAILWAY in 4-9 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 31 fr. 85, 21 fr. 15, 18 fr. 80 c.). — The direct line from Paris to Nimes (though not the quickest) runs via Clermont-Ferrand (see pp. 215, 274).

Lyons, see p. 233. Thence to (156 M.) Tarascon, see R. 65. We pass below the town and cross the Rhone by a viaduct nearly 650 yds. long. To the right is the suspension-bridge.

156 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Beaucaire (*Hôtel du Grand-Jardin*), a commercial town of 9143 inhab., owes its name (Bellum Quadrum) to its castle, of which the large square donjon is visible from Tarascon. The celebrated Fair (July 17-28th) has lost much of its importance. The Beaucaire Canal, more than 30 M. long, connects the Rhone with the Mediterranean near Aigues-Mortes (p. 438). Branch-line

to (12½ M.) *Remoulins* (p. 430). — We cross the canal and traverse a broken country, with viaducts, tunnels, and cuttings. — 170 M. *Grézan* is the junction for the line on the right bank (see p. 430). — 174 M. *Nîmes* (p. 433).

b. Via Le Teil and Remoulins, on the right bank of the Rhône.

174 M. RAILWAY in 7-11 hrs. (fares as above). Best views to the left. The trains start from the Gare de Perrache.

Lyons, see p. 233. — Thence to (13 M.) *Givors-Canal*, see p. 250. — We traverse a tunnel upwards of 1000 yds. long. — Beyond (16 M.) *Loire Vienne* (p. 441) becomes visible. — 20½ M. *Ste. Colombe-lès-Vienne*, a market-town connected with Vienne by a suspension-bridge. — 24 M. *Ampuis*; 27½ M. *Condrieu* (Hôt. du Commerce), a little town to the right, on a hill, with a ruined castle. — 31 M. *Chavanay*, whence the ascent of *Mont Pilat* (p. 252; omnibus) may be made via (3¾ M.) *Pélussin* (Hôt. Flachier; Fabry). — 33 M. *St. Pierre-de-Boeuf*. On the left are seen the Dauphiny Alps. — At (38 M.) *Serrières* the Rhône is spanned by a suspension-bridge. — 40½ M. *Peyraud* (buffet), also a station on the St. Rambert and Firminy line (p. 253). We cross the *Doux*.

58 M. *Tournon* (*Hôt. de la Poste et de l'Assurance*, on the quay, good; *Monnet*, near the station), a picturesque town of 5174 inhabitants. The Rue Thiers leads to the *Lycée*, founded in 1542 by Cardinal de Tournon (1489-1562), a native of the town. Tournon is connected with Tain (p. 443) on the opposite bank by two bridges. To the left of the bridge is the old Gothic *Castle*, now used for the town-hall, the law-courts, and the prison. Beyond the castle is the *Church of St. Julien*, in a florid Gothic style (14th cent.).

A branch-line runs hence to (33 M.) *Le Cheylard*, on the line from Dunières to La Voulte-sur-Rhône (see p. 253) via (20 M.) the little town (3760 inhab.) of *Lamastre* (Hôt. du Commerce), 3½ M. to the W. of which is *Désaignes* (3640 inhab.), with mineral springs and some mediæval remains.

65½ M. *St. Péray*, noted for its white and sparkling wines. Valence (p. 443) is 2½ M. distant on the opposite bank (bridge; omnibus, 25 c.). On a steep hill to the right are the ruins of the *Château de Crussol* (p. 444). — 72½ M. *Charmes*, 1½ M. to the W. of which is *St. Georges-les-Bains* (Hôt.-Pens.) with chalybeate springs. — 75 M. *Beauchastel*. We cross the *Erieux*. — 78 M. *La Voulte-sur-Rhône*, a town with 2738 inhab., commanded by an ancient fortress.

Narrow-gauge line hence to (67½ M.) *Dunières-Montfaucon* via *Le Cheylard* and *Tence*, see p. 253. — Line from *Livron* to *Privas*, see p. 444.

81 M. *Le Pouzin* (*Hôtel-Café des Voyageurs*), a small manufacturing town of ancient origin, on the *Ouvèze*.

FROM *Le Pouzin* TO *PRIVAS* (*Coiron*), 18 M., railway in 35-56 min. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 5 c.). — *Privas* (1055 ft.; *Hôtel de la Croix-d'Or*), with 7561 inhab., is the chief town of the department of the *Ardèche*. It has important manufactures and iron-mines, but no interesting monuments, having been burnt and razed to the ground in 1629 by

Louis XIII and Richelieu, for revolting and heading the Calvinist party in the Vivarais. Omnibus to *Les Ollières*, see p. 253.

To the S.W. of Privas is the Coiron, a ramification of the Cévennes, which is bounded on the S. by the valley of the Ardèche. It is a curious mass of granite and limestone, covered with a volcanic layer of lava and puzzolana, 300-400 ft. thick and deeply seamed by ravines. It is intersected by two main roads, one to (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aubenas* (p. 430; two diligences), and one to (56 M.) *Le Puy* (p. 258). The latter leads via (6 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Privas) the *Roc de Gourdon* (3480 ft.), the (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Signal du Champ-de-Mars* (4410 ft.), two good view-points, and (43 M.) *Le Monastier* (p. 261). About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Signal (17 M. from Privas) is *Mézilhac* (Laffont's Inn), a straggling village, whence a road leads to the S., via the picturesque valley of the Volane, to *Antraigues* (9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; p. 431) and *Vals* (13 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; p. 430). — A third road crosses the Coiron to the S. of Privas, via *Berzème* (8 M.; 2500 ft.) and *Montbrul* (11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.), a hamlet with grottoes and an extinct crater, about 2 M. from the station of *St. Jean-le-Centenier* (p. 430).

Beyond (84 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Baix*, the line threads three tunnels. Near (89 M.) *Cruas* are the picturesque ruins of an ancient fortified abbey, whose church has two stories. Mulberry-trees abound. — 94 M. *Rochemaure* (Cavard), with the imposing ruins of a castle on a basaltic rock. About 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. is the extinct volcano of *Chenavari*, with a basaltic causeway, known as the *Pavé des Géants*.

97 M. *Le Teil* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. Terminus*; *du Commerce*), a town of 5582 inhab., with a ruined castle and important manufactures of hydraulic lime and cement. The road to (3 M.) *Montélimar* (p. 445; diligence in connection with all trains, via Viviers, see below) here crosses a suspension-bridge. Line to *Alais*, see p. 430. Between two tunnels we cross the *Frayol*.

102 M. *Viviers-sur-Rhône* (*Allignol*, near the station; *des Voyageurs*), a picturesque old town of 3416 inhab., the former capital of the Vivarais, is the seat of a bishop. The Romanesque and Gothic *Cathedral of St. Vincent* is situated on a steep rock above the Rhone, within an ancient fortified enclosure. Viviers contains several quaint old houses. Lime, cement, and mosaic-cubes are manufactured here. Suspension-bridge to *Châteauneuf-du-Rhône* (p. 445).

110 M. *Bourg-St-Andéol* (*Hotels*), with 4165 inhab., has a Romanesque church of the 12th cent. and remains of mediæval fortifications. Suspension-bridge to (3 M.) *Pierrelatte* (p. 445). — Beyond (116 M.) *St. Just-St-Marcel* we cross the *Ardèche* (p. 432).

120 M. *Pont-St-Esprit* (*Béchard*), a town of 4798 inhab., with a stone bridge, 920 yds. long, over the Rhone, built in 1265-1307 by the 'Frères Pontifes' (p. 453). The *Citadel* (1595-1627) and the churches of *St. Saturnin* and *St. Esprit* are interesting. The bridge leads to the station of *Bollène* (3 M.; p. 446).

127 M. *Bagnols-sur-Cèze* (*Hôt. du Louvre*; *Daudel*), a town of 4461 inhabitants. — 133 M. *L'Ardoise*. Line to *Alais*; see p. 433.

135 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Geniès-Montfaucon*. Montfaucon, near the Rhone, has a fine old château. Beyond (139 M.) the little town of *Roquemaure*, with its château in ruins and its suspension-bridge, the ruined castles of *Lhers* and *Châteauneuf-Calcernier* are seen on the left bank. — 144 M. *Villeneuve-Pujaut*.

The train passes through a short tunnel to (145 M.) *Pont-d'Avignon*. Tramway to Avignon (p. 450). — Beyond (153 M.) Aramon (suspension-bridge to Barbentane, p. 448) the line enters the valley of the *Gardon*. — 155 M. *Théziers*.

161 M. *Remoulins* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Nord*, D. 3 fr., plain). The *Pont du Gard* lies about 2 M. to the W. (see below), and is reached by crossing the suspension-bridge, and then turning to the right, by the road to Lafoux (p. 430). Carriage for 1-4 pers., 4 fr. there and back. On the right bank, below the bridge, is the good *Hôtel-Restaurant Labourel-Servière* (déj. or D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.)

The ***Pont du Gard*, spanning the *Gard* or *Gardon* at a bend of the valley, is one of the most imposing monuments of the Romans which remain to us. It forms part of an aqueduct, $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, built to convey to Nîmes the water of two springs in the neighbourhood of Uzès, and ascribed to Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus (B. C. 19). The bridge is about 880 ft. long and 160 ft. high, and is composed of three tiers of arches, each less wide than the one below. The first two tiers consist respectively of 6 and 11 arches of equal span, the third of 35 smaller arches. The whole is admirably constructed of large stones, and no cement has been used except for the canal on the top. The projecting stones doubtless supported platforms similar to those at the aqueduct of Roquefavour (p. 450). The structure was injured during the barbarian invasions of the 5th cent., but was restored in 1855-58. Visitors may ascend to the top by the hillside on the right bank, or by a flight of steps within one of the arches at the other end, and traverse the structure in order to realize its dimensions. The bridge which is carried along the first tier of arches on the E. side dates from 1747. On the other side, about 1 M. to the right, is the station of *Pont-du-Gard* (see below).

FROM REMOULINS TO UZÈS, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 30-40 min. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.). The line at first ascends the valley of the *Gard*, in view of the *Pont du Gard*. — 3 M. *Pont-du-Gard* (see above).

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Uzès* (*Hôtel Béchard*), an ancient town ('Ucetia') of 4889 inhab., picturesquely situated $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station (omn. 20 c.). The former *Cathedral* (St. Théodorit; 17-18th cent.) retains its **Campanile* or *Tour Fénestrelle* (12th cent.) a magnificent Romanesque relic of an earlier church, destroyed in 1611. The tower rises in seven stages, each pierced by arched openings. Adjacent is the old *Episcopal Palace* (17th cent.), now the court-house and seat of the Sub-Prefect. — The *Hôtel de Ville*, a building of the 18th cent. has a fine court, on the other side of which stands the *Duché*, or ducal palace, dating from the 11th, 13th, 14th, and 16th cent., but largely restored in the 19th. The most interesting features are the keep (12th cent.), the Gothic chapel, and the remains of a tower of the 14th century. Permission may be obtained to visit the interior,

which is, however, comparatively uninteresting. Behind the palace is the *Tour de l'Horloge* (14th cent.). The Place Dampmartin and the Place de la République are surrounded with old arcades.

From Uzès to *St. Julien-de-Cassagnas*, *Nozières*, and *Alais*, see pp. 432, 433.

Beyond Remoulins we cross the Gardon. 161 M. *Lafoux-les-Bains*, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Pont du Gard.

FROM REMOULINS TO TARASCON, 24 M., railway diverging at *Lafoux* (see above) and reaching the left bank of the Rhone by a tunnel beyond (18 M.) *Comps*. It then joins the Nîmes line, passes *Beaucaire* (p. 426), and crosses the river. — 24 M. *Tarascon*, see p. 448.

At (164 M.) *Grézan* we join the Tarascon line (p. 427).

174 M. *Nîmes* (p. 433).

c. Via Le Teil and Alais. Vals-les-Bains.

188 M. RAILWAY in 9- $10\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 34 fr. 15, 23 fr. 10, 15 fr. 10 c.). — To *Vals*, 123 M., in $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 10 c., 14 fr. 90, 9 fr. 70 c.).

To (97 M.) *Le Teil*, see pp. 426-8. — We turn to the N.W. towards the volcanic mountains of the Vivarais. The line rapidly ascends and beyond a tunnel more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long reaches (102 M.) *Aubignas-Aps*. *Aps* or *Alba* (Poste), 1 M. to the S., is the ancient *Alba Helviorum*, whose name it reassumed in 1904. To the left are the ruins of its massive mediæval castle. — 106 M. *St. Jean-le-Centenier*. To *Privas* viâ *Montbrul*, see p. 428. — $109\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ville-neuve-de-Berg*, a little town $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. W., the birthplace of Olivier de Serres (1539-1619), who introduced into France the cultivation of the mulberry (statue). We traverse a viaduct over the *Auzon*. — $113\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vogué-Vals* (buffet), about 1 M. to the N. of the village of *Vogue*, on the right bank of the Ardèche, with a ruined castle which belonged to the Vogué family.

FROM *VOGUÉ* TO *VALS-LES-BAINS* AND *NIEIGLES-PRADES*, 12 M., in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45, 95 c.). From (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Sernin* a branch-line runs to *Largentière* (p. 431).

6 M. *Aubenas* (*Hôt. Vigier*; *du Nord*; *St. Laurent*), a town of 8362 inhab., situated on a hill, carries on a large silk-trade. The Church (partly of the 15th cent.) contains the tomb of the Maréchal d'Ornano (1581-1626), favourite of Gaston d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIII. In the *Château* (13th and 16th cent.), now occupied by the local authorities, is a statue of Olivier de Serres (see above), by Bailly. — Electric tramway (25, 15 c.) to *Vals* (see below); diligence to *Privas* (p. 427).

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vals-les-Bains-la-Bégude*, about 1 M. to the S. of *Vals*.

Vals-les-Bains. — Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL DES BAISNS, R. 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; CONTINENTAL ET DE RUSSIE, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; DE LA FAVORITE; DE LYON; DE PARIS, R. 4 fr., B. 60 c., déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 10 fr.; DES DÉLICIEUSES; all on the left bank, near the Bath Establishment. GR.-HÔT. ROBERT; DURAND (open the whole year), R. 2-4 fr., B. 60 c., déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-10 fr.; TERMINUS, pens. 7-9 fr.; DE LA POSTE; DU

LOUVRE; DE L'EUROPE; DES COLONIES; all in the town. — Numerous *Furnished Rooms*. — Cafés: *du Casino* and others near the Bath Establishment; *des Etrangers*, *Européen*, in the main street. — Baths 2-3 fr.; Douches $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 fr. — *Casino*, adm. 1 fr., per week 6, per month 12 fr. — Electric Tramway to the station and thence to *Aubenas* (45, 25 c.).

Vals-les-Bains is a town of 4025 inhab., prettily situated on the *Volane*, in the midst of volcanic mountains affording fine excursions. It is chiefly celebrated for its cold mineral springs, similar to those of Vichy and efficacious in cases of affections of the digestive organs and liver, gravel, and gout. The springs, though not copious, are numerous, and new ones are frequently tapped. The *Madeleine* spring is among the most richly impregnated with bicarbonate of soda. The **Source Firmin* is intermittent, sending up a jet once in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. for 5 min. at a time (see the notices) to the height of 20-25 ft. *Vals* has a fine Park, on both banks of the *Volane*. The season lasts from May 15th to Sept. 30th, and attracts annually about 50,000 visitors.

An interesting excursion may be made a little farther up the *Volane* valley, where the torrent flows between magnificent basaltic columns, to (4½ M.) *Antraigues* (inn), whence an ascent may be made to the S.W., to the (1 hr.) *Coupe d'Aizac* (2670 ft.), the crater of one of the volcanoes which formed the basaltic causeways of the Vivarais. The valley is also very interesting beyond *Antraigues* (to *Mézilhac*, see p. 428).

The railway continues to ascend the valley of the *Ardèche*. — 12 M. *Nieigles-Prades*, two villages in an interesting geological district, with coal-mines.

About 6 M. to the W., in the valley (omnibus), are the baths of *Neyrac* (*Hôtel des Bains*, etc.), with warm mineral springs. — About 1¼ M. farther on is *Thueyts* (inn), built upon columnar basalt and near the **Pavé des Géants*, the finest basaltic causeway in the Vivarais. The latter skirts a stream flowing to the E., below a bridge of two stories, called the *Pont du Diable* or *La Gueule d'Enfer*, where there is a waterfall more than 300 ft. high, usually almost dry in summer. The *Pavé* is 250 ft. in height at the *Escalier du Roi*, the extremity on the left bank of the *Ardèche*, by which we return to the town. A footpath leads to the N., to the left of the *Gravenne* (2770 ft.), an extinct volcano commanding a fine view, to (1½ hr.) *Montpezat* (hotel).

FROM *Vosué* TO *LARGENTIÈRE*, 11 M., railway in 40-50 min. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). — *Largentière* (*Hôtel Mazarin*), a picturesquely situated town with 2354 inhab., takes its name from its old silver-mines. It contains a pretty church and a well-preserved old castle. — From *Largentière* a diligence runs to the W. via (5 M.) *Rocles* (inn) to (11 M.) *Valgorge* (inn), a straggling village in the valley of the *Baume*. To the N. rises the *Tanargue*, a ramification of the *Cévennes* terminating in a plateau, the E. extremity of which, the *Grand-Tanargue* (4725 ft.), commands a fine view, extending as far as *Mont Blanc*. An interesting excursion of 4 hrs. may be made to the *Signal de Coucoulede* (4750 ft.), to the W., returning via the *Grand-Tanargue*. — A road, leading via *St. Laurent-les-Bains* (16 M.; p. 274), connects *Valgorge* with the *La Bastide* station (p. 274; 24 M.).

Beyond *Vogué* the line to *Alais* descends the valley of the *Ardèche*. — 117 M. *Balazuc*. — 121 M. *Ruoms* (*Hôt. Théodore*), a town consisting of two portions, the more ancient retaining relics of its old fortifications, with the towers converted into houses.

A diligence plies from *Ruoms* to *Vallon* (*Hôt. du Pont-d'Arc*), a little town (2313 inhab.) to the S.E. (5½ M.; 75 c.), about 1/2 M. from the left

bank of the Ardèche, near which are some prehistoric caves. — The *Gorge of the Ardèche is very interesting downstream, where it is bordered by picturesque rocks, 300-900 ft. high, with numerous grottoes. The finest part, below the Pont d'Arc, can be explored by boat only, but there is a picturesque road as far as (1 hr.) the bridge, where boats may be hired for the descent to St. Martin-d'Ardèche (ca. 6 hrs.; about 25 fr. for 1-4 pers.; bargain necessary). The *Pont d'Arc, an arch 110 ft. high and 190 ft. wide, said to be the largest natural bridge known (inn), should be viewed from both sides. — The river follows a meandering course, with exciting rapids, etc., but with experienced boatmen there is no danger. Nearly 6 hrs. from Vallon is the remarkable Grotte de St. Marcel-d'Ardèche, the former bed of a subterranean river, accessible for a distance of over 2000 yds. (adm. on previous application to M. Bergeon at St. Marcel; minimum charge 4 fr.). — Near St. Martin is the picturesque spot known as Aiguère, with an old manor-house. — St. Martin-d'Ardèche (Hôtel des Touristes), on the right bank, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from St. Just-St-Marcel (p. 428), the nearest station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Pont St. Esprit.

Above Ruoms the valley of the Ardèche forms the curious *Defile of Ruoms*; and a little farther up, in the direction of Largentière (p. 421), is the picturesque *Valley of the Ligne*.

Beyond Ruoms we cross the Ardèche, and then, quitting this river, we ascend for a time the valley of the Chassezac, one of its affluents. — 125 M. Grospierres. — $129\frac{1}{2}$ M. Beaulieu-Berrias.

A diligence (1 fr.) plies hence to (7 M.) Les Vans (Hôtel Dardaillon; du Cheval-Blanc), an old and small town, to the N., with remains of ramparts. From Les Vans or from St. Paul (see below) a visit (with guide; Aubert, who lives near the road, 3 M. from Les Vans) may be made to the *Bois de Païolive. This contains rocks of exceedingly picturesque and wild appearance, but is now quite eclipsed by Montpellier-le-Vieux (p. 272). The visit requires practically a day (provisions should be taken).

135 M. St. Paul-le-Jeune. Beyond a tunnel, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, we reach (138 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Gagnières. We cross the Gagnières and, beyond a tunnel, the Cèze. To the left is the ruined Château de Castillon. — 140 M. Robiac (3152 inhab.), with a ruined castle.

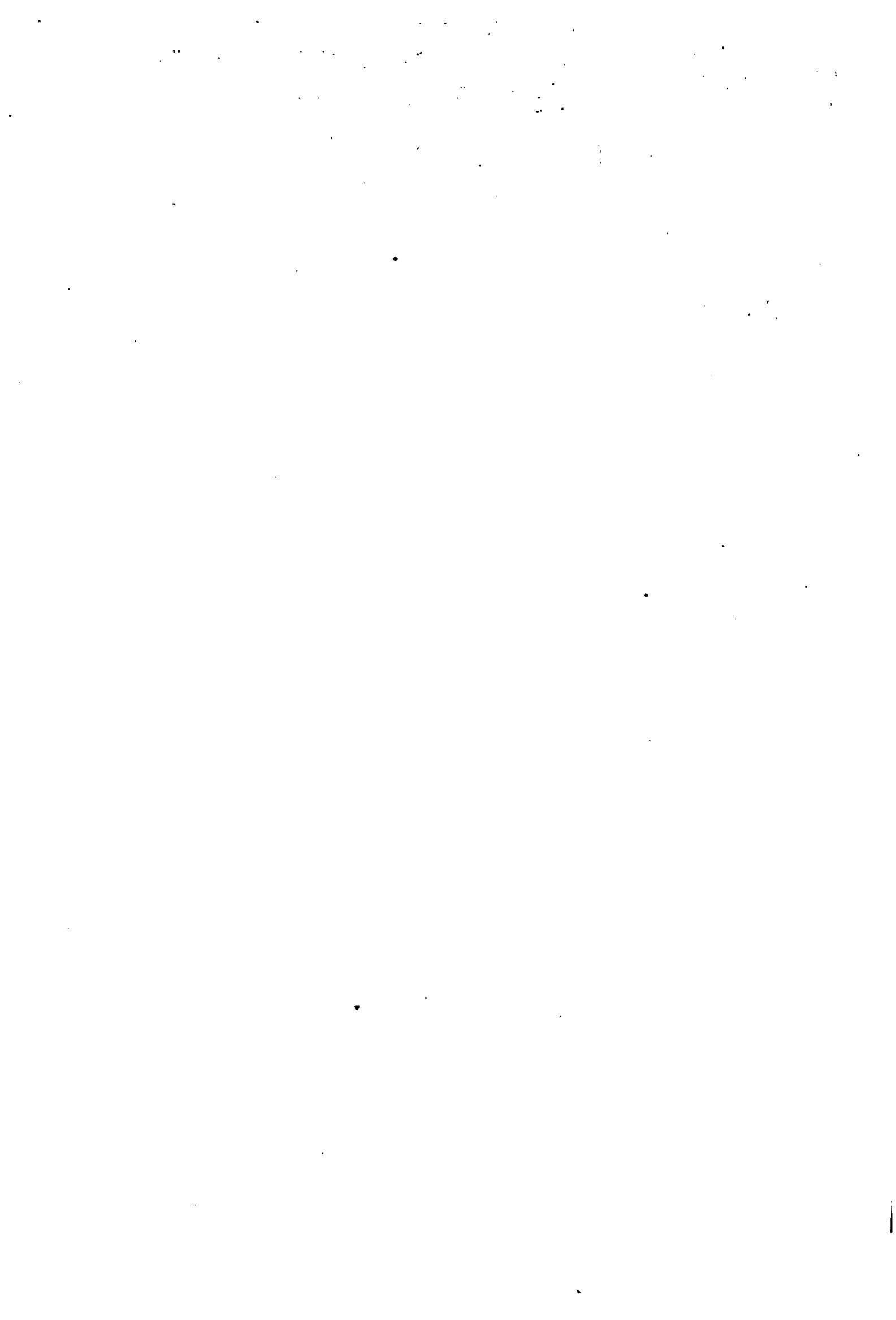
A branch-line runs hence to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Beaumes (Hôtel du Commerce), a town with 9040 inhab., on the Cèze, the centre of an important coal-field.

The line now turns to the S.E. into the Cèze valley, which is in parts highly picturesque. On a hill to the right is the Château de Montalet. 142 M. Molières-sur-Cèze, with 2991 inhabitants.

146 M. St. Ambroix (Hôtel Périn; Hôt. du Luxembourg), a picturesque manufacturing town (3585 inhab.), with a ruined castle (view), an ancient tower, and some handsome modern buildings. — 149 M. St. Julien-de-Cassagnas, on two railways.

About 3 M. to the S.E. of St. Julien is Les Fumades (Hotels), with bituminous and other cold mineral waters, used for skin and chest diseases. Roman antiquities have been found near the springs. Among the attractive walks in the neighbourhood is that to the E. to the *Defile of the Argensole*, a little river descending from the well-wooded and rocky amphitheatre of the Serre du Bouquet (2070 ft.). We may descend on the S.E. to the station of (1 hr.) Brouzet, on the Alais and L'Ardoise line (p. 433), and thence reach Alais by rail.

FROM ST. JULIEN-DE-CASSAGNAS TO UZÈS, 24 M., railway in 1 hr. — At (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Célas this line crosses the Alais and L'Ardoise railway (p. 433). — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. Euzet-les-Bains (Hotel) has six sulphurous and ferruginous springs. — 21 M. Montaren, with an old castle. — 24 M. Uzès, see p. 429. — In the other direction this line runs to (7 M.) Le Martine..



Boul. de la République (Gare de la Camargue, see Pl. B, 5) to the Mas Mathieu (see Pl. G, 2,3), by the Esplanade. c. From the Avenue de la Plateforme (Pl. A, 2) to the Chalet (see Pl. G, 1), by the old town. d. From the station (Pl. E, 5) to the Jardin de la Fontaine (Pl. B, 2), by the Boul. de la République. Fare 10 c., with correspondance 15 c. Tram-omnibuses run in various other directions.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Square de la Couronne.

Protestant Churches. *Grand Temple* (Pl. E, 3), Place du Grand-Temple; *Petit Temple* (Pl. C, 2), Rue des Flottes. — *Synagogue* (Pl. E, 4), Rue Roussy 40.

Baths. *Garcin*, Ruelle des Saintes-Maries 2 and Rue Pavée 3 (Pl. C, 3); *Bains du Louvre*, Square de la Couronne and Rue Monjardin 56 (Pl. E, 4); *Bérard* (Pl. F, 3), Rue Notre-Dame 36, with swimming-bath.

Syndicat d'Initiative du Gard, Square de la Couronne 2.

Nîmes or *Nîmes*, a town of 80,600 inhab. (including about 20,000 Protestants), is the capital of the department of the *Gard* and the seat of a bishopric and of a Calvinistic consistory. It lies at the S. extremity of a chain of hills joining the Cévennes, and it contains more monuments of antiquity than any other town in France. Nîmes is also an important industrial centre, especially for silk-goods, and carries on a large trade in wine and spirits.

Nemausus, the capital of the *Volcae Arecomici*, submitted to the Romans in B. C. 121 and became one of their principal colonies in Gaul. They took a delight in embellishing it, and it had its capitol, temples to Augustus and Apollo, basilica, theatre, circus, amphitheatre, thermæ, an aqueduct, of which the famous Pont du Gard (p. 429) is a relic, an extensive line of ramparts, a forum, a *Campus Martius*, etc. It was pillaged by the Vandals in 407, and for some time it belonged to the Visigoths, then to the Saracens, and afterwards to the Counts of Toulouse. Three-fourths of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism, it suffered much during the Wars of Religion, until 1704, or the end of the Cévennes (Camisard) insurrection, provoked by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) and the rigours which followed. The political passions of its people were not less earnest than their religious convictions, and the reaction of 1815 was carried farther at Nîmes than at Toulouse, Avignon, or Marseilles. — Nîmes is the birthplace of the Latin rhetorician Domitius Afer (d. 59), of Jean Nicot (1530-1610), who introduced tobacco into France in 1564, of Guizot (1787-1874), of the poet Reboul (1796-1864), and of Alphonse Daudet, the author (1840-97).

The *Station* (Pl. E, 5) stands on a viaduct, in front of which is a *Bust of P. Talabot*, commemorating the construction of the first railway in this district (1837). We enter the town by the *Avenue Feuchères*, which leads to the *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 4), a fine square, to the left of which is the Amphitheatre (see below). In the middle of this square is a monumental *Fountain*, embellished with five allegorical statues by Pradier (1848). — Behind the fountain is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 4), a modern building with a Corinthian colonnade. On the right stands the church of *Sainte-Perpétue* (Pl. E, 4), built in 1852-64 from designs by Feuchères.

Farther on is the *Square de la Couronne* (Pl. E, 3), with a lakelet, from the midst of which rises a *Statue of Alphonse Daudet* (see above), by Falguière (1900).

The ancient **Amphitheatre* (*Les Arènes*; Pl. C, D, 4) forms an ellipse 145 yds. long by 111 yds. wide, and 69 ft. in height. It is therefore smaller than those of Rome, Capua, Verona, and even Arles (p. 459), but its exterior is in better preservation than that of any of these.

It is constructed of stones 6-10 ft. cube, perfectly adjusted without mortar, like all Roman buildings of a large size. The exterior presents two stories, each of 60 arches, the lower having huge square buttresses, the upper Doric columns, while above is an attic story with 120 projecting stones pierced with holes, in which the masts of the awning which covered the amphitheatre were inserted. — There were four external gateways, at the extremities of the axes, that on the N.W., opposite the Lycée (see below), being the principal. Visitors enter by the S.W. gateway, on the opposite side of the square from the Palais de Justice (gratuity). The solid mass of the building is 110 ft. in thickness. There were 35 rows of seats, divided into four tiers, the first intended for persons of rank, the second for knights, the third for the plebeians, and the fourth for slaves. While 24,000 spectators could be accommodated, 124 vomitories afforded rapid egress to this multitude. The tiers and passages were so constructed as to let the rain flow off into an aqueduct at the bottom, so as to be ready for use when the arena was required to be inundated for sea-fights or naumachiae. Combats with wild beasts cannot have been held in this amphitheatre, as the wall bounding the arena is too low. The construction of the amphitheatre of Nimes dates from the 1st-2nd cent. of our era, and it was also transformed into a fortress ('castrum arenarum') in the middle ages, and afterwards occupied by hovels, from which it was not freed till 1809. A restoration was begun in 1858 and another in 1899.

BULL-FIGHTS are frequently held here on Sun. in summer (seats 11½-20 fr.). Besides those in the Spanish style ('corridas de muerte'), less sanguinary varieties of this pastime, known as *Courses Provençales* and *Courses Landaises*, also take place in the S. of France. These include the *Courses Libres*, at which anyone is welcome, at his own risk, to attempt to snatch a knot of ribbon fastened to the bull's forehead, and the *Ferrades*, in which the object is to overturn the bull by means of a trident and to brand him on the haunch with an iron. — Lyrical and dramatic spectacles have also been given recently in the amphitheatre.

The BOULEVARD VICTOR-HUGO leads hence to the N.W., passing, to the left, the *Lycée* (Pl. C, 3, 4), formerly a hospital. — Farther on on the same side is ST. PAUL (Pl. C, 3), a Romanesque church, built by Questel in 1838-49. It contains fine frescoes by *Hippolyte* and *Paul Flandrin*.

The ****Maison Carrée** (Pl. C, 2, 3), one of the finest and best preserved Roman temples anywhere extant, forms a rectangle, 82 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high, with 30 Corinthian columns, 20 of which are attached to the walls of the cella. It is thus a pseudo-peripteral temple, prostyle and hexastyle, i. e. it has a portico on the front only, consisting of six columns. It is approached by 15 steps. The columns are fluted and are surmounted by capitals of admirable workmanship. The entablature is very rich, and of exquisite taste, like the rest. From the marks left by the nails that fastened the metal letters of the inscription to the pediment, it was deduced in the 18th cent. that the temple was dedicated between the years 1 and 14 A.D. to Caius and Lucius Caesar, the adopted sons of Emp. Augustus. It was probably situated in the forum, with other buildings, the foundations of which are visible on both sides. Successively used as a church, a municipal hall, a warehouse, and a stable, this magnificent building has been well restored since 1824. Around it lie fragments of the huge pediment of a basilica and other ancient remains.

The interior at present contains the *Municipal Collection of Antiquities* (open to the public daily, 8-11.30 and 12.30 to 4 or 5). In the vestibule are two large antique amphoræ. — In the hall, opposite the entrance, is the *Bronze Head of a youth (of the Hellenistic period, originally crowned with a diadem), between two Greek bronze vases, all found in the Vistre (see below). Behind are an antique mosaic pavement, a statue of Venus ('Venus of Nimes'), several statuettes, more or less complete, Venus 'au Dauphin', Apollo with a quiver, and a vestal virgin. The glass-cases in the middle contain a rich collection of medals (on the right, curious medals called 'pieds de sanglier'). Other glass-cases contain fine painted vases, sculptural fragments, glass vessels (on the right wall), more glass vessels, small bronzes, work in iron and bone, etc. (on the left wall). In the second large cabinet to the left are a bronze statuette of the Gallic Jupiter, and an early Greek vase-handle (found in Italy).

The *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2, 3), on the other side of the boulevard, is a poor modern building, serving as a foil to the beauty of the *Maison Carrée*. Beyond this the boulevard is known as the *Boul. d'Alphonse-Daudet*. On the left we pass the *Place d'Assas*, in which rises the fine *Monument des Enfants du Gard*, by A. Mercié (1902). Farther on, on the right, is a square embellished with a *Statue of Antoninus Pius* (138-161; Pl. C, 2), son of a native of Nimes, copied from an antique statue in the Vatican, by Bosc (1874). — Farther on is the *Boulevard Gambetta*, bounding the old town on this side.

We turn to the left from the *Square Antonin*, on this side of a canal, and in 5 min. reach the **Jardin de la Fontaine* (Pl. B, 2), situated at the end of the wide *Boulevard de la République*. The garden, which owes its name to the *Fontaine de Nimes*, a spring rising higher up the hill and flowing into the *Vistre*, is decorated in the old French style, with three monumental basins, partly constructed on ancient foundations but ornamented with 18th cent. statues and vases. It contains a *Statue of Reboul* (p. 434), by Bosc (1876), and other modern sculptures.

The so-called *Temple of Diana* or of *Nemausus* (Pl. A, 2; small cafè), to the left of the *Fontaine*, was probably a *Nymphaeum* connected with the *Thermæ*, of which there are some remains close by. The façade still shows three arches, and the interior (gratuity) consists of a large hall and two passages, the hall having a stone vault, partly fallen in, and niches for statues. The remains of buildings behind are supposed to belong to the reservoir of the aqueduct, and may be seen from the path which ascends the hill on the left.

Behind the *Fontaine* is the *Mont Cavalier* (375 ft.), with alleys affording pleasant promenades. Rich vegetation. The *Tour Magne* (Pl. B, 1), which occupies the summit, is an imposing octagonal Roman ruin, being still 90 ft. high (restored in 1843). It was probably a tower of defence and watch-tower, and was included in the ramparts under the Romans. In the middle ages it was used as a signal tower, etc. A staircase of 140 steps affords access to the top (460 ft. above the sea), which commands an admirable *View. The keeper lives in the red house, a little below the tower (gratuity).

The fine *Protestant Cemetery*, which contains a statue of Immortality, by Pradier (against the wall to the right), is reached via the *Avenue de*

la Plateforme (Pl. A, 2). — To the E. of the Mont Cavalier, near the old *Fort* (now a *Prison*), is the *Château d'Eau Antique* (Pl. C, 1), a circular reservoir ('castellum divisorium'), discovered in 1844, whence the water of the aqueduct of the Pont du Gard (p. 429) issued from ten circular apertures to feed the fountains of the town.

Returning to the Place de la Comédie (Pl. C, 2, 3) we next follow the Rue de l'Horloge, to the right of the Maison Carrée, and passing the Clock Tower (16th cent.) reach the Cathedral (*St. Castor*; Pl. D, 3), which is still partly obstructed by houses. This is supposed to have been built in the 10-11th cent. on the ruins of a temple dedicated to Augustus, but it has been rebuilt and restored several times, notably in the 13th, 16th, and 17th centuries. The façade, surmounted by a square tower of which the upper part is Gothic, has a very curious frieze of the 11-12th cent., with scenes from the Book of Genesis (beginning to the left).

The INTERIOR, restored in the 19th cent., consists of a wide Romanesque nave, having at the sides, between the pillars, small chapels without windows and, above, fine galleries, which extend even round the choir. In the 1st chapel to the left is a Baptism of Christ by *Sigalon*, and in the 3rd to the left the Death of St. Louis by *Doze*. The 3rd chapel on the right has a mutilated Christian sarcophagus for its altar; the Holy Family, on the right, is by *Doze*.

A little farther on in the same direction are the *Grand Temple* (Pl. E, 3) and the BOULEVARD AMIRAL-COURBET. — Beyond the Temple, to the N., is the *Porte d'Auguste* (Pl. E, 2), a remnant of the Roman fortifications, built, according to the inscription in B.C. 16, in the reign of Augustus. It consists of two large and two small archways. — The church of *St. Baudile* (Pl. E, 2), opposite the Porte d'Auguste, was built in 1870-77.

On the right of the boulevard, as we return towards the Esplanade, are the *Galerie Jules-Salles*, with a façade (1894) adorned with statues of Painting and Music, and the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. D, E, 3), the old Lycée. The latter was formerly a Jesuit college, and the chapel still stands on the other side. It contains several COLLECTIONS, open daily from 1 to 4 or 5 (entr. at the back, in the Grande Rue).

In the court is the *Musée Lapidaire* (catalogue, 1893, lent by the custodian), containing inscriptions of Nemausus, architectural fragments, and a few sculptures. — On the first floor, to the left, are a Collection of Casts & Models of works of art and buildings in Provence, models in cork of ancient buildings, etc. — To the right and in the two upper stories is the *Natural History Collection*.

The Public Library (70,000 vols. and 250 MSS.) also is installed in the old college (No. 19). It is open daily, 9-12 and 2-5; in winter also 8-10 p. m.

The Art Gallery (*Musée de Peinture et Sculpture*; Pl. D, 5), in the Rue Cité-Foulc, to the S. of the Amphitheatre, is to be removed to a new building and is for the present closed to the public. Some of the pictures are temporarily accommodated in the Jules-Salles gallery (see above). We give a list of the most notable works of art with their old numbers. Curator, M. A. La Haye.

Paintings (many copies; partly bequeathed to the town by Mr. Gower, an Englishman). ITALIAN SCHOOLS: 171, *Guercino* (?), Death of Dido;

*Unknown Master (Marco d'Oggiono?), St. Catharine of Sienna (ex-voto); 179, 180. Andrea Sacchi, Two sketches; 183. Titian (?), Virgin and Child between St. Dominic and St. Catharine. — FLEMISH AND DUTCH SCHOOLS: 213. Berchem, Landscape; 143. J. D. de Heem, Fruit; 133. W. Maes, Old woman spinning; 146. M. J. van Mierevelt, Portrait of a magistrate; 125. P. Neefs the Elder, Interior of a cathedral; Isaac van Ostade, Slaughter; 155. Jac. van Ruysdael, Landscape; Jan Steen, The actress, Village school; G. Terburg, The dressmaker; 159. Weenix, Poultry; 214. Wouverman (?), Horse-market; Wynants, Landscape. — FRENCH SCHOOL: 208. Besnard, Episode in an invasion in the middle ages; 107. J. P. Blanc, Perseus on Pegasus; Fr. Boucher, 14. Landscape, 15. Training of a dog; 275. L. G. Brillouin, The host's portrait; 281. Le Camus, Banks of the Seine at Andé; 299. Carolus-Duran, Woman reading; 24. E. Castan, A wreck; 139. Phil. de Champaigne, Prince Rupert; 236. Colin (of Nimes), Mare de Guéville; 33. Cordouan, Sea-piece; 34. J. B. Corneille, Sainte Geneviève of Paris; 301. Debat-Ponsan, Crossing a ford; 37. P. Delaroche, Cromwell opening the coffin of Charles I. (1831); 269. E. A. Duez, End of October; 42. Ferrier (of Nimes), David and Goliath; 44. P. Franc, Josabeth saving Joash (after Racine); 142. J. Grimoux, Portrait of a girl; Ch. Jalabert (of Nimes); 54. Horace, Virgil, and Varus at the house of Macenas, 293. Metella; N. Largillière, 61. Marshal de Villars, 62. Duke of Berwick, 63. A magistrate; 64. J. Laurens, Storm; 298. Leenhardt, Murder in a village; 226. P. Lehoux, Martyrdom of St. Laurence; Renaud the Elder (of Nimes), 78-80. Scenes in the life of John the Baptist; 71. P. Mignard, Portrait of a magistrate; 292. Moutte, In the sun; 268. J. B. Olive, The Rochers du Plan; 75. Parrocel, Immaculate Conception; 169, 170. G. Poussin, Landscapes; H. Rigaud, 82. Portrait of Turenne, 83. Portrait of a magistrate; 277. P. Sain, Winter in Provence; 294. J. Salles, Interview between J. Cavalier and Marshal de Villars, in the Jardin des Récollets (where the theatre now stands; see p. 436); Xavier Sigalon, 90. Narcissus and Locusta testing a poison intended for Britannicus (1824), 93, 95, 273, 289. Portraits; 96. Const. Félix Smith, Dream of Athaliah; 100. J. Fr. de Troy, Reaper asleep; C. Vanloo, 68. Portrait of the artist's mother, *69. Portrait of the artist; Jos. Vernet, 105. Sea-piece, 106. Women bathing. There are also about 100 pictures and drawings by M. and Mme. Salles-Wagner, and the Chazelles-Chusclan Collection of engravings and bindings, etc.*

*Sculpture. 1. Briant, Bust of Sigalon, the painter (1788-1837); 38. Injalbert, Hippomenes (bronze); Pradier, 13. Light Poetry, 15. Bust of Jean Reboul (p. 434), 23. Model for the monumental fountain (p. 436); 19. Vidal (the blind sculptor of Nimes), Dying stag (bronze). — Lastly there is a large antique *Mosaic, found in 1883, the chief subject of which is the marriage of Admetus and Alcestis.*

The Rue Bourdaloue, on the N. of the Musée, leads to the W. to a small square, in which is the *Porte de France* (Pl. C, 4), a relic of the Roman enceinte. It is a single arch. The Rue de Montpellier, before the Porte, to the right, leads back to the Amphitheatre.

The excursion to the *Pont du Gard* (p. 429) is more conveniently made by railway than by carriage (13½ M.). — From Nîmes to Arles, see p. 463; to Marseilles, see R.R. 63 a, 64; to Montpellier and to Céte, see R. 41; to Clermont-Ferrand, see R. 40.

FROM NIMES TO AIGUES-MORTES, 25 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 50 c., 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.). — 2½ M. St. Césaire (p. 276). — 13½ M. Vauvert, a town of 4621 inhab.; 15½ M. Le Caillar (p. 463); 16½ M. Aimargues (Cheval Blanc, poor); 20 M. St. Laurent-d'Aigouze, beyond which, on the left, appears the 13th cent. *Tour Carbonnière*.

25 M. Aigues-Mortes (Hôtel St. Louis, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 9 francs... good; du Luxembourg, pens. 8 fr., well spoken of), a town of

4500 inhab., situated near a number of ponds and marshes and on four navigable canals, connecting it with the sea ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.), the Rhône (Beaucaire), and the salt lagoons. The chief of these ponds, to which the town owes its ominous name, is the *Etang de la Ville*. Aigues-Mortes was founded in 1246 by St. Louis, who embarked here for his two crusades in 1248 and 1270. His son, Philip the Bold, began in 1272 to surround it with **FORTIFICATIONS, which are now among the chief curiosities of France. These are, perhaps, superior even to the fortifications of Carcassonne and of Avignon (p. 452), inasmuch as they are uniform in style and date from one single epoch; but they are inferior in being placed on level ground instead of on a conspicuous hill, while much of their picturesqueness has been ruined by restoration. The works form a rectangle, 600 yds. long by 150 yds. broad, with embattled walls, 25-33 ft. high, 20 towers, some square and others round, and 10 gates. The only alterations have been the adaptation of the embrasures to fire-arms and the filling up of the moat. At the N.W. angle is a sort of citadel, with the *Tour de Constance*, begun by St. Louis. Together with the watch-turret surmounting it, this tower is 120 ft. high by 65-70 ft. in diameter, and its walls are 17-18 ft. thick. It served as a prison for many Protestants after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The *Tour des Bourguignons*, to the S.W., served as a tomb for the Burgundians who seized the town in 1421 but were afterwards massacred by the royal troops and thrown into this tower, their bodies being covered with heaps of salt. Permission to ascend the towers and make the interesting circuit of the ramparts may be obtained from the custodian, to the left of the entrance from the town. — The town itself is almost devoid of interest. In the public square is a *Statue of St. Louis*, in bronze, by Pradier. The neighbourhood is planted with vineyards, which can be placed under water by means of fire-pumps. On the coast is *Le Grau du Roi* (Hôt. Icard; Hôt. Bellevue), a much-frequented watering-place.

FROM NIMES TO LE VIGAN (*Aigoual; Tournemire*), 58 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 40, 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 60 c.). Beyond ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Césaire (p. 438) we traverse the fertile plain of *La Vaunage*. — 18 M. Sommières (*Buffet; Hotels*), an ancient town on the *Vidourle*, with 3780 inhab., the remains of a Roman bridge (beneath the modern structure), and a ruined castle. Branch-lines to Lunel and Montpellier, see pp. 276, 281. — 31 M. Quissac (buffet). Branch-line to Alais, see p. 433. — 40 M. St. Hippolyte-du-Fort (*Cheval Blanc*), with 4226 inhab., has remains of ancient fortifications. — 48 M. Ganges (*Croix-Blanche*, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.), with 4247 inhab., about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., the ancient *Aganticum*, is an important centre of the silk and cotton industries.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M. to the S.E. is the large and beautiful *Grotte des Doumisseles* or *des Fées*, with magnificent stalactites and a chamber 150 ft. high. The visit to the grotto is difficult, especially for ladies, and expensive,

as 5 fr. is paid for admission and at least 20 fr. is necessary for torches, Bengal lights, etc. — Excursions may be made from Ganges, to the S.W., to the gorges of the *Vis* and the plateau of the *Larzac* (p. 266), and to the N., to the *Valleys of Sumène* (see below) and the *Hérault*.

51 M. *Sumène (Rose)* is another small manufacturing town (2537 inhab.). At (54 M.) *Pont-d'Hérault* we cross the *Hérault*.

58 M. *Le Vigan* (735 ft.; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*; *Hôt. du Midi*, R. 2, déj. or D. 3 fr.), a town of 5126 inhab., on the *Arre*, in a picturesque district, has hosiery and silk factories, and coal-mines. The town has few features of interest, but is a good centre for excursions (see below). The old *Gothic Bridge*, a bronze *Statue of the Chevalier d'Assas* (d. 1760), and the bronze *Statue of Sergeant Triaire* (d. 1799), who blew up the fort of El-Arish (Egypt), are noteworthy. — About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.W. (omn. in the season) are the *Bains de Cauvalat*.

An interesting excursion may be made from Le Vigan to the N. to the *Aigoual*, whence we may proceed to the *Causses* (p. 267). The direct road (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) viâ (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aulas*, (5 M.) *Arphy*, the (13 M.) *Baraque de Ribot*, to the S.W. of the *Montagne d'Aulas* (4665 ft.), and *La Séreyrède* (see below) is usually chosen for the descent on account of the view. The ascent is made from (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Valleraugue*, reached by public conveyance either direct from Le Vigan (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) or from the station of *Pont-d'Hérault* (see above). — *Valleraugue* (1195 ft.; *Hôt. Bourbon*), a little town on the *Hérault*, was the birthplace of *J. L. A. de Quatrefages* (1810-92), the naturalist, and of *General Perrier* (1838-88), both of whom are commemorated by monuments here. — The road winds uphill (short-cuts for walkers) to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Séreyrède*, a pass whence the ascent may be made in about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to the E.N.E., then to the E. to the top. The *Aigoual* or *Signal de la Hori-Dieu* (5140 ft.) is the principal summit of the *Cévennes* on this side of Mont Lozère and affords a very fine panorama, comprising the S. part of this chain, the Rhone valley, Mont Ventoux, and the Maritime Alps to the E., and the Mediterranean, E. Pyrenees, and plains of Languedoc to the W. An observatory and a chalet-hotel have been built on the summit. We may descend to *Meyrueis* (p. 273) in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.

From Le Vigan to Tournemire (Millau, etc.), see p. 266.

65. From Lyons to Marseilles by the Valley of the Rhone.

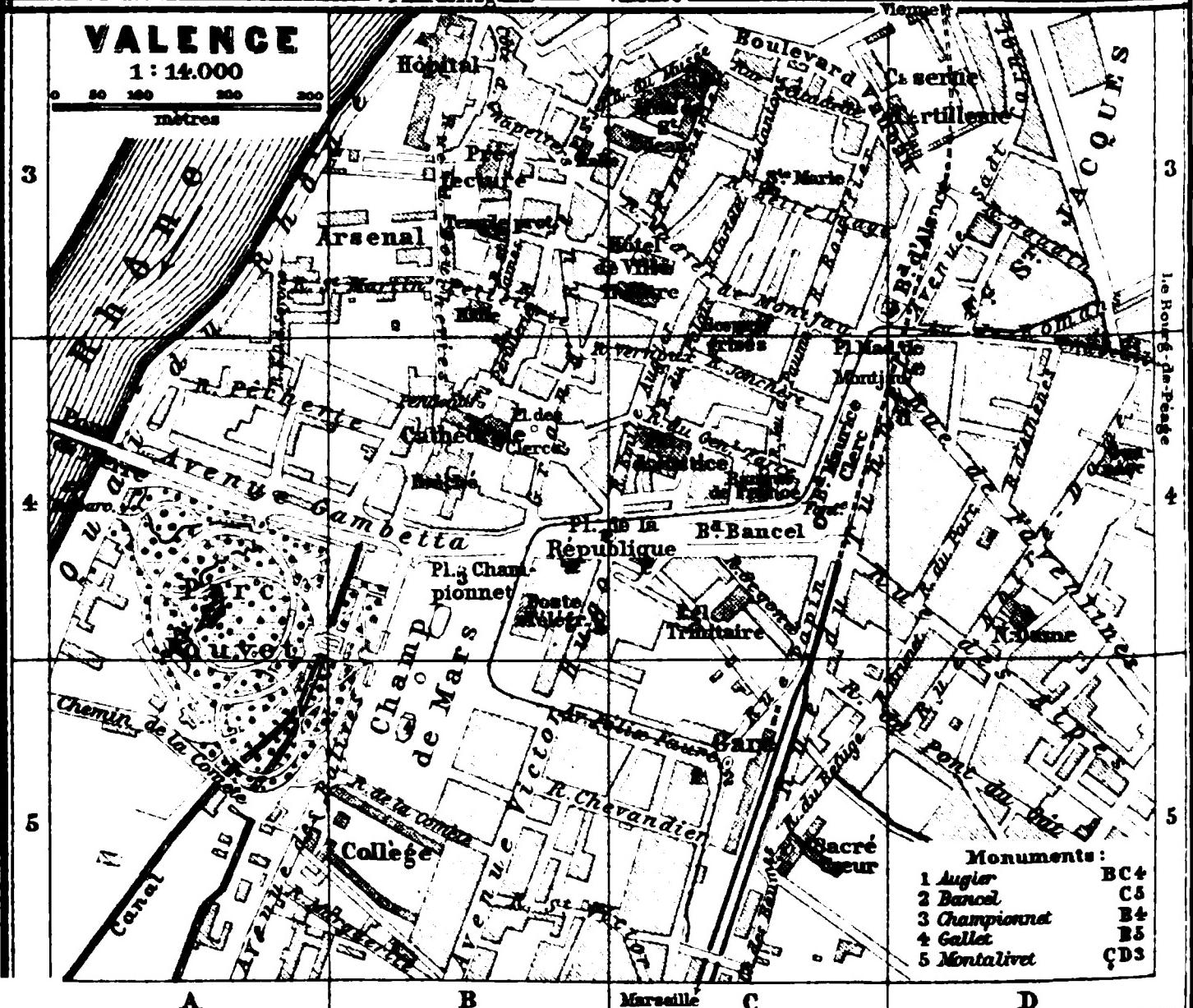
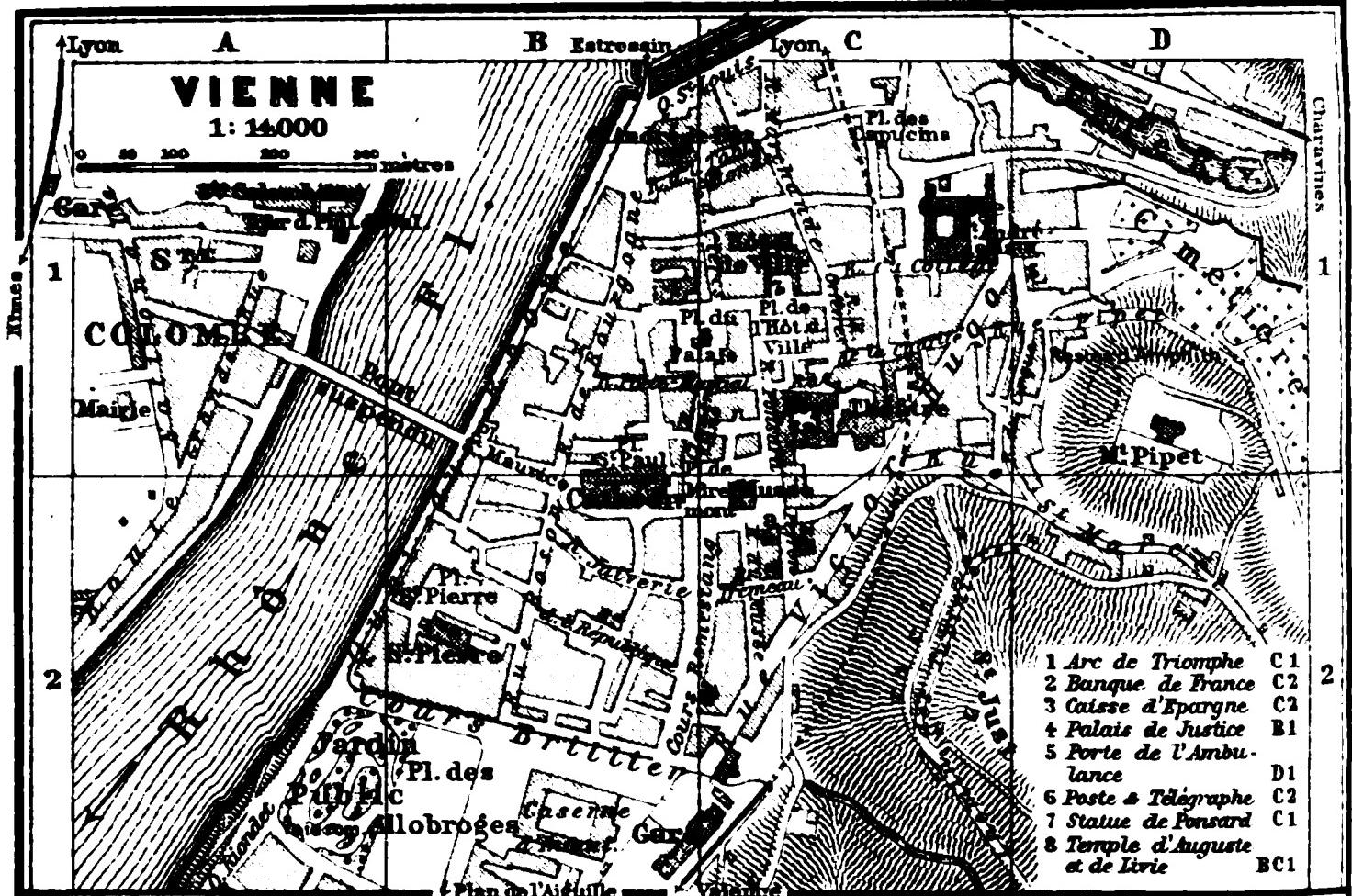
217 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 39 fr. 20, 26 fr. 45, 17 fr. 25 c.). From *Lyons* to *Avignon*, 143 M., in 3-5 hrs. (fares 25 fr. 75, 17 fr. 40, 11 fr. 30 c.). — The route from Lyons to Marseilles viâ *Grenoble*, 265 M., in 14-14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 47 fr. 70, 32 fr. 20 c., 21 fr.), is preferable in summer.

Avignon may also be reached from Lyons viâ the right bank of the Rhone, in which case the traveller books to *Pont-d'Avignon* (p. 429), 145 M., in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (26 fr. 30, 17 fr. 75, 11 fr. 60 c.). See R. 63 b.

The descent of the Rhone may also be made by the steamer 'Gladiateur', starting from the *Quai de la Charité* (Pl. D, 5) at Lyons, where enquiry should be made for particulars. Fare to (5 hrs.) *Valence*, 6 fr. 25 c. or 4 fr.; to *Avignon*, 11 fr. 50, 6 fr. 50 c. As far as *Avignon* the scenery of the Rhone is not uninteresting. The hills on the right bank, with their ruined castles, recall the scenery of the Rhine.

Lyons, see p. 233. — The trains start from the *Gare de Perrache*. We cross the Rhone and skirt its left bank, more or less closely, all the way to *Avignon*. — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Fons*; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Feyzin*; 10 M.





Sérezin. From (13 M.) *Chasse* (*Café des Voyageurs*) a junction-line crosses the Rhone to (2 M.) *Givors* (p. 250).

The town of Vienne appears in the distance, to the right, before we reach (18 M.) *Estressin*. Beyond a short tunnel we cross the *Gère* and traverse a second tunnel, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, under the town itself.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Vienne. — *Hôtels.* HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. a; C, 2), Place de Miremont, R. 3, déj. or D. 3, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. b; C, 2), Cours Romestang 15, déj. $\frac{21}{2}$, D. 3, pens. $\frac{71}{2}$, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Cafés.* *De la Terrasse*, Cours Romestang; *Joubert*, near the station. — *Cabs*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr. per drive, 2 fr. per hr.; at night 2 and 3 fr. — *Tramways* from the station to *Estressin* and *Pont-Evêque*. — *Post Office* (Pl. 6; C, 2), Rue Peyron.

Vienne, a busy industrial town with 24,619 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Rhone and the *Gère*, on the side of a hill surrounded by mountains.

Vienne is the *Vienna Allobrogum* of the Romans, under whom it was a flourishing colony, and at the end of the empire it was the capital of the Viennaise. It became the capital of Burgundy, but afterwards fell to the rank of chief town of a countship under the Dauphins du Viennois, who eventually ceded their possessions to France in 1349. Vienne was the seat of the General Council of 1311-12, at which the Order of Templars was abolished. The Archbishop of Vienne bore the title of Primate of Gaul down to the Revolution. — The town now contains numerous cloth-factories, tanneries, iron and copper works, paper-mills, glass-works, etc. Large quantities of cherries, apricots, and other fruits and vegetables are raised in the environs.

On leaving the *Station* (Pl. B, C, 2), we turn to the right and follow the *Cours Romestang* to the Place de Miremont, in which is the **MUSEUM AND LIBRARY** (Pl. C, 2). The collections of the Musée (entr. to the right; open to the public on Thurs. and Sun., 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 or 5; to strangers on other days also) include some modern paintings and a few antiquities.

The *Cathedral* (St. Maurice; Pl. B, 1, 2), to the left, is a fine Gothic church dating from the 12-16th centuries. The façade, towards the Rhone, produces when viewed from a distance a fine effect, with its three portals, large window, and two towers in the Flamboyant style, but it has suffered severely during the religious wars and the Revolution and from the effects of the weather..

INTERIOR. This cathedral consists of nave and aisles without either transepts or ambulatory. The aisles terminate in straight walls, that to the right containing a fine stained-glass window of the 16th century. Above the arches of the nave and the choir is a triforium-gallery. To the right and left of the main portal are the stone coffins of two abbots (d. 488 and 1245). The choir contains an altar of green marble, and the tombs of two archbishops of the 18th cent., all by *Michel Angelo Slodtz*. Beside the N. side-door are some curious mutilated statues of the 12th century.

On the left of the cathedral nave, in the Place St. Paul (Pl. B, 1), is a chapel-portal of the 15th century. The Rue du Doyenné and the Rue Clémentine lead hence to the Rue Poète-Martial, where we turn to the right.

The *TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS AND LIVIA (Pl. 8; B, C, 1), in the Place du Palais, built perhaps about 41 A. D., under the Emp. Claudius, is inferior in beauty to the celebrated Maison Carrée at Nimes (p. 435), and less well preserved. The form is pseudo-perip-

teral-hexastyle, and the dimensions $88\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $49\frac{1}{4}$ ft. and 57 ft. high. It was converted into a church during the middle ages, when the spaces between the columns were walled up and doors and windows inserted. — All around are ancient fragments of columns and entablatures.

The Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C, 1), to the E., is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Ponsard* (Pl. 7; C, 1), the dramatic poet, of Vienne (1814-67), by Dechaume. The *Hôtel de Ville* is a handsome modern building in the Neo-Etruscan style.

Following the Rue du Théâtre and then the Rue des Orfèvres, we reach the so-called *Arc de Triomphe* (Pl. 1; C, 1), in reality a relic of the porticus surrounding the ancient forum. To our right are the *Hospital* and, higher up, the *College* (18th cent.). The Rue Poète-Martial, crossing the Rue Ponsard, leads back to the Temple of Augustus, whence the Rue des Clercs runs N. to the *Church of St. André-le-Bas* (Pl. B, 1), in the Transition style, with an interesting tower.

A little farther down is the confluence of the Gère and the Rhone. Numerous manufactories extend up the banks of the latter river. A good view is obtained from the quay of the ruined *Château de la Bâtie* (13th cent.), on the top of the right bank of the Gère, and of a colossal modern statue of the *Virgin*, on the left bank.

We now return along the Quai du Rhône. At the end of the street descending from the cathedral is a *Suspension Bridge* (Pl. A, B, 1), connecting the town of *Ste. Colombe* (p. 427) with Vienne. The square *Tour de Philippe de Valois* (Pl. A, 1), seen from the bridge to the right, was built in the 14th cent. at the end of a stone bridge which was destroyed in 1641.

Farther on, along the quay, the little tower of the *Church of St. Pierre* (Pl. B, 2), appears on the left. The church, a Romanesque building of the 9th cent. (well restored), now contains the *Musée Lapidaire*, open at the same hours as the Musée (p. 441).

Farther on, between the Rhone and the *Place des Allobroges* (Pl. B, 2), near the station, is the *Jardin Public* (Pl. A, B, 2). Following the Rue d'Avignon on the other side, we reach, in about 10 min. from the station, to the right, the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (comp. Pl. B, 2), an antique pyramid 52 ft. high, which was probably one of the goals of a large circus, though popularly known as 'Pilate's Tomb'. The interior is hollow and the base forms a square pierced by a double arch with Corinthian columns, of which the carving is unfinished.

FROM VIENNE TO LE GRAND-LEMPs (*Charavines*), 33 M., steam-tramway through an industrial district, viâ (15 M.) *St. Jean - de - Bourneay* (*Hôt. du Nord*; 3285 inhab.). — *Le Grand-Lemp*s and thence to *Charavines*, see p. 364.

On quitting Vienne, the train passes to the right of the *Plan de l'Aiguille*. On both banks of the Rhone are hills with orchards and vineyards, the picturesque Pilat range forming the background to

the right. $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vaugris*. Opposite is the famous *Côte-Rôtie* vineyard. — 38 M. *St. Rambert-d'Albon* (buffet; hotels).

From St. Rambert to *Annonay*, *Firminy*, and *St. Just-sur-Loire*, see p. 252.

FROM ST. RAMBERT TO RIVES (Grenoble), 35 M., railway in $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 75 c.). — 13 M. *Beaurepaire* (Hôt. du Commerce), a small town to the left. An omnibus runs hence to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). *Le Grand-Serre* (see below). — 23 M. *La Côte-St-André*, the station for the ancient and decayed little town of the same name (3900 inhab.), 3 M. to the N. This was the birthplace of *Berlioz*, the composer (1803-69), to whom a bronze statue, by Lanoix, has been erected. — 35 M. *Rives* (p. 364).

Beyond ($41\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Andancette* is a viaduct of 44 arches. — $45\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Vallier* (Hôt. des Voyageurs; de la Poste), with 4286 inhab., a Gothic château, and manufactures of porcelain and pottery.

A steam-tramway runs hence to ($19\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Grand-Serre* (hotel), through the valley of the *Galaure*.

55 M. *Tain* (Hôt. de l'Ermitage), a town with 3148 inhab., opposite *Tournon* (p. 427) and at the foot of the hill called the *Ermitage*, on which grow the celebrated 'Hermitage' wines. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is an ancient sacrificial altar (184 A. D.), found in the neighbourhood.

A steam-tramway runs hence to (11 M.) *Romans* (p. 370) via (5 M.) *Clerieux*, where a branch-line diverges for *St. Donat*.

Farther on (left) the Alps are seen, sometimes even Mont Blanc. 60 M. *La Roche-de-Glun*. We cross the *Isère*. Near Valence, on the right bank, are the ruins of the Château de Crussol (p. 444).

66 M. Valence (Buffet). — Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA CROIX-D'OR (Pl. a; B, 4), Place de la République, R. 3-6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (incl. wine); GR.-HÔT. DU LOUVRE ET DE LA POSTE (Pl. b; B, 4), Avenue Victor-Hugo, R. 3-5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr. (incl. wine); DE FRANCE (Pl. c; C, 4), Place de la République; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. d; D, 4), TÊTE-D'OR (Pl. e), both in the Rue du Tunnel; DE PARIS (Pl. f; C, 5), at the station, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DES VOYAGEURS, to the left of the station, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. or D. 2 fr., well spoken of.

Cafés. *Café de la Bourse*, Esplanade, with restaurant; *de Valence*, Place de la République; *Glacier*, farther on at the corner of the boulevards.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), Champ-de-Mars. — Syndicat d'Initiative (8-12 & 2-6), Cité Chabert 3.

Valence, the *Valentia* of the Romans, a town of 26,946 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Rhone, is the capital of the department of the *Drôme* and the seat of a bishop.

The Avenue Felix-Faure, opposite the Station (Pl. C, 5), and the Avenue Victor-Hugo, to the right, lead to the beginning of the boulevards in the handsome *Place de la République*. Here stands the imposing bronze *Monument to Emile Augier* (Pl. 1, B, C, 4; 1820-80), by the Duchesse d'Uzès, including a statue of the dramatist and figures representing Valence, Ancient Poetry, Modern Comedy, the Rhone, and the Drôme.

In the CHAMP-DE-MARS (fine view), to the left of the Place de la République, are monuments to *General Championnet* (Pl. 3, B, 4; 1762-1800), who seized the kingdom of Naples in 1798, and to *Louis Gallet* (Pl. 4, B, 5; 1835-98), the poet. Below is the public

Parc Jouvet (Pl. A, 4, 5), beyond which a stone bridge (1905) spans the Rhône.

The CATHEDRAL (*St. Apollinaire*; Pl. B, 4), a few paces to the N. of the Champ-de-Mars, is a curious church in the Auvergnat-Romanesque style, consecrated in 1095 by Pope Urban II. and frequently restored. The tower and porch were rebuilt in 1861. The apse with its colonnade should be noted. In the chancel is a marble monument to Pius VI., who died in exile at Valence, with a bust by *Le Laboureur*.

Facing the left side-portal of the cathedral is *Le Pendentif* (Pl. B, 4), a curious sepulchral edifice dating from 1548. — Beyond, at Rue Pérollerie 7, is the *Maison Dupré-Latour*, which contains a fine corridor, staircase, and bas-reliefs in the Renaissance style (ring; free). — No. 57 in the Grande Rue, which runs parallel to the last-named, a little higher up, is the *Maison des Têtes*, another curious but very dilapidated building of the 16th cent. (1531), with two statues, nine medallions, and four busts, richly decorated windows, and an interesting corridor and court (adm. free).

Keeping straight on, passing near the *Préfecture* (Pl. B, 3), we reach the church of *St. Jean-Baptiste* (Pl. C, 3), rebuilt in the 19th cent. in the Romanesque style. It contains a fine organ-loft and some ancient paintings.

A little farther on is the MUSEUM (Pl. C, 3; open Sun. and Thurs., 1-4), containing Roman antiquities, a picture gallery, and collections of sculpture, natural history, coins, etc. — In the same building is also the *Municipal Library*.

An interesting excursion may be made from Valence to the *Ruines de Crussol* (1055 ft.), the remains of a 12th cent. castle, on a hill on the right bank of the Rhône opposite the town. An omnibus runs to (2½ M.) *St. Péray* (p. 427), to the N.W. We quit the vehicle before *St. Péray* is reached, at a stream whence the ascent to the ruins is made in ¾ hr., passing near the *Château de Beauregard* (now a café-restaurant). Fine view.

FROM VALENCE TO BOURG-DE-PÉAGE (*Pont-en-Royans*), 17½ M., steam-tramway in ca. 2 hrs. (fares 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 75 c.; slower and dearer than the railway, p. 370), viâ (7½ M.) *Chabeuil* (Hôt. *Lespinasse*). — 17½ M. *Bourg-de-Péage* and continuation thence to *Pont-en-Royans*, see p. 370.

From Valence to *Grenoble*, see pp. 370, 369.

75½ M. *Livron* (*Buffet*; Hôt. *des Voyageurs*), a little town on a hill overlooking the *Drôme*, where the Huguenots successfully resisted a siege by Henri III in 1574. It possesses a ruined castle.

FROM LIVRON TO PRIVAS, 20 M., branch-line crossing the Rhône. Beyond (1¼ M.) *La Voulte* (p. 427) it joins the Lyons and Nîmes line. 7 M. *Le Pouzin*. Thence to (20 M.) *Privas*, see p. 427.

FROM LIVRON TO VÉYNES (*Briançon*; *Digne*), 72½ M., railway in 4½ - 5 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 20, 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 75 c.). This branch-line ascends the *Drôme* valley. — 11 M. *Crest* (*Nouvel Hôtel*; *Hôt. de France*), a manufacturing town with 5579 inhab., on the right bank of the *Drôme*. A high square keep is the only relic now left of its castle, demolished by Richelieu. Excursions may be made from *Crest* viâ the valley of the *Vèbre* to the *Forêt de Saou* (10 M.) and to the *Gorges d'Omblèze* (19 M.). — 13½ M. *Aouste*; 20½ M. *Saillans* (Hôt. *Plumel*); 25 M. *Vercheny*, at the foot of the *Roc de Barry* (3680 ft.); 29 M. *Pontaix-Sainte-Croix*.

33½ M. Die (*Hôt. St. Domingue; des Alpes*), a town of 3638 inhab., on the right bank of the Drôme, was the *Dea Vocontiorum* of the Romans, consecrated to Cybele, and one of their principal colonies on the road from Milan to Vienne. Almost the only relic of the ancient town is the *Porte de St. Marcel*, a triumphal arch erected in honour of Marius. The former cathedral (11th cent.; partly rebuilt in the 17th) contains some antique columns. A road leads hence to the N. to (24 M.) *La Chapelle-en-Vercors* (p. 377).

The railway proceeds farther up the valley of the Drôme. To the left rises the *Mont Glandasse* (6645 ft.; 5½ hrs. from Die). The line rapidly ascends and beyond (46 M.) *Luc-en-Diois* (1905 ft.; *Hôt. Nal; du Levant*), an ancient place ('lucus'), traverses the *Rochers du Claps* ('collapsus'?), the results of a landslip in 1442, which dammed the Drôme and formed two lakes. After (49½ M.) *Lesches-Beaumont* (2110 ft.) we quit the Drôme valley. Beyond (54½ M.) *Beaurières* (2447 ft.) and a tunnel 1120 yds. long the line begins the final ascent to the *Col de Cabre* (3870 ft.), under which it is carried by a tunnel, 2¼ M. long (2913 ft.). — 61 M. *La Beaume* (2893 ft.). We descend to the valley of the Buëch. At (68 M.) *Aspres-sur-Buëch* (p. 391) we join the line from Grenoble to (72½ M.) *Veynes* (p. 391).

Beyond Livron we cross the Drôme, with a fine view of the valley to the left. Numerous mulberry-trees. The scenery indicates our approach to the South: the mountains are bare; the fields, fertile in spring, are parched in summer and autumn; dust and heat afflict the traveller from the North in summer, while at other times the piercing Mistral (p. 447) too often blows. At (86½ M.) *La Courcourde-Condillac* we again approach the Rhône.

93 M. Montélimar (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Poste*, on the Boulevards; *des Princes*, Grande Rue; *de France*, Boul. de la Gare; *du Parc*, near the station, déj. or D. 2½ fr.), an ancient and prosperous town with 13,350 inhab., lies on a hill topped by an old *Castle*, now a prison. There is a fine view of the mountains of the Vivarais from the terrace. Montélimar is noted for its *nougat*, a kind of almond sweetmeat.

Roads lead from Montélimar on the right bank to (3 M.) *Rochemaure* (p. 428) and (3 M.) *Le Teil* (p. 428).

From Montélimar a steam-tramway runs through the valley of the *Jabron* and across a hilly district to (18 M.) *Dieulefit* (1275 ft.; *Hôt. Maury*), an industrial town with 3545 inhab., half of whom are Protestants.

The railway crosses the *Roubion* and *Jabron*. — 98½ M. *Château-neuf-du-Rhône*, connected by a suspension-bridge with Viviers (p. 428). — 102 M. *Donzère* (*Hôtel du Commerce*). — To the left, upon a hill, appears *La Garde-Adhémar*, which has a remarkable Romanesque church with a double apse (11th cent.). — 106 M. *Pierrelatte* (*Hôt. du Palais*), with 3100 inhab., takes its name from a rock said to have been brought thither by a giant ('petra lata').

FROM PIERRELATTE TO NYONS, 26 M., railway in 2¼ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 5 c.). — 4½ M. *St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux*, a decayed little town, of some importance in the time of the Romans under the name of *Tricastrum*. It has an interesting old Romanesque cathedral. — 12 M. *Grignan-Chamaret*. *Grignan* (*Hôtel des Bons-Enfants*), 3 M. from Chamaret, is a small town with the remains of the magnificent 16th cent. *Château* belonging to the Counts of Grignan, one of whom married Madame de Sévigné's daughter in 1669. Visitors are admitted on Thurs. only, 1-5, except when that day falls on a festival or is a fair-day. The château contains a fairly good gallery of paintings, including portraits of the Marquise de Sévigné and

her daughter. Madame de Sévigné died here in 1696 and is buried in the adjoining church. Her *Statue*, by the brothers Rochet, stands in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. — 17½ M. Valréas (*Hôt. de France; du Nord*), a town of 5408 inhab., suffered much in the Religious Wars. — 26 M. Nyons (*Hôt. du Louvre & des Voyageurs*), an old industrial town (3840 inhab.), on the *Eygues*. About 5 M. to the N.E. (omn. in the season) are the small baths of Condorcet. A diligence runs from Nyons to (27 M.) Carpentras (p. 458) via (10 M.) Vaison (p. 447).

114 M. Bollène-la-Croisière. *Bollène* (5568 inhab.), 2½ M. to the E., a town of antique origin, still retains part of its 14th cent. fortifications and a 15th cent. tower dating from a priory. A diligence plies from the station to (½ hr.) Pont-St-Esprit (p. 428). — 116½ M. Mondragon has a picturesque ruined castle. — 121 M. Piolenc. We enter the fertile plain of Orange, and cross the *Eygues*; the horizon is bounded on the left by Mont Ventoux (p. 458).

125½ M. Orange. — Hotels. HÔTEL DE LA POSTE ET DES PRINCES, Avenue de l'Arc-de-Triomphe, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn. 1 fr., well spoken of; DE L'EUROPE, DU LOUVRE, near the rail. station, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr., unpretending but clean. — Cafés in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville and the Cours St. Martin. — Post Office, Place des Cordeliers, near the Roman Theatre. — Tram-Omnibus from the station to the Cours St. Martin, 10 c.

Orange (141 ft.), a town with 10,096 inhab., was the Arausio of the Romans, and once a prosperous and important place. About 2-3 hrs. suffice for a visit to the triumphal arch and the theatre.

In the middle ages Orange was the chief town of a small principality which, on the death of the last reigning prince without issue in 1531, fell to his nephew the Count of Nassau, and until the death of William III. (d. 1702), King of England, continued subject to the house of Nassau-Orange. By the Peace of Utrecht (1713) Orange was annexed to France, and the house of Nassau retained nothing but the title of Prince of Orange.

To reach the town from the station, we follow a fine avenue of plane-trees and cross the *Meyne*. Those making for the triumphal arch here turn to the right and afterwards recross the stream; for the theatre we turn to the left. The omnibus passes near the latter.

The *TRIUMPHAL ARCH is situated to the N. of the town, on the Lyons road. This structure, the finest monument of the kind in France, is in a fair state of preservation, and measures 72 ft. in height, 67 ft. in width, and 26 ft. in depth. It consists of three arches (the central one considerably larger than the others), all with fine coffered vaulting. Twelve Corinthian columns adorn the structure. Below the attic story, on both sides, are curious bas-reliefs of contests between Romans and Gauls, with numerous figures, very lifelike, but small and difficult to distinguish. On the sides appear trophies and captive barbarians. The name of Sacrovir, on one of the shields (to the right, on the side next the town), has led to the supposition that the arch was erected after the defeat of this chieftain of the Ædui, in A. D. 21; and this belief has been strengthened by the deciphering of an inscription to Tiberius, from the traces left by the letters on the architrave. Used as a stronghold in the middle ages, the arch was restored in 1828.

Retracing our steps and keeping almost straight on, along the Rue Victor-Hugo, we pass (left) near the *Church of Notre-Dame*,

dating partly from the 12-13th centuries. Near this point is the *Hôtel de Ville*, erected in 1671 and restored in 1888. The tower belonged to the original building. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is a marble statue, by Daniel Dulocle (1846), of *Count Raimbaud II.*, who was killed at the siege of Antioch in 1099. — The Rue Grande-Fusterie leads hence to the ancient theatre, in front of which is a group by *Ingalbert* (1899; Ancient and Modern Art).

The *ROMAN THEATRE, dating probably from the 2nd cent. A.D., dominates the entire town. The tiers of seats have been partly restored; but the stage, which is unique and, contrary to the usual practice, was roofed, is almost entirely preserved, and from it we may judge of the arrangement of a Roman theatre. The huge wall at the back of the building, on the side next the town, is 118 ft. high, 340 ft. long, and 13 ft. thick; it was probably originally preceded by a lower building for the use of the actors. Blind arcades are its only ornamentation. This theatre (adm. by the door to the right; gratuity), which held about 7000 spectators, was partly restored in 1894-98 as a 'National Theatre', in which lyrical and dramatic performances are given every August by the Comédie Française. A wooden stage is then erected. The acoustics of the theatre are admirable. — The left wing now contains a *Museum* of statues, fragments, and inscriptions found at Orange. — To the right of the theatre are remains of a huge *Circus*. — On the hill above the amphitheatre (good view) are a statue of the Madonna and the scanty ruins of the *Castle* of the Princes of Orange, built of Roman materials and destroyed in 1673 by order of Louis XIV.

FROM ORANGE TO CARPENTRAS AND L'ISLE-SUR-SORGUE, 24 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 85, 1 fr. 85 c.). — From (9 M.) *Sarras* an omnibus plies to (2½ M.) the baths of *Montmirail*, with mineral springs and fine rocky scenery (*Dentelles de Montmirail*). — 14 M. *Carpentras*, see p. 458. — 17½ M. *Pernes* (3880 inhab.) has a church (Notre Dame) of the 12th cent., an old castle (now a school), and three gates and other remains of the fortifications. The *Tour Ferrande* contains some frescoes of the 13th century. — 24 M. *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue*, see p. 457.

A public vehicle plies from Orange to (16 M.) *Vaison* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a town with 2814 inhab., on the *Ouvèze*. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found here, the best of which is the *Diadumenos* in the British Museum. It was the seat of a bishop until the end of the 18th cent., and its former *Cathedral* is an interesting monument of various periods of architecture. The cloisters, of the 11-13th cent., have been converted into an architectural museum. The old *Church of St. Quentin*, dedicated to one of the bishops, is also interesting. *Vaison* also has a Roman theatre and bridge, some old fortifications, and a mediæval château. — Omnibuses ply hence to (10 M.) *Nyons* (p. 446) and to (16½ M.) *Carpentras* (p. 458).

The railway beyond Orange crosses the plain, at a considerable distance from the Rhone. The plain is much subject to the *Mistral*, or piercing N.W. wind, which prevails especially in winter and spring on the shores of the Mediterranean, and is beneficial in purifying the atmosphere. Plantations of cypress-trees have been laid out in this neighbourhood as a protection against this wind. — *Mont Ventoux* is still visible on the left.

130 M. *Courthézon* (3030 inhab.) has some 14th cent. fortifications and a fine modern château. To the right is a hill, rising over the Rhône, on which stands ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bédarrides) *Châteauneuf-Calcernier* or *Châteauneuf-du-Pape*, dominated by the ruins of a papal castle. — 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bédarrides*, a small town at the confluence of the *Ouvèze* and the *Sorgue*, the latter of which we cross. From (137 M.) *Sorgues*, a small industrial town (4200 inhab.), a branch-line runs to *Carpentras* (p. 458). 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Pontet*. We now once more approach the Rhône.

143 M. *Avignon* (buffet), see p. 450.

As we leave the station, we have a retrospect of the town to the right. The line crosses the *Durance*, near its confluence with the Rhône. 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Barbentane*; the town, on a rock $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the right, has a fine 14th cent. tower (branch-line to *Orgon*, see pp. 456, 457). — About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of (150 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Graveson* lies the village of *Maillane*, the birthplace and residence of the Provençal poet *Frédéric Mistral* (b. 1830).

156 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tarascon* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel des Empereurs*, *du Louvre et de la Poste*, both in the *Cours National*), a quiet town of 8900 inhab., immortalized in Daudet's satirical romance, lies on the left bank of the Rhône, opposite Beaucaire (p. 426). Tarascon is said to derive its name from a monster called the *Tarasque* which ravaged the country in the 1st cent. of our era and from which it was delivered by St. Martha. A popular fête used to be held on June 24th in commemoration of this event. The *Cours National*, leading to the right from the station, and the *Avenue de la République*, which continues it, are the chief streets.

The *Church of St. Martha*, founded in the 12th and rebuilt in the 14-15th cent., has a fine Romanesque S. portal. It contains paintings by Vien, Parrocel, Vanloo, and Ann. Carracci. In the crypt is the tomb of St. Martha (restored).

The remarkable Gothic *Castle* of the 14-15th cent., completed and inhabited by King René of Anjou (p. 466), has been recently restored, but it is now used as a prison, and is shown only by permission of the prefect at Marseilles.

From Tarascon to *Nîmes*, see pp. 426, 427; to (17 M.) *Remoulins*, see p. 430.

FROM TARASCON TO ST. REMY (*Orgon*), $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 34-50 min. (fares 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 15, 85 c.), running to the N. of the *Alpilles* or *Alpines*. The trains start from a local station, near the other. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Remy (*Hôtel de Provence*, Boulevard Victor-Hugo, R. 2, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., good; omn. to *Avignon*, p. 451), an unimportant town of 6000 inhab., with tree-shaded boulevards, contains an imposing modern church, with a Gothic belfry of 1330. St. Remy lies about 1 M. to the N. of two important Roman monuments, relics of the town of *Glanum Livii*, destroyed by the Visigoths in 480. One of these is a much-injured *Triumphal Arch*, which, though not large and with but one arch, is well-proportioned and still shows fine remains of ornamentation and sculptures, representing captives. The other building, situated close by, is a **Mausoleum*, called the *Tomb of the Julii*, from the inscription on the architrave. Pyramidal in form, it is nearly 60 ft. in height, and consists of three stories: a sort

of square base, with bas-reliefs (to the S., hunting-scenes; on the three other sides, battles); a rich arrangement of porticos with fluted half columns; lastly a small round temple with ten fluted Corinthian columns, in which are two draped statues, with modern heads. Both monuments seem to date from about the beginning of the Christian era. — Walkers may proceed hence to *Les Baux* (p. 482) by following the Maussane road (5 M.; p. 482); but those who wish to drive must return to St. Remy and take a longer route ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.), beginning at the church (carr. 10 fr.; to Arles, halting at *Les Baux*, 20 fr.).

Beyond St. Remy the country is uninteresting. At (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Plan d'Orgon* we join the line from Barbentane (p. 448).

The Arles railway now skirts the bank of the Rhone, with the *Alpines* on the left (p. 448). 160 M. *Ségonnaux*. To the left are the ruins of Mont-Major (p. 462), to the right is —

165 M. *Arles (Buffet)*, see p. 459. — The railway is carried over marshy ground by a viaduct $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and turns to the E.

Beyond (170 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Raphèle* we enter the *Plaine de la Crau* (Celt. 'craigh'), the *Campus Lapideus* or *Cravus* of the ancients. This plain, about 75 sq. M. in area, bounded by the Rhone on the W., by the *Alpines* on the N., by lagoons on the E., and by the sea on the S., is covered with shingle brought down by the Rhone and *Durance*, no doubt from the prehistoric glaciers of the Alps. This plain is sterile, except where it is crossed by irrigation-canals, the chief of which is the *Canal de Craponne* (p. 464). The line is sheltered from the *Mistral* (p. 447) by cypress-trees. — 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Miramas* (buffet; hotels). Line to *Cavaillon*, see p. 464.

FROM *MIRAMAS* TO *PORT-DE-BOUC (Martigues)*, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 85 c., 2 fr., 1 fr. 45 c.). — 6 M. *Istres ('Ostrea')*, a town with 3517 inhab., to the S. of the *Etang de l'Olivier*, near the *Etang de Berre* (see p. 449) and the mouths of two irrigation-canals entering this lagoon. It has large soda-works. — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lavalduc*, on the *Etang de Lavalduc*. — 13 M. *Fos-sur-Mer*, 2 M. to the W., near the *Etang de l'Estomac* (a corruption of the Greek 'stoma', mouth), owes its name, like the neighbouring gulf, to the 'Fosse Marianæ', a canal dug in B.C. 104 by the Roman legions under Marius, who had come to Gaul on a campaign against the Germans. It connected the lagoons to the W. with one another. — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Port-de-Bouc (Hôtel de France)*, a village with a small harbour, near the mouths of the Bouc and Arles Canal and the *Etang de Caronte*, by which the *Etang de Berre* communicates with the Mediterranean. To the E. are important salt-works, — *Martigues* (p. 450) is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of *Port-de-Bouc* (omn. 50 c.).

185 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Chamas* (two hotels) lies near the N.W. end of the *Etang de Berre*, to the right, a salt lake, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, 4-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, with an area of 58 sq. M., which it has been proposed to convert into a naval port and harbour of refuge, by enlarging the channel from the *Etang de Caronte* (see above). *St. Chamas* has a large powder-mill. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E. the river *Touloubre* is spanned by the fine *Pont Flavien*, an ancient bridge of the time of Augustus, with a small Corinthian triumphal arch at each end. The railway crosses this river by a fine viaduct, from which the Roman bridge is seen to the right. — 197 M. *Berre*; the little town (Hôt. du Luxembourg, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) is 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station. — 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rognac* (buffet); omn. to *Berre*, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

FROM ROGNAC TO AIX, $16\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Velaux*. At ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Roquefavour* is the famous **Aqueduct of Roquefavour*, a marvel of modern architecture (1842-47), the dimensions of which (length 430 yds., height 270 ft.) exceed those of the *Pont du Gard* (p. 429). This aqueduct forms part of the *Canal de Marseille*, 57 M. long, designed for the conveyance of water from the *Durance* to *Marseilles* and its neighbourhood, and for irrigation. — $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aix* (p. 465). — Rognac and the four following stations are also on the local line, called the *Ligne de l'Estaque* (p. 478).

Beyond (204 M.) *Vitrolles* the railway quits the *Etang de Berre*.

— 207 M. *Pas-des-Lanciers* (Hôt. de la Gare).

FROM PAS-DES-LANCIERS TO MARTIGUES, $11\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 52 min. (fares 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 45, 1 fr. 10 c.). — *Martigues* (*Grand-Hôtel de Martigues*; *Hôt. du Cours*), a decayed town of 6300 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality, lies at the junction of the *Berre* and *Caronte* lagoons (p. 449). Its harbour is connected by the latter with that of *Bouc* (p. 449). Dock-yards; large salt-works. *Martigues* is sometimes called the 'Venice of Provence', and it is a favourite resort of painters.

Beyond *Pas-de-Lanciers* we pass through the *Tunnel de la Nerte*, nearly 3 M. long (5-6 min.), the longest tunnel in France; then between wild rocks. We presently obtain a fine glimpse of the Mediterranean and the gulf of *Marseilles*, with the rocky islands of *Pomègues*, *Ratonneau*, and *If*. After ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *L'Estaque* we pass another tunnel, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long. — $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Louis-les-Aygades*, on the line from *Marseilles* to *Rognac* (p. 478). Numerous country-houses are seen, and we have before us a southern landscape surrounded by mountains, with the most important harbour of France in the foreground.

$218\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marseilles*, see p. 469.

66. Avignon and its Environs.

a. Avignon.

Arrival. Besides the *Grande Gare* (Pl. B, 4), on the line to *Marseilles*, there is the *Gare du Pont-d'Avignon* (beyond Pl. B, 1; right bank of the Rhone), on the *Nîmes* railway (p. 429). — The *Steamboats* (p. 440) lay to in the harbour (Pl. E, 1).

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL D'EUROPE (Pl. a; C, 1), Place Crillon, an old established house a little out of the way, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 (incl. wine), omn. 1 fr., good cuisine; GR.-HÔT. D'AVIGNON (Pl. a; C, 3), Rue de la République 24, R. 3-5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good; HÔT. DU LOUVRE (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue St. Agricol 23 (the dining-hall is an old Gothic chapter-house of the Templars), R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8 fr.; CRILLOX (Pl. d; E, 3), Cours de la République 43, with garden-restaurant, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *DU LUXEMBOURG (Pl. e; D, 3), Rue du Chapeau-Rouge 23, a little out of the way, R. 3, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr. (incl. wine); DU COURS, opposite the post-office (Pl. B, 3), R. 2-3, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., plain but good; ST. YVES (Pl. e; D, 3), Rue Thiers.

Cafés. C. de Paris, Althen (de France), Février, etc., Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C, 2); C. des Négociants (No. 13), Taverne Alsacienne (déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., incl. wine), Rue de la République; Brasserie du Palmier (band), Cours de la République. — RESTAURANTS at the hotels; also Taverne Riche, Place de la Préfecture.

Cabs. From the station into the town or vice versa 60 c. (75 c. if previously summoned to 'pick up' at the house); double fares after midnight; per hour, 1 fr. 60 c.



Guillaume, of *Phil. de Girard* (1775-1845), inventor of the first successful flax-spinning machine.

The *City Walls, skirting the railway, to the S. of the town, were built by the popes in 1349-68. They are very well preserved, particularly near the Porte St. Lazare (Pl. F, 3), and present an interesting example of the fortifications of that period. The gates are in part destroyed, but the encircling wall, enclosing an area not nearly occupied by the present population, still retains its 39 round or square towers and its machicolated battlements.

The handsome Cours and Rue de la République lead straight from the station towards the centre of the town. Near the end of the former, to the right, at the corner of the Rue Joseph-Vernet, is the *Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. B, 3), in an old Benedictine abbey, the Flamboyant chapel of which is now a *Protestant Church* (Pl. C, 3). Behind is a small park (*Square St. Martial*), with a bust of *Roumanille* (see p. 451) and other sculptures. — Farther on, to the right (entrance in the Rue du Collège), is the *Lycée* (Pl. C, 3), an old Jesuit college, the chapel of which (open at 7 a. m. only) contains a Visitation by N. Mignard.

The Rue Prévôt, on the right, leads to the Place St. Didier, with the monument of *Aubanel* (p. 451). The 14th cent. CHURCH OF ST. DIDIER (Pl. C, 3) contains a beautiful relief of the Bearing of the Cross, by *Francesco Laurana* (1481), and other works of art by *Sauvan*, *P. Parrocel*, and *Simon de Châlons* (p. 451). — In the Rue de la Masse, farther to the E., is the fine late-Renaissance *Hôtel Crillon*.

Simon de Châlons, *Levieux*, the *Mignards*, and the *Parrocels* are well represented also in the chapels of the *Pénitents Blancs* (Pl. C, 3), the *Pénitents Noirs* (Pl. D, E, 2), and the *Pénitents Gris* (Pl. D, 4), but all these chapels have been closed to the public since 1903.

The PLACE DE L'HÔTEL-DE-VILLE (Pl. C, 2), at the end of the Rue de la République, is the centre of the town and much frequented on fine evenings. The *Monument du Centenaire*, by Charpentier and Férigoule, erected here in 1891, commemorates the union of Avignon and the Comtat Venaissin with France. The modern *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2) has a 14th cent. tower, with a set of chimes. Adjacent is the pretty *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2), built in 1845 by Feuchères.

The former *Palace of the Popes (Pl. D, 2; adm. 50 c.), in the Place du Palais, to the right, used as a barrack from 1812 until 1906, is now about to be converted into a museum. The lofty and gloomy Gothic pile, commanding the town and its suburbs, comprises an irregular assemblage of buildings constructed under five different popes from 1316 to 1364. The N. part, which contains the archives of the department, was, together with the *Tour de Trouillas*, built by Benedict XII. on the site of a palace of John XXII. Clement VI. erected the W. part, with the present façade, and the *Chapelle Basse*, or *Salle du Consistoire*, on the S. side; while Innocent VI. added the *Chapelle Haute* and the adjacent *Tour St. Laurent*. Finally, Urban V. caused the *Cour d'Honneur* to be hewn from the

solid rock and built the E. side. The palace had seven towers, one of which has disappeared. Adm. 50 c.

The *Salle du Consistoire* and the *Chapels* contain frescoes by *Simone Martini* of Siena and *Matteo da Viterbo*, representing prophets and scenes from the lives of St. Martial, St. John, and John the Baptist. In a hall used as a bed-chamber by the popes interesting frescoes of the 14th cent. were discovered under the whitewash in 1906. *Cola Rienzi*, the 'Last of the Tribunes', is erroneously said to have been confined in 1352 in the *Tour de Trouillas*, while Petrarch was a guest in the palace.

To the left, opposite the palace, is the old *Hôtel des Monnaies* (Pl. C, 2), built in 1610, and now containing the Conservatoire de Musique. The chief ornaments of the curious façade are two huge garlands on the first story and a large escutcheon-shield on the second. The two stories have no windows towards the square. — At the end of the square is the *Petit Séminaire* (Pl. D, 1), formerly the Archbishop's Palace (14th cent.). In front of it stands a bronze statue, by Véray, of *Crillon* (1541-1615), the 'brave Crillon' of Henri IV.

The Cathedral or *Notre-Dame-des-Doms* (*i. e.* Dominorum; Pl. D, 2), on the rock to the N. of the papal palace, is a massive and sombre Romanesque church, said to have been founded in the 4th cent., but dating mainly from the 12th cent., and afterwards often restored and in part rebuilt. The tower is surmounted by a statue of the Virgin (1859). The frescoes with which *Simone Martini* adorned the arch and pediment of the porch are almost obliterated.

THE INTERIOR is richly decorated. The galleries of the nave have rich Renaissance balustrades of marble. In the large chapel to the left are the alleged Gothic tomb of Benedict XII. (d. 1342), and frescoes by *Eug. Devèria*; and in the 3rd chapel to the right is a statue of the Virgin, by Pradier. The lantern, at the entrance to the choir, also shows some traces of paintings, and in the choir itself is placed the ancient papal throne, in marble. The chief object of interest, however, is the *Tomb of Pope John XXII.* (Jacques d'Euse; p. 91), a masterpiece of the Gothic style of the 14th cent., unfortunately mutilated during the Revolution. It is now preserved in a closed chapel (fee), to the right of the choir, near the vestry. The pope is represented in a reclining position under a very rich Gothic canopy. — The chief paintings in the church include: *Pierre Parrocel*, St. Rufus, Annunciation; *Pierre Mignard*, Assumption, in the last-mentioned chapel; *P. Parrocel*, Assumption, at the end of the choir; *N. Mignard*, Annunciation; *L. Levieux*, Presentation, in the nave; *N. Mignard*, Visitation, Purification, in the 4th chapel on the right.

To the N. of the cathedral is the fine Promenade du Rocher des Doms ('rupes Dominorum'; Pl. D, 1), extending to the verge of the plateau, which terminates abruptly about 300 ft. above the Rhone. It is embellished with a bronze statue, by Brian, of *Jean Althen*, a Persian who in 1766 introduced the cultivation of madder, which was long the staple commodity of the district, being used extensively in dyeing the French red military trousers before the introduction of the alizarine dyes in 1871. The bronze Venus in the pond is by *Charpentier*. The terrace commands a splendid *View of the Rhone, the Cévennes, and the Alps (finest by evening light).

The celebrated *Pont d'Avignon* or *St. Bénézet* (Pl. D, 1), built across the Rhone in 1177-85 by the 'frères pontifes', or 'bridge-making fraternity', under the direction of St. Bénézet, has been in ruins since 1669. The bridge, which has a 15th cent. chapel of St. Nicholas, ended on the right

phorien or the *Eglise des Carmes* (Pl. E, 2, 3), in an adjoining square, contains paintings by Ph. Sauvan, Guilhermi, P. Parrocel, and N. Mignard, and a fine Renaissance font.

The Rue Carnot leads to the W. from the Rue Carréterie to St. Pierre (Pl. D, 2), a Gothic church of the 14th cent., with a handsome façade (restored) of the 16th. On the door-post is a fine Madonna by *Bernus* or *Péru* of Avignon. On the doors are excellent Renaissance walnut-carvings (covered), by *Ant. Volard* of Avignon, representing the Combat of Michael and Lucifer, St. Jerome, and the Annunciation.

INTERIOR. The stone organ-loft and the pulpit are in the florid Gothic style. The latter, by *Jacques Malhe*, is embellished with six marble statuettes from the tomb of John XXII. (p. 453), second of the Avignon popes (1316-34). The church is adorned with paintings by *P. Parrocel*, *N. Mignard*, and *Simon de Châlons*. Above the font is a good bas-relief, and in the aisle are a Holy Sepulchre and a Crucifixion. Some of the chapels contain modern frescoes, and in one to the left is a Renaissance altar-piece.

John Stuart Mill, who died at Avignon in 1873, is buried in a cemetery to the E. of the town.

Villeneuve - lès - Avignon (omn., see p. 451) is reached via the suspension-bridge (p. 454) and then to the right. Though it has now only 2900 inhab., it was a flourishing town under the popes of Avignon (14th cent.) and also later. On the bank of the Rhone, opposite the Pont St. Bénézet (p. 453), are the *Tour de Philippe le Bel* and other remains of the 14th cent. fortifications.

The CHURCH of NOTRE-DAME (14th cent.), in the Grande Rue, contains some paintings by Avignon artists (*Betrothal of St. Catharine, St. Bruno, by *N. Mignard*; Holy Family, *Crucifixion, by *Levieux*) and others (Annunciation, by *Guercino*; Visitation, by *Ph. de Champaigne*). In the sacristy is an ivory *Figure of the Virgin (14th cent.).

The HOSPICE, in the street opposite the side-portal of the church, was formerly a convent, and is open to visitors from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4, 5, or 6 (small offering expected). The chapel contains the *Tomb of Innocent VI. (d. 1362), a fine Gothic monument resembling that of John XXII. (p. 453). — On the first floor is a small Musée, containing pictures mainly of local origin.

Beyond the church, to the right, begins the ascent to the *Fort St. André, which has a fine enceinte flanked by towers. In the interior is a convent (closed in 1901). — Farther on, on the right of the main street, are the ruins of the *Chartreuse du Val de Bénédiction*, founded in 1356 by Innocent VI. (see above), the habitable parts of which are occupied as dwellings. Visitors may enter the cloister and corridors that are now used as lanes.

FROM AVIGNON TO ORGON, 21 M., local branch-line.— $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Barbentane* (p. 448); 12 M. *Châteaurenard* (7598 inhab.); 14 M. *Noves* (2260 inhab.), birthplace of Petrarch's Laura (p. 451); 18 M. *Plan d'Orgon*, also on the

line to Tarascon (p. 449). — 20½ M. Orgon (town-station). — 21 M. Orgon (railway junction), see p. 464.

From Avignon to Arles and Marseilles, see RR. 65, 68; to Aix and to Digne, see R. 68.

b. Excursions from Avignon.

The following pleasant excursion may be made from Avignon to Arles by travellers who send on their luggage to Arles or who hire a carriage at St. Rémy: to *Vaucluse* (see below), thence by rail to *Cavaillon* (p. 463), *Orgon* (p. 464), and *St. Rémy* (p. 448), then on foot or by carriage, via the Alpines, to *Les Baux* (p. 462) and *Paradou* (p. 462), and thence by rail to *Mont-Major* (p. 462) and to *Arles* (p. 459).

FROM AVIGNON TO THE FONTAINE DE VAUCLUSE. — Railway to (45 M.) *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue*, and diligence thence (1½ fr. there and back; carr. 3-4 fr.), in connection with the trains from Avignon, to (41½ M.) the village of *Vaucluse*, which is about 1½ M. from the spring. *Vaucluse* is always attractive from its associations and its situation, but the Fontaine is interesting only when there is enough water to overflow from the grotto, which is rarely the case in summer or autumn.

The railway runs to the E. via (3½ M.) *Montfavet*, (5½ M.) *Morières*, (8 M.) *St. Saturnin*, and (10 M.) *Gadagne*. On a hill to the left is the ruined *Château de Touzon*. — 11½ M. *Le Thor* (2739 inhab.), on the *Sorgue*, with a 12th cent. Romanesque church.

15 M. *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue* (*Hôtel de Pétrarque-et-Laure*; *St. Martin*), an industrial town with 6514 inhab., has a 17th cent. church, richly decorated with painting and sculpture and containing examples of Lacroix, Levieux, N. Mignard, Sauvan, and P. Parrocel.

From *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue* to *Carpentras* and *Orange*, see p. 447; to *Pertuis* and to *Vox*, see RR. 68, 69.

The road to *Vaucluse* turns to the left at the end of the Cours Salviati (to the right from the station), then, leaving the road to *Carpentras* on the left, it crosses a plain, passing finally below an aqueduct, to *Vaucluse* ('vallis clausa'; *Hôtel Pétrarque-et-Laure*, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. Bon*, with a café).

The **Fontaine de Vaucluse*, immortalized by Petrarch, is situated ½ M. from the village. The spring, 'chiare, fresche, e dolci acque', is the source of the *Sorgue* and rises in a gorge, surrounded by perpendicular rocks, 650 ft. high, where it gushes forth from a cavern (25-30 fr. wide), accessible when the water is less abundant, at which time the spring issues lower down in numerous streamlets. The spring owes its origin to the filtration of water in the limestone plateau which extends to the E. as far as the valley of the *Durance*. Its volume varies from 1300 to 26,000 gallons per second, and lower down it is used in working several factories. Petrarch retired to this spot in 1337. The ruins on the right bank are those of the château of his friend Cardinal de Cabassole, Bishop of *Cavaillon*.

The rock above the spring may be climbed in about 1½ hr. (fine view). The 'avens' or pits into which the water filters are also seen here.

FROM AVIGNON TO CARPENTRAS (MONT VENTOUX). — 16½ M. RAILWAY in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 35 c.). — Excursion-cars (fare 1 fr.) leave Avignon (*Hôt. du Louvre* and *Hôt. St. Yves*) twice daily for *Carpentras*. — Motor-cars for the ascent of *Mont Ventoux* may be hired from *Mathieu*, Boul. St. Roch, at Avignon (75 fr.).

This line diverges from the Lyons railway at (6 M.) *Sorgues* (p. 448) and passes (9 M.) *Entraigues*, (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Althen-les-Paluds*, and (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Monteux*.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Carpentras* (*Hôtel de l'Univers*; *du Cours-Michel*), a manufacturing town of 10,443 inhab., on the *Auzon*, is the ancient *Carpentorate*. The Avenue d'*Avignon*, to the right from the station, leads to the *Hôtel Dieu*, or hospital (18th cent.), in front of which is a bronze statue of *Bishop Malachie d'Inguimbert*, its founder, by Daumas (1858). The Rue de la République leads hence to the left to the *Eglise St. Siffrein*, the former cathedral, rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1404-19.

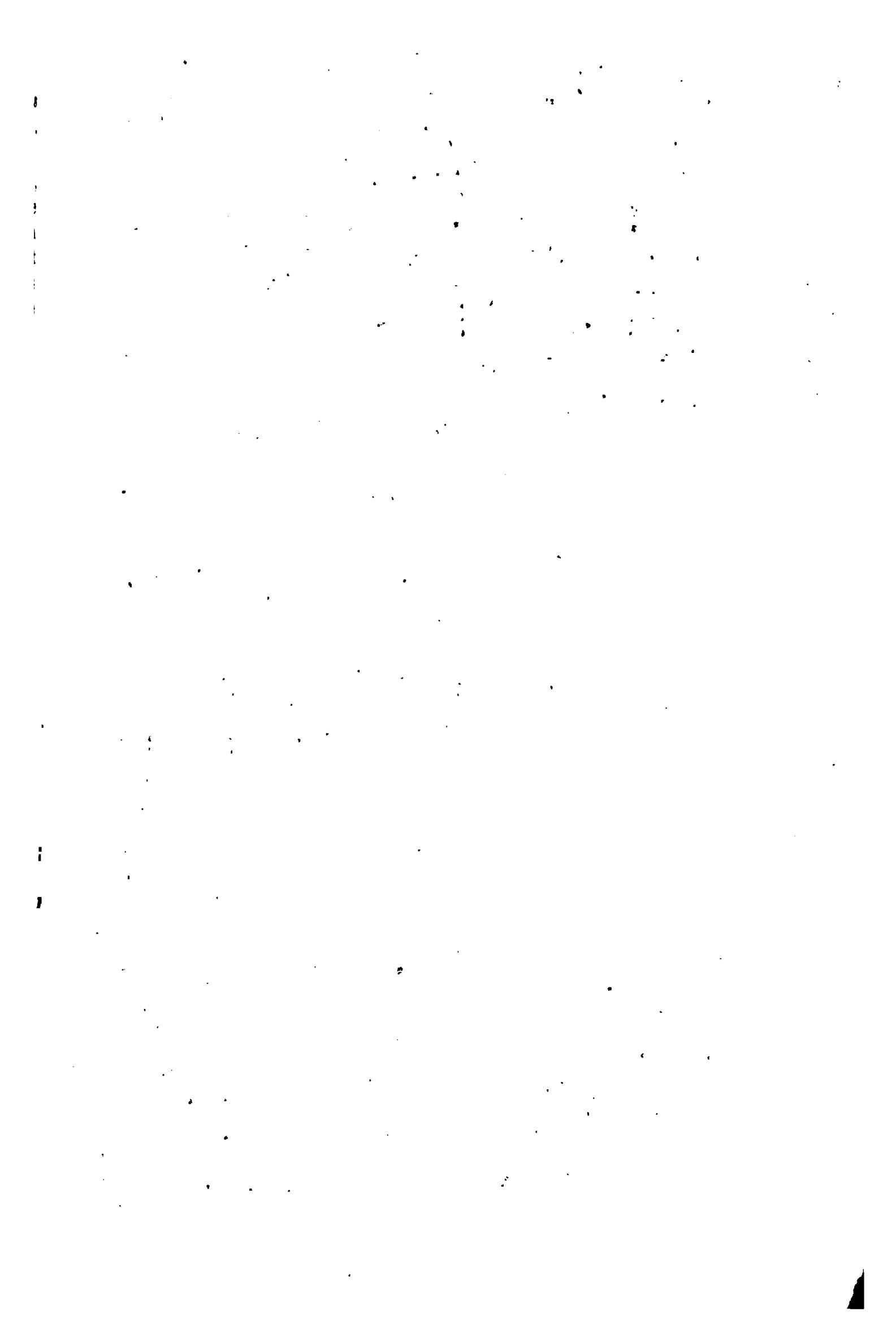
INTERIOR. In the choir are galleries of the 17th century. Below that on the left side is a fine triptych on a gold ground. Round the apse are paintings by Italian artists of scenes from the life of St. Siffrein, who was Bishop of Carpentras from 555 to 570. The stained glass in the apse dates from the 15th century. The gallery on the S. side is used on certain days for the exhibition of the St. Clou or St. Mors, i. e. the bit of Constantine's bridle made of one or two nails from the True Cross. The chapel of the Virgin, to the left of the entrance, is richly decorated. The pulpit dates from 1784. — To the left of the choir, and reached through the sacristy, are the remains of the *Old Church*, including a dome of the 18th century. — The Festival of St. Siffrein is celebrated on Nov. 26th and 27th, with special music, composed in part by Carpentrasso (Eliazar Genet; d. 1535), a rival of Palestrina.

Adjoining the church is the *Palais de Justice*, the old bishop's palace (1640), in the court of which is a small Roman *Triumphal Arch* from the 1st cent. of our era, with decorations like the arch at Orange, but without frieze or attic. — Farther on in the same direction, following the Rue de l'*Evêché*, we reach the *Porte d'Orange*, with a crenelated tower of the 14th cent., 120 ft. high.

The *Eglise de l'Observance*, in the N.E. part of the town (view), was built in the 16th cent. and restored in 1882. — We may now return to the Place de l'*Hôpital* by the Boulevard du Musée, where, on the left (No. 11), is the *Musée* (open on Sun., 2-4, and shown to strangers on other days also), containing a collection of antiquities and a small picture-gallery, besides a library.

The baths of *Château St. Didier* lie 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Carpentras. — From Carpentras to *Orange* and *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue*, see p. 447. — An omnibus runs from Carpentras twice daily to (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vaison* (p. 447).

Mont Ventoux or *Ventour* (6270 ft.) is usually ascended from *Bédoin* (*Hôtel du Mont-Ventoux*), 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Carpentras (omn. 1 fr.), or from *Malaucène*, 10 M. to the N. (omn. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.). From *Bédoin* to the (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) summit and back, brake with 4 seats, 20 fr., 'jardinière' with 1 seat, 14 fr. The ascent takes 4 hrs., the descent 2 hrs. Omn. from Carpentras station to the summit and back, 1 pers. 16 fr., 2 pers. 20 fr., 3 or more 7-8 fr. each; motor-cars, see p. 451. — Carr. from *Malaucène* to the (11 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) summit, 15 fr. — This mountain, one of the last ramifications of the Alps on the S.W., forms a widely conspicuous, isolated pyramid, and affords a very fine *Panorama. As its name indicates, it is subject to very violent winds. — On the barren summit, which is snow-capped for the greater part of the year, are an *Observatory*, a small *Hotel* (open June to Oct. inclusive; R. 3, B. 1, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.), and a *Chapel*, visited by pilgrims on Sept. 14th.



67. Arles and its Environs.

Railway Stations. *Grande Gare* (beyond Pl. E, 1; buffet), on the main line; *Gare de Fontvieille* (beyond Pl. F, 1), for the Salon line (p. 462); *Gare de la Camargue* (beyond Pl. A, 1, 2), for the lines to Les Saintes-Maries (p. 463), Salin-de-Giraud (p. 463), and Nîmes (p. 463).

Hotels. Hôt. du Forum (Pl. a), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., incl. wine; Hôt. du Nord-Pinus (Pl. b), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., incl. wine, both in the Place du Forum (Pl. C, 3). — Cafés in the Esplanade.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Place de la République.

Cabs, 1 fr. per drive, $2\frac{1}{4}$ fr. per hour.

Arles is a town of 29,314 inhab. on the left bank of the Rhône, near the point where it bifurcates and forms the Camargue delta (p. 462). On the right bank is the suburb of *Trinquetaille*, connected with the town by an iron bridge (Pl. B, 2).

Arles, the *Arelate* of the ancients, the origin of which is doubtful, was a rival of Marseilles under Julius Caesar. It soon became embellished with numerous buildings and was called 'the Gallic Rome'. Constantine often resided here and connected the commercial quarters of the right bank, now Trinquetaille, with the other side by a stone bridge (Pl. D, 1). In the Roman period the population is supposed to have risen to 100,000. Christianity is said to have been introduced here by Trophimus, a disciple of St. Paul. Under Honorius the prefect of Gallia resided at Arles. The town remained independent for some time after the barbaric invasions, then was the capital of a kingdom (879), on the decay of which it became a republic (1150-1251). Finally submitting to Charles d'Anjou, Count of Provence, it thenceforward shared the fate of that province, which was annexed to France in 1482. Arles is a port of some importance, although 27 M. from the mouth of the Rhône. — The women of Arles are famed for their good looks (Greek type) and tasteful costume, with its 'chapelle' (white fichu) and black velvet head-dress.

From the first-mentioned two stations we reach the town via the *Jardin* and *Porte de la Cavalerie* (Pl. E, 1).

Near this point, on its N. and E. sides, Arles still retains part of its *Roman Ramparts*, which are skirted by pleasant boulevards; but in the interior the streets are narrow and tortuous.

At the point where the Rue Voltaire (Pl. E, 1, 2) forks is the *Fontaine Pichot* (Pl. E, 1), commemorating Amédée Pichot (1796-1877), the author and editor of the 'Revue Britannique', a native of Arles.

Farther on, to the left, is the ***Amphitheatre** (*Les Arènes*; Pl. E, 3), one of the largest of the kind extant in France, but not in such good preservation as that of Nîmes (p. 434). It is about 500 yds. in circumference; the longer axis is 150 yds., the shorter 117 yds. long. This arena, which probably dates from the 1st or 2nd cent. of our era, held 26,000 spectators. The two stories of 60 arches, the lower being Doric, the upper Corinthian, present a most imposing aspect. The entrance is on the N. side, opposite the Rue Voltaire.

The **INTERIOR** (custodian, Rond-Point-des-Arènes 6; fee) was formerly occupied by a number of dwellings tenanted by poor families, removed in 1825-30. In the 8th cent. the amphitheatre was converted into a stronghold, three of the four towers of which are still standing. The W. tower commands a pleasing survey of the neighbourhood. Bull-fights are now held here on Sun. in summer (comp. p. 435).

The church of *Notre-Dame-la-Major* (Pl. E, 3), to the E. of the amphitheatre, was the meeting-place of the council of 453. The present building, however, dates from 1152 and has been much altered.

The Roman Theatre (Pl. D, E, 3), to the right beyond the amphitheatre and the *Tour des Cordeliers*, is in a very dilapidated condition. It is said to have been begun under Augustus, though not finished till the 3rd cent.; its destruction began in the 5th cent., and its materials were used in the construction of several churches. In front of the stage-wall was a colonnade, of which two columns, one of 'Africano', the other of Carrara marble, are still standing. This theatre was richly decorated, and numerous works of art found here are preserved in the Museum (see below). The Venus of Arles, in the Louvre at Paris, was discovered here in 1651. — Beyond the theatre is a *Public Garden*.

The Rue de la Calade (Pl. D, 3) leads from the N.W. corner of the theatre to the *Hôtel de Ville*, which dates from 1673-75, except the clock-tower and the bronze figure of Mars that surmounts it, which are of the middle of the 16th century. The flat arch of the vestibule is curious.

The *Place de la République* (Pl. D, 3) contains in the centre a *Roman Obelisk*, in porphyry from the Estérel (p. 483), which was erected here in 1675. It belonged originally to an ancient circus at the S.W. extremity of the town (Pl. A, 4). The base is a modern fountain, with four bronze lions by Dantan (1829). The total height of the monument is 65 ft., that of the obelisk itself 50 ft.

The ancient cathedral of **St. Trophimus* (Pl. D, 3), in this Place, was founded, it is said, on the ruins of the Roman prætorium and consecrated in 606. It has, however, been several times rebuilt, and the choir was added in 1430; while the whole church was restored in the 19th century. It is in the Romanesque style, with a tower over the crossing. The rich *Portal, of the 12th cent., is supported by six columns, resting in part upon lions, between which are saints and Scriptural subjects; above it, Christ as Judge of the world.

The INTERIOR is plain. The walls are hung with old tapestry. Above the transeptal arch is a Stoning of St. Stephen, by *L. Finsonius* of Bruges (d. 1617), a pupil of Caravaggio, and in the large chapel to the right is an Adoration of the Magi, by the same master, and the mutilated tomb of an archbishop (1630). The dark chapel to the right of the apse contains a Holy Sepulchre (16th cent.), with ten figures. At the altar is an early-Christian sarcophagus, with a mediæval one on each side. Farther on is an 18th cent. railing. The chapel adjoining the transept contains another early-Christian sarcophagus, beneath a relief of the Assumption.

A flight of steps to the right of the choir, beyond the sacristy (notice), leads to the **Cloisters* (fee), with four walks, 62 and 56 ft. in length, dating from various epochs. The N. and E. sides (12-13th cent.) are Romanesque, the W. and S. sides (1380 and 1505) are Gothic. Throughout, even in the Gothic portions, we find coupled marble colonnettes with ornate capitals, fluted pilasters, and statues. An exit on the S. side leads to the Rue du Cloître.

The **Museum* (*Musée Lapidaire*; Pl. C, D, 3), in the ancient church of St. Anne (1629), opposite St. Trophimus, is particularly

rich in antique and early-Christian marble sarcophagi, ornamented with bas-reliefs, brought from the Aliscamps (see below). It is open free on Sun., 10-12, but may be visited on other days (9-5) also.

Musée Lapidaire. LEFT AISLE. At the entrance: Antique granite pillar, brought from the port and furrowed by the hawsers of vessels; it bears an inscription in honour of Emp. Constantine. — 1st Bay: Group of Medea with her children; Olive harvest from a Roman sarcophagus. — 2nd Bay: Sarcophagus of Junius Messianus (4th cent.). — The 3rd Bay contains the finest *Early Christian Sarcophagi, including the Miracles of Christ, the Apostles (tomb of Concordius, a priest), the Good Shepherd, the Washing of feet and Pilate washing his hands, Christ with the Apostles and the Holy Women, and the Passage of the Red Sea. — Between Bays 3 & 4, Head of a child (Marcellus?) on a column. — 4th Bay. Other Christian tombs. — Between Bays 4 & 5, Figure of a dancing woman (mutilated). — 5th Bay: Sarcophagus with the Miracle of the loaves, cover of the tomb of St. Hilary, Bishop of Arles (429-449); altar of Apollo from the theatre. — To the left of the choir, *Bust of a Woman (so-called Livia), upon an altar to the Bona Dea. — In the CHOIR are a small altar to Apollo (not to Leda); also architectural fragments and small antiques, such as vases, glass, bronzes, medals, jewels, and terracottas. The large gold bead in the glass-case to the left should be noticed. — RIGHT AISLE. 6th Bay (on the left as we return): the Persian god Mithras (head wanting), encircled by a serpent and with the signs of the Zodiac; the original pedestal of the obelisk (p. 460). — Between Bays 6 & 7, Mutilated figure of a dancing woman (antique). — 7th Bay: To the left, a sarcophagus with the raising of Jairus's daughter; opposite, hunting-scenes (2nd cent.). — Between Bays 7 & 8, Colossal head of Augustus. — 8-10th Bays: Roman and Christian sarcophagi and other fragments. — In the Nave: to the right, a sarcophagus with musical instruments; two recumbent figures of Silenus, from the theatre. In the middle is a large sarcophagus with reliefs from the myth of Hippolytos.

The *Musée Arlésien (*Museon Arlaten*), founded in 1897, is a local ethnographical collection due to the initiative of Mistral (p. 448). It occupies the second floor of the Tribunal de Commerce, Rue de la République 41 (open to the public on Sun., 14, and may be visited on other days). It contains interesting illustrations of Provençal customs, furniture, industries, costumes, etc. This museum, to which Mistral presented the Nobel prize of 100,000 fr. awarded to him in 1904, is probably to be transferred to the Palais de Laval (15th cent.; now a Collège, Pl. C, 3).

The Place du Forum (Pl. C, D, 3), a few min. to the left, beyond the Hôtel de Ville, by the Rue du Palais, is the ancient Roman forum, and is still the centre of the town. To the left of the Hôtel du Nord are two antique columns with the remains of a pediment.

The Palace of Constantine (Pl. D, 2), near the Rhone, is shut in by houses on the N., but may be seen from the quay. Built by Constantine the Great in 306-330, it was occupied by the rulers of the country till the 13th century. — In the former Grand-Prieuré, close by, is the Musée Réattu (Pl. D, 2), a small picture-gallery (apply to the concierge), which contains works by old masters and paintings by Réattu of Arles (1760-1833), founder of the collection.

The Gothic church of St. Antoine (Pl. D, 2) contains in the choir a large and richly adorned wall-decoration of the 17th cent., and to the right of the entrance a metal font, supported on oxen.

The Aliscamps or Champs-Elysées (comp. Pl. E, 4), the ancient Roman burying-ground, were consecrated for Christian sepulture by

St. Trophimus. In the middle ages this cemetery enjoyed such celebrity that bodies were brought to it from great distances, and Dante mentions it in his Inferno (IX. 112). Later it was neglected, the monuments destroyed and scattered, and the ground parcelled out. The remaining sarcophagi have, however, been collected, and most of them placed along a promenade called the *Allée des Tombeaux*. They are numerous, but unornamented, the most interesting being now in the museum and the cathedral. At the entrance is a small chapel, with a relic of the old gate of the cemetery. The monument near the middle, to the right, was erected in honour of magistrates who fell victims to the plague in 1720. At the farther end are the ruins of the *Church of St. Honorat*, rebuilt in the 11th cent., in the Romanesque style, and left unfinished. It has an octagonal tower.

FROM ARLES TO SALON (Mont-Major; Les Baux), $28\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway (Gare de Fontvieille, p. 459) in $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 20 c.). — This branch-line runs to the S. of the Alpilles. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mont-Major.** Above the station rises a rock crowned by the ruins of the famous *Abbey of Mont-Major, founded in the 6th, but rebuilt in the 11-14th centuries. The large square Tower (1869), 85 ft. high (fine view), the Church, and its Cloisters are especially worthy of notice. Close by is the curious Chapel of Ste. Croix (12th or 13th cent.; not 1019), and, near the tower, a Subterranean Chapel. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Fontvieille**, a little town with important stone-quarries. — 9 M. **Paradou**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Les Baux. — **Les Baux (Hôtel Monte Carlo;** guide 8-10 fr.), with only 120 inhab., was in the middle ages the capital of one of the most powerful countships in Provence and a rallying-point of the troubadours. The counts were lords of 79 towns and castles, and in 1378-83 one of them was titular emperor of Constantinople. The town, which began to decline after its purchase by Charles of Anjou in the 14th cent. and was finally destroyed by Louis XIII. in 1632, is situated on a rock overlooking a wild and desolate rocky valley (Val d'Enfer), which is believed by Mistral (p. 448) to have suggested to Dante the 'architecture' of the Inferno. The chief interest of Les Baux consists in the extent and remarkable character of its *Ruins. The huge Castle, now in ruins, which was the seat of a famous 'Court of Love' in the 12-13th cent., and many of the houses are hewn out of the rock on which they stand. Beside the Church (12th cent.) is the Mansion of the Porcelets, Marquises of Mailane (p. 448; now a school). On the other side of the hill is the Pavillon de la Reine-Jeanne. The former Calvinist Church (1571) bears the motto 'post tenebras lux'. There is a fine view from the hill above the castle. — **St. Remy** (p. 448) lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Les Baux. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Maussan**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Les Baux. The railway goes on to ($28\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Salon** (p. 464), via (24 M.) **Eygurès** (Hôt. Payan; 2333 inhab.), whence a branch-line runs via **Lamanon** to (29 M.) **Meyrargues** (p. 465).

FROM ARLES TO LUNEL (Montpellier), 28 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 20 c.). — This line crosses the *Grand-Rhône*, or principal arm of the river, and traverses the N. extremity of the *Ile de la Camargue*, the flat delta of the estuary of the Rhone, which is continually being added to by the alluvial deposits of the main arm. Its total area is about 300 sq. M., but a considerable proportion is occupied by marshes and shallow lagoons (*Etang de Vaccarès*, the largest, 10 sq. M.) and by vast arid plains. Drainage and reclamation are actively carried on, and some parts are planted with vines, which, however, produce wine of poor quality, best adapted for blending with Spanish wines. There are also rich pastures, over which roam flocks and herds of half-wild sheep, cattle, and horses. The *Ile de Camargue* is reached also by the lines to **Les Saintes-Maries** and to the salt-works at **Giraud** (see p. 463). — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **La Camargue.** We cross the *Petit-Rhône* and the *Beaucaire Canal* (p. 426).

11 M. **St. Gilles (Hôtel du Midi)**, a town of 6381 inhab., owes its

origin to an abbey founded by St. Egidius (St. Gilles). Pope Clement IV. (d. 1268) was born here. The Church has a 12th cent. *Portal, most lavishly decorated with marble and stone bas-reliefs, of great delicacy but unfortunately much mutilated. This portal recalls in its arrangement and style the portal of St. Trophimus at Arles, but it is even richer and has three bays. The rest of the church was only partly built after the original plan and style. A portion of the crypt is of the 12th cent.; the sacristy dates from the original church. Behind the church is a tower containing a very skilfully constructed spiral staircase, called the *Vis de St. Gilles*, and in the neighbourhood is a Romanesque House, recently restored.

20 M. *Le Cailar* (p. 438). At (24 M.) *Aimargues* (Cheval Blanc, plain) we change carriages for *Aigues-Mortes* (see p. 438). — 28 M. *Lunel*, see p. 276.

FROM ARLES TO ST. LOUIS-DU-RHÔNE, $25\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $11\frac{1}{3}$ - $12\frac{1}{3}$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). — This line crosses the *Canal de Bouc*, and follows the left bank of the *Grand-Rhône* through a marshy plain, between the Camargue (p. 482) and the *Crau* (p. 449). Six small stations are passed. To the right is the *Salin de Giraud* (salt-works).

$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Louis-du-Rhône* (*Hôt. St. Louis*), a small place of recent origin, with 1260 inhab., has a good harbour at the mouth of the Rhône. The Rhône is said to deposit yearly more than 22 million cubic yds. of alluvium at its mouth. A tower, built in 1737 on the sea-shore, is now $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. inland, and four signal-towers along the course of the river have similarly been rendered useless since the time of the Romans.

FROM ARLES TO LES SAINTES-MARIES, 24 M., local railway across the Camargue (p. 482) in $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 35 c.). Return-tickets for Les Saintes-Maries are issued on Sun. and Thurs. during the bathing season for 1 fr. 50 c. — Starting from the Gare de la Camargue (p. 450), this line runs to the W. of the *Etang de Vaccarès* (p. 482) and skirts the *Petit-Rhône*. Farther on a branch diverges to the *Salin-de-Giraud*, 24 M. from Arles.

24 M. *Les Saintes-Maries* (*Hôt. de la Poste*), a small and once prosperous town on the Mediterranean, formerly on an island in the Rhône, owes its name to Mary of Bethany, Mary, the mother of James, and Mary Magdalen, who, according to tradition, landed here accompanied by Sara their servant, Lazarus, and St. Maximin (p. 468). The Church (10th cent.; rebuilt in 1444-49), containing the relics of these saints, with small windows, battlements, and tower, resembles a fortress. On May 24-25th it is the object of one of the most ancient and popular pilgrimages in Provence, and there is another of less importance on Oct. 22nd. Many gypsies come here in honour of the black servant Sara. — *Aigues-Mortes* (p. 438) is about 20 M. distant.

FROM ARLES TO NIMES (p. 433), $20\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 40 c., 2 fr.). The stations both at Arles (Gare de la Camargue) and at Nimes are out of the way (no hotel-omnibuses), so that the main-line via Tarascon (p. 448) is preferable.

68. From Avignon to Aix (Marseilles) via Pertuis.

$67\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 30, 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 40 c.). — From Aix to *Marseilles*, 18 M., in $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). Best views at first to the left, but beyond Cavaillon to the right.

Avignon, see p. 450. — To (15 M.) *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue*, see p. 457. Farther on, to the left, in the distance, is seen the rocky amphitheatre of the *Fontaine de Vaucluse* (p. 457). We cross the *Coulon*. — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cavaillon* (*Buffet; Hôtel Moderne*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with 9850 inhab., is the *Cabellio* of the Romans, and has the remains of a so-called *Roman Triumphal Arch* and an interesting 12-13th cent. *Cathedral*, mainly Romanesque in style.

FROM CAVAILLON TO DIGNE, $79\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 5 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 20, 9 fr. 55, 6 fr. 30 c.). The line ascends the valley of the *Coulon* to the N.E. — 13 M. *Bonnieux*. The little town, 3 M. to the S., retains its mediæval fortifications and has a 12th cent. church. Between this and the next station the *Coulon* is crossed by the *Pont Julien*, a well-preserved Roman bridge, which is perhaps even older than the time of Julian. — 20 M. Apt (*Hôtel du Louvre*), with 5948 inhab., on the *Coulon*, is the *Apia Julia* of the ancients. The *Church of St. Ann*, dating from the 10-11th cent., though afterwards enlarged and altered, contains interesting works of art and has an 11th cent. crypt. About 5 M. to the S. is *Auribeau*, whence we may ascend (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Grand-Luberon* (3690 ft.), the highest peak of the chain separating the valleys of the *Coulon* and the *Durance*. — 32 M. *Céreste* and (36 M.) *Reillanne* are two old towns, with some interesting ruins. The *Largue* is crossed several times. — 45 M. *St. Maime-Dauphin*, whence a branch-line diverges to (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Forcalquier* (*Lardeyret; Lachaud*), with 3023 inhab., the ancient *Forum Calcarium*, in the Basses Alpes. — The line now passes through a short tunnel and emerges in the valley of the *Durance*. — 49 M. *Volx*, see p. 465. Thence to (65 M.) *St. Auban*, see below; and from *St. Auban* to (79 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Digne*, see pp. 422, 423.

FROM CAVAILLON TO MIRAMAS (*Marseilles*), 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.). — Beyond (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cheval-Blanc* (see below) the line turns to the S. and crosses the *Durance*. — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Orgon* (*Hôt. de Londres*), a small town with a ruined castle and remains of fortifications. Lines to *Avignon* and *Tarascon*, see pp. 458, 448. — At (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lamanon* we join the line from *Arles* to *Meyrargues* (p. 462). — 15 M. *Salon* (**Grand-Hôtel*, R. from 3, D. 3 fr.; *Poste*), with 12,872 inhab., was the birthplace of Adam de Craponne (1519-59), the engineer who constructed the first irrigation-canals in the *Crau* (p. 449). The *Church of St. Lawrence*, an ancient collegiate chapel of the 14th cent., contains the tomb of Nostradamus, the celebrated astrologer (d. 1566). Line to *Arles*, see p. 462; to *La Calade* (*Aix*), p. 465. — 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Miramas* (p. 449).

The main line now approaches the *Durance*, and ascends its right bank. 23 M. *Cheval-Blanc* (line to *Miramas*, see above). To the right, on the heights, are two ruined castles. — 30 M. *Mérindol*.

About 2 M. to the W. is the highly picturesque *Gorge du Regalon*, parts of which are cañons or clefts, 300 ft. deep, and barely wide enough to permit a passage.

37 M. *Lauris*, with a château of the 16th century. — 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cadenet* (*Hôt. Anonge*), a little town dominated by a ruined château. The church contains a large ancient basin now used as a font. *Cadenet* was the birthplace of Félicien David (1810-1876), the composer, and of André Etienne (1774-1838), the heroic 'Drummer Boy of Arcole'. The latter is commemorated in a statue by Amy.

48 M. *Pertuis* (buffet) and thence to (67 $\frac{1}{2}$) *Aix*, see p. 465.

69. From Grenoble (Lyons) to Marseilles.

189 M. RAILWAY in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 34 fr. 15, 23 fr. 5, 15 fr. 5 c.). — To *Aix*, 171 M., in 9-10 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 30 fr. 90, 20 fr. 85, 13 fr. 60 c.).

Grenoble, see p. 365. To (108 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Auban*, see RR. 59b, 62. We leave the line to *Digne* on the left and continue to descend the right bank of the *Durance*. On the opposite bank are curiously shaped limestone rocks, called the **Aiguilles* or *Pénitents des Mées*, visited from (112 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Peyruis-les-Mées*. — 124 M. *Villeneuve*.

— 124½ M. *Volx*; lines to Avignon viâ Apt, and to Forcalquier, see pp. 464, 463.

129½ M. **Manosque** (*Hôtel Pascal*, very fair; *des Postes*; *de Versailles*), a commercial town with 5100 inhab., about 1 M. to the N.W., retains some remains of its old fortifications, including the *Porte Saunerie* (14th cent.), next the station, and the *Porte Soubeyran*. The *Church of St. Sauveur* has a fine iron spire; and in *Notre-Dame* is a statue of the Virgin, dating from the 10-11th century.

A diligence (2 fr.) plies hence to (14½ M.) *Gréoux* (*Hôt. de l'Etablissement*), on the *Verdon*, with a 13th cent. *Castle*, built by the Templars, and a *Bath Establishment*. In the neighbourhood are some caverns, formerly inhabited.

— Another vehicle (4 fr.) plies in 3¾ hrs. to (13½ M.) *Riez* (*Hôtel des Alpes*, unpretending), the *Albece Reiorum* of the Romans, with interesting Roman remains. — About 8½ M. farther in the same direction is *Moustiers-Sainte-Marie* (*Hôtel Fournier*, poor), noted for its fayence in the 17-18th cent., situated at the foot of lofty rocks between which a gilded star is suspended by means of an iron chain, an ex-voto offering of an ancient knight.

141 M. *Mirabeau*, with the ancestral château of the Mirabeau family. Beyond a tunnel the line enters the plain.

151½ M. **Pertuis** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Cours*; *Hôt. de Provence*), with 4838 inhab., is the junction for the line to Avignon viâ *Cavaillon* (R. 68). It has two ancient towers (13-14th cent.), a tasteful modern fountain, and a church with some interesting sculptures.

About 3 M. to the N. (omn.) lies *La Tour-d'Aigues*, which has a fine ruined château in the Renaissance style, with a mediæval keep.

We recross the *Durance*. — 155 M. *Meyrargues* (675 ft.; *Hôt. Terminus*; *Buffet*), with an interesting château, 1¼ M. to the left.

FROM MEYRARGUES TO DRAGUIGNAN (*Grasse*, *Nice*), 61 M., narrow-gauge railway in 3¾-4½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 5 c.). Interesting scenery. — 26½ M. *Barjols* (997 ft.; *Pont-d'Or* or *Rouvier*), an industrial town (tanneries) with 2200 inhabitants. — 42 M. *Salernes* (694 ft.), another industrial place (2600 inhab.), producing terracotta tiles known as 'tomettes'. To the right is a ruined château (12th cent.). — 51 M. *Lorgues* (*Poste*), with 3200 inhab., has large brick-works, a fountain of the 15th cent., and a 14th cent. gateway. Olive-trees are now abundant. — 56½ M. *Flayosc* (2108 inhab.). — 61 M. *Draguignan* (*buffet*; p. 480).

From Meyrargues to *Lamanon* and *Eygues*, see p. 462.

157 M. *Reclavier*. Near the *Montagne de Ste. Victoire* ('Mons Victoriae', 3310 ft.), to the left, Marius defeated the Teutons in B.C. 102. — 162½ M. *Venelles*; to the left are seen the arches of the *Canal d'Aix* or *Canal du Verdon*. — From (166 M.) *La Calade* a branch-line runs to (20½ M.) *Salon* (p. 464). We traverse a tunnel nearly ½ M. long.

171 M. **Aix**. — *Railway Restaurant*, good. — *Omnibus*, 1 pers. 30 c., trunk 30 c. — *Hotels*. *Hôt. NÈGRE-COSTE* (Pl. a; D, 3), *Cours Mirabeau* 33, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr. (incl. wine), good; *DE LA MULE-NOIRE* (Pl. b; E, 3), Rue Lacépède, R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *GR.-Hôt. SEXTIUS & ÉTABLISSEMENT THERMAL* (Pl. B, C, 1; p. 468), R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8 fr.; *Hôt. DU PALAIS* (Pl. d; E, 2), Rue Chastel. — *Cafés*. *Oriental*, *Clément* (No. 44; déj. 2½ fr., incl. wine), in the *Cours Mirabeau*. — *Baths* at the *Establishment*, ¾-1 fr. — *Post Office* (Pl. D, 3), Rue du Lycée. — *Churches* usually closed 12-3 p. m.

Aix or *Aix-en-Provence* (655 ft.), with 29,418 inhab., the former Baedeker. Southern France. 5th Edit.

capital of *Provence*, is the seat of an archbishop, and contains a university and an Ecole des Arts et Métiers.

Aix is the *Aquae Sextiae* of the Romans, their oldest colony in Gaul, and owed its name jointly to its thermal waters (see p. 468) and the Consul *Sextius Calvinus*, by whom it was colonized in B.C. 123. In 102 Marius defeated the Germans in the neighbouring plains (see p. 465). Scarcely any remains are now left of the monuments with which Aix was embellished before the invasions of the barbarians. Recovering slowly from the latter, it became the capital of Provence, with an elegant and literary court speaking a polished Provençal tongue. It was annexed to the French crown in 1481, and in 1536 fell into the power of Charles V., who proclaimed himself King of Arles and Provence, but was obliged to evacuate it two months later. Aix also suffered from religious disturbances in the 16th and even in the 18th century. It is noted for its olive-oil; also for its *calissons* (almond cakes) and *biscotins*.

From the Station (Pl. C, 4) the Avenue Victor-Hugo leads to the Place de la Rotonde (Pl. C, 3), in which is the fine *Fontaine de la Rotonde*, decorated with statues of Justice, Commerce, and Art, by Ramus, Chabaud, and Ferrat. Here, to the right, flanked by figures of Industry and Art by Truphème, begins the *Cours Mirabeau* (Pl. C, D, E, 3), a shady promenade between the old and the new town. It contains three other fountains, the *Fontaine des Neuf Canons*, the *Fontaine Chaude*, with hot mineral water, and the *Fontaine du Roi René* (Pl. E, 3), with a marble statue, by David d'Angers (1822), of René of Anjou, the 'bon roi' and friend of the troubadours (1408-80).

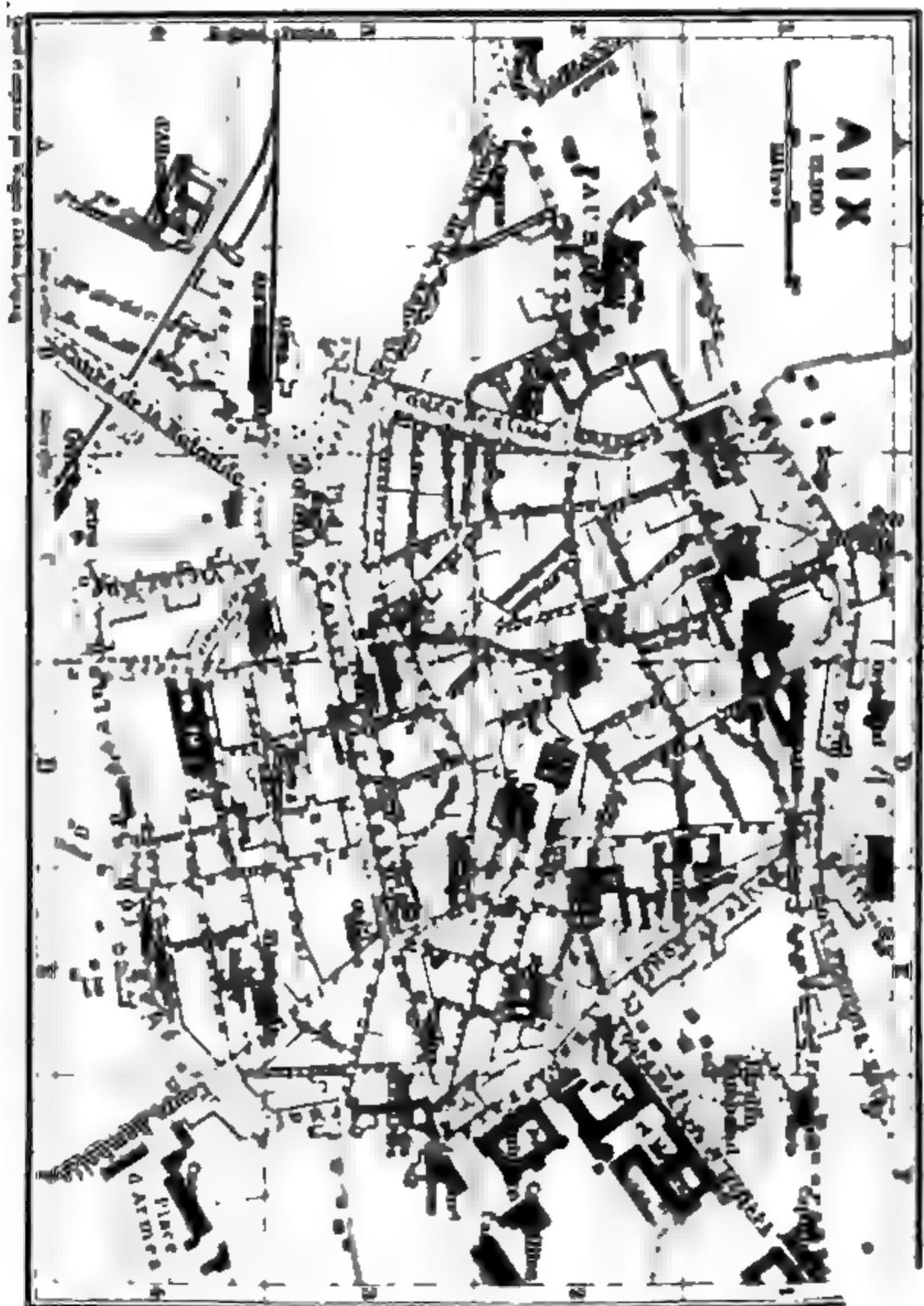
From the first of these fountains the Rue du Lycée, passing the Post Office (Pl. D, 3), leads to the S. to the huge *Lycée Mignet* (Pl. D, 4), finished in 1884.

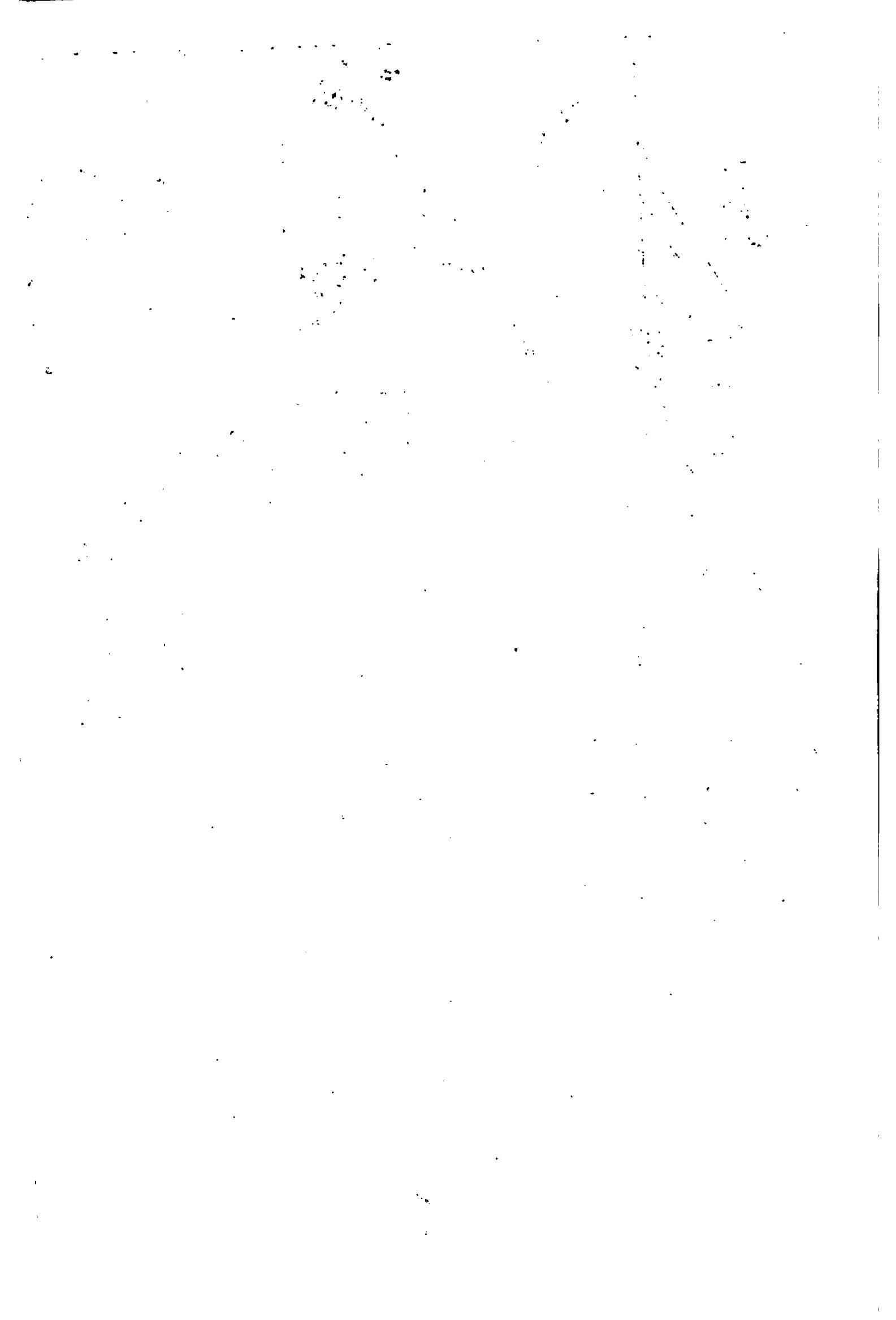
The Rue d'Italie leads from the E. end of the Cours Mirabeau towards the 13th cent. *Church of St. Jean-de-Malte* (Pl. E, 3, 4), with a lofty stone spire of the 14-15th centuries. In the left transept is the fine **Tomb of Alphonse II*, Count of Provence (d. 1209), recently restored. The church also contains some good ancient paintings, mostly by French artists.—The adjoining building, the old Commandery of St. John, now contains the Musée (Pl. E, 4).

The **Musée*, founded in 1821, open on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4 and to strangers on other days also, comprises antiquities, sculptures, and paintings.

The GROUND FLOOR is occupied by *Antiquities*, *Objects of Natural History*, *Modern* and *Renaissance Sculptures*, and *Plaster Casts*.

FIRST FLOOR. The paintings by *Old Masters* are in the three rooms to the left. The principal works attributed to special artists are here mentioned, but there are also a considerable number of valuable paintings among those not identified with particular artists. — Room III. Italian Schools. At the end, 477. *Preti*, Martyrdom of St. Catharine of Alexandria; 461. *Cima da Conegliano* (?), Virgin and Child. To the left, 444. *Caravaggio*, St. Paul the Hermit. Left side as we return: 481, 482. *Sassoferrato*, Madonnas; 474. *Bassano*, Pilgrims to Emmaus; 446. *Guercino*, Vision of St. Theresa; 471. *Maratta*, Adoration of the Magi; 443. *Caravaggio*, Salome. — 453. *Boltraffio* (?), Adoration of the Child; 472. *Parmigianino*, Madonna and St. Anna; 462. *Crespi*, Annunciation; 476. *Preti* (?), Mary Magdalen. — Room II. German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools. To the left: 387. *Vanvitelli* (*Van Wittel*), Rome; 345, 346. *School of Rubens*, Portraits; *School of the*





Francks, 270. *Susanna*, 269. *St. Michael*; 188. *French School (16th cent.)*, Peace. — *300. *Master of Flémalle*, Madonna, SS. Peter and Augustine, with a prior (ca. 1430); 278. *N. van Haeften*, Blessing; 281. *M. van Hellemont*, Family concert; 314. *P. Neefs*, Church-interior; 362. *Jan Steen*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 292. *Juncker*, Chemist in his laboratory; 368. *J. Lievens* (not Teniers), Joseph's coat of many colours brought to Jacob; 374. *Terburg (?)*, Singing-lesson; 255. *Copy of Dürer*, Flight into Egypt; 373. *Terburg (?)*, The ordinance; 315-318. *P. Neefs*, Church-interiors; 319. *Aert van der Neer*, Moonlight; 295, 296. *Th. de Keyser*, Portraits; 338. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of the artist at an advanced age (ca. 1659). — Several landscapes, by *Moucheron*, *K. du Jardin*, *Wynants*, *Van Kessel*, etc. — 366. *Teniers the Elder (?)*, SS. Paul and Anthony the Hermits; 336. *Van Ravestein*, 283. *School of Holbein*, 248. *J. G. Cuyp*, Portraits; 233. *Flemish School* (not *D. Bouts*), Charles V. as a child; 356. *H. Saftleven III.*, Interior; 334. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; 253. *G. Dou*, Praying monk; 252. *G. Dou (?)*, Portrait; 303. *Metsu (?)*, Music-lesson; 390. *P. Wouwerman*, Landscape. — 754. *G. Coquelin*, Bust of J. B. Vanloo, the painter. — Room I. French Schools. To the left: 79. *Greuze*, Triumph of Galatea; 177. J. B. Vanloo (of Aix), 96. *Largillière*, Portraits; 142. *P. Puget*, Portrait of the artist; 234. *J. van Breda*, Battle of Leuze (1691); 18. *Bourdon*, The halt; 170. *Tournières* (?; more probably *Italian School*), Mandolin-player; 240. *De Champaigne*, Abbé Arnould; 95. *Largillière*, Lady as a naiad. — 93. *Largillière*, Lady as Flora; 153. *Rigaud*, Portrait; *612. *Q. de la Tour*, Duc de Villars (pastel); 152, 153, 154. *Rigaud*, Portraits. — 179. *J. Vernet*, Landscape; 127. *Brothers Lenain*, Soldiers; 239. *Champaigne*, Pompone de Bellièvre. — Sculptures: *Truphème*, F. David; *Houdon*, *776. Cagliostro (not Paesiello), *777. Suffren; 609. *P. Puget*, Bust of Louis XIV when a youth.

Room I, on the other side, contains *Modern Pictures*, of less importance. — In Rooms II and III is a collection bequeathed by the painter *Granet* (1775-1849), a native of Aix. It includes examples of *Ingres*, *Brascassat*, *Guillem*, *Drouais*, *Loubon*, and other French painters. — The remaining rooms contain fine old furniture, engravings, a few more old paintings, fayence, and arms.

The Rue Thiers leads to the N. from the Cours Mirabeau to the Place du Palais with the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 2), occupying the site of the palace of the counts of Provence. In the Place des Prêcheurs (Pl. D, E, 2), adjoining the Place du Palais, is a *Fountain* with an obelisk and medallions of Sextius Calvinus (p. 466), Charles III, last sovereign count of Provence, Louis XV, and Louis XVIII, last titulary count.

Near it, to the N.E., stands the fine *Church of La Madeleine* (Pl. E, 2), of 1703, with a modern façade in the Renaissance style. Among its numerous ancient pictures are an Annunciation of the *French School* (15th cent.), a Martyrdom of St. Blasius by *De Crayer*, etc. — The street to the right of the church leads to the well-equipped *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. F, 2; comp. p. 205). To the left of the Cours des Arts-et-Métiers is the public *Jardin Rambaud* (Pl. E, F, 1).

In the Boul. Carnot, leading to the S.E., is the *Petit Séminaire* (Pl. F, 2), and at the end of the Boul. St. Louis, leading to the N.W., stands the *Fontaine Granet*, beyond which is a large *Normal School* (Pl. D, E, 1). — The Boul. Notre-Dame continues hence to the W., passing near the curious *Monument of Jos. Sec* (Pl. C, 1), to the Thermal Establishment (p. 468).

The **CATHEDRAL OF ST. SAUVEUR* (Pl. C, 1), in the N. quarter of the old town, dates in its oldest part from the 11th cent., but was

added to in the 13th (choir), 14th (tower and one aisle), and 17th cent. (the other aisle), so that the original nave is now the S. aisle. The *Doors (1505-8) of the curious portal are protected by shutters, opened on application. The bas-reliefs represent Prophets and Sibyls.

INTERIOR. To the right, a *Baptistery* (6th cent., practically reconstructed in the 16th), with eight antique columns from a temple of Apollo which stood on this site. In the nave are two triptychs (closed), one by an unknown artist, the other (*The Burning Bush, with King René, Queen Jeanne de Laval, and an Annunciation), by Nic. Froment of Avignon. To the left, Unbelief of St. Thomas, by L. Finsonius (p. 460). In the choir is some fine tapestry of 1511, with scenes from the Passion and portraits of ladies of the English court, originally intended for St. Paul's, in London.

Adjoining the cathedral on the S. is a Romanesque *Cloister*, and beside it is the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. C, D, 1), both containing interesting works of art. Opposite the latter is the *University* ('Faculté de Droit'; Pl. C, 1), with a *Bust of Fabri du Peiresc* (1580-1637), a noted patron of letters, art, and science, in front of it.

We now return towards the centre of the town, near which lies the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), of the 17th cent., with a tower of 1505. In the court is a statue, by Fr. Truhème, of *Mirabeau*, and on the staircase one of *Marshal Villars*, Governor of Provence, by Coustou. The *Library*, founded in the 18th cent. by the Marquis de Méjanes, contains about 150,000 vols. and 1230 MSS., including King René's prayer-book, illuminated by himself, and a missal of 1422. Visitors are admitted daily, except Sun. and Mon., 9-11 and 2-5 in summer, 1-4 and 8-10 in winter. Closed Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th.

In the same *Place* are the *Corn Exchange* and a *Fountain* of 1755, surmounted by an ancient column found near Aix in 1626.

The *Thermal Establishment* lies at the N.W. angle of the old town (Pl. B, C, 1; see p. 465). Only a few substructures now remain of the Roman baths. The waters are not highly charged, but are remarkable for their heat (93-97° Fahr.) and resemble those of Plombières. — In the garden is the fine *Tour de Toureluco* (11th cent.), the only relic of the old fortifications of the town; it is now a reservoir.

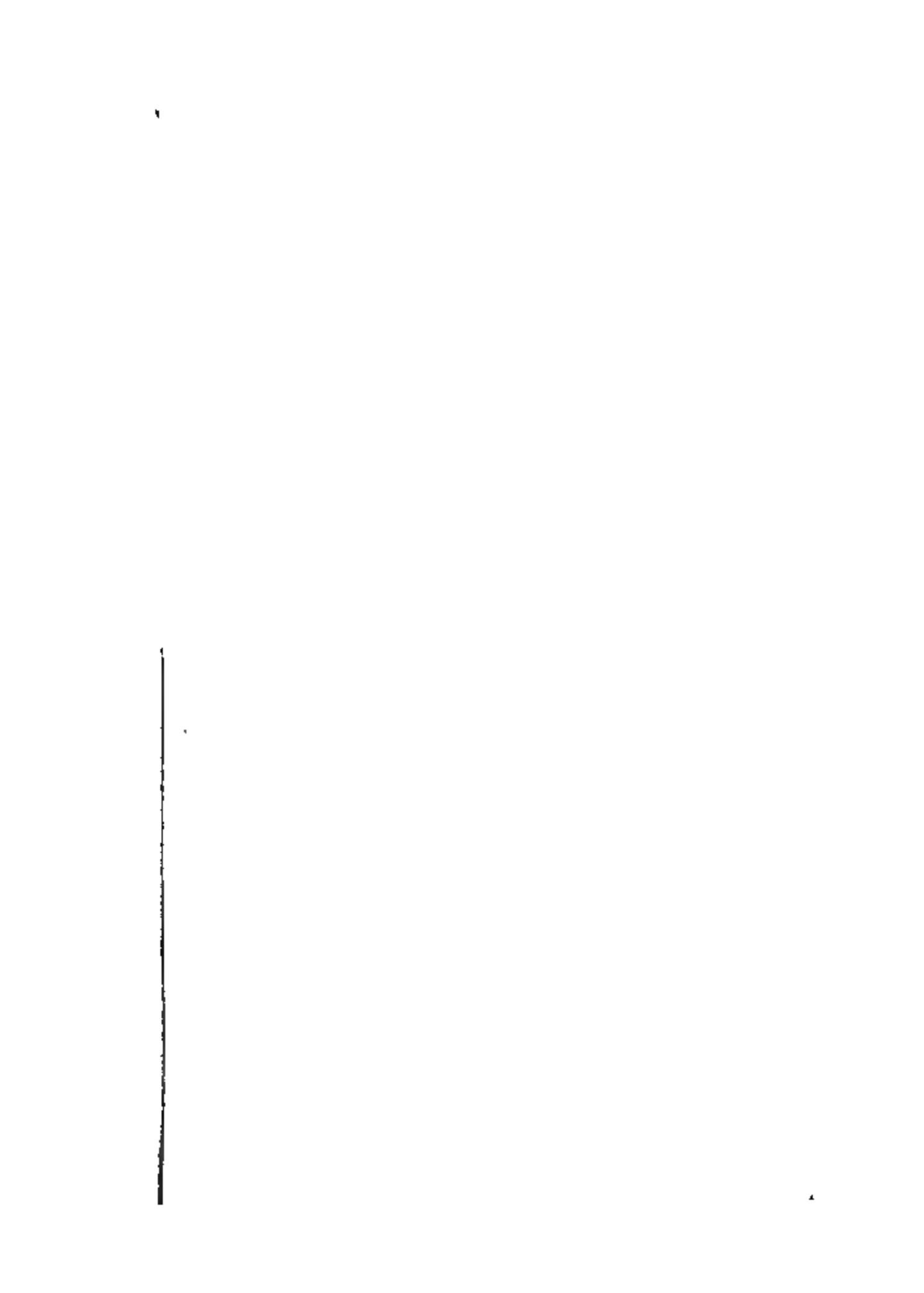
In the *Cours Sextius*, to the right as we return from the *Thermes*, is the *Church of St. Jean-Baptiste* (Pl. B, 2; 17th cent.); and in the Rue Espariat, leading from the *Place de la Rotonde*, is the *Church of St. Esprit* or of *St. Jérôme* (Pl. C, 3; 18th cent.), with a triptych (1505) attributed to Francia. Opposite is a tower of 1494.

From Aix to Rognac (Aqueduct of Roquefavour; Marseilles), see p. 450.

Beyond Aix the Marseilles line traverses two viaducts and two short tunnels. 175 M. *Luynes*. — 177½ M. *Gardanne* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel-Café True*), with 3600 inhab., is the centre of a coal-district.

FROM GARDANNE TO CARNOULES (line to Nice), 49 M., railway in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). — 5 M. *La Barque-Fuveau*, junction for Aubagne (p. 479). — 12½ M. *Trets*, a town of importance under the Romans and in the middle ages. — 15 M. *Pourrières* ('Campi Putridi'), the scene of the victory of Marius in B. C. 102 (p. 465).

23 M. *St. Maximin* (*Hôtel du Var*; *Hôtel de France*), with 2489 inhab., contains the finest Gothic *Church in Provence (18-16th cent.), built over a





much more ancient crypt. The striking interior is finer than the exterior, and contains a large *Reredos and 94 stalls of the end of the 17th cent., and some ancient paintings, including a 16th cent. altar-piece by Ant. Ronzen. In the crypt are four interesting sarcophagi (4th cent.?). In the sacristy is shewn the *Cope of St. Louis of Anjou, Bishop of Toulouse (d. 1297). — The *Ste. Baume* (p. 479) is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. (carr. 20 fr.).

$26\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tourves*, with a fine ruined *Château. — At (35 M.) *Brignoles* (*Cloche-d'Or*; *Fabre*), a town of 4700 inhab., the Counts of Provence had a castle, which was devastated by Charles V. — 49 M. *Carnoules* (p. 480).

The country is undulating, well-wooded, and fertile, especially as we approach Marseilles. The château of (179 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Simiane* has a keep of the 13th century. Beyond (184 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Septèmes* we cross the Marseilles Canal (p. 450). 188 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ste. Marthe-Tour-Sainte*, with a modern tower, 97 ft. high, supporting a statue of the Virgin, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Fine view of Marseilles to the right.

189 M. *Marseilles*, see below.

70. Marseilles.

Railway Stations. There are five stations at Marseilles, but the only one of importance for tourists is the *Gare St. Charles* (Pl. F, 2), with a buffet and a hotel (see below). The departure platform is to the right, as we come from the town, not to the left as is usual in large termini in France. The other stations are the *Gare du Prado* (Pl. H, 7), for the S.E. quarters, served by a branch from *La Blancarde* (p. 479), the *Gare du Vieux-Port* (Pl. B, C, 5), the *Gare Maritime* (Pl. C, 1, 2), and the *Gare d'Arenc*, a little farther on, all serving the harbour. — *Hotel Omnibuses*, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. with luggage. *Cabs*, see p. 470.

Hôtels. *GR.-HÔT. DU LOUVRE ET DE LA PAIX (Pl. a; E, 4), Rue Noailles 3, R. from 4, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 13 fr., Anglo-German; *GR.-HÔT. NOAILLES ET MÉTROPOLE (Pl. e; E, 4), Rue Noailles 22-24, R. 4-10, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. b; F, 4), Rue Noailles 26-28, R. 4-12, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; these three of the first class. — HÔT. DU PETIT-LOUVRE (Pl. d; E, 4), Rue Cannebière 16-18, pens. from 8 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE GENÈVE (Pl. m; D, 4), Rue des Templiers 3, near the harbour, R. 3-5, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr., good; HÔT. DE CASTILLE ET DE LUXEMBOURG (Pl. e; E, 5), at the corner of the Rue Jeune-Anacharsis and Rue St. Ferréol, R. from 3, B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr. (incl. wine); HÔT. DES PHOCÉENS (Pl. i; E, 4), Rue Thubaneau 4-6, with good restaurant, R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9 fr., incl. wine; HÔT. DE ROME & DE ST. PIERRE (Pl. l; E, 4), Cours St. Louis 7-11, patronised by the Roman Catholic clergy, R. from 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., well spoken of; HÔT. CONTINENTAL (Pl. j; D, 4), Rue Beauvau 6, R. from 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS (Pl. p; E, 4), Cours Belsunce 33, R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. or D. 3, pens. 9 fr. (incl. wine); HÔT. DE PROVENCE (Pl. q; E, 4), Cours Belsunce 12, with restaurant, similar prices; HÔT. UNIVERSEL, Cours Belsunce 28bis & 30, with restaurant, déj. 2-21 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — At the station (*Gare St. Charles*; Pl. F, 2): TERMINUS HOTEL, R. 5-10 fr. Near the station: HÔT. DE RUSSIE ET D'ANGLETERRE, Boul. d'Athènes 31 (Pl. E, 3), with restaurant, R. 4-5, B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. or D. 3, pens. 9-11 fr., good; *HÔT. DE BORDEAUX ET D'ORIENT (Pl. k; E, 3), same Boul. 11-13, R. from 3, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr. — To the S., outside the town, is LA RÉSERVE ET PALACE-HÔTEL (see p. 470), R. from 6 fr.

Hôtels Meublés. NOUVEL-HÔTEL, Boul. du Musée 10 (Pl. F, 4), R. from 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good; MODERN-HÔTEL (Pl. s; D, 4), Rue Cannebière 50, with view of the sea, R. 4-6 fr.; HÔTEL DU VINGTIÈME-SIÈCLE, Rue Cannebière 1, at the corner of the Cours St. Louis, R. from 3, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.;

TOURING-HÔTEL, Cours Belsunce 28a, R. 21/2-4, B. 1 fr.; DE LA POSTE (Pl. o; E, 3), at the corner of the Rue Colbert and the Rue d'Aix, R. 21/2 fr., good; DES PRINCES (Pl. h; E, 4), Place de la Bourse 12, R. from 21/2 fr.; DE PARIS (Pl. n; D, 3), Rue Colbert 15.

Restaurants. **La Réserve et Palace-Hôtel* ('le Palais de la Bouillabaisse'; see below), Chemin de la Corniche (p. 478), belonging to the Hôt. du Louvre et de la Paix, with a magnificent view (first-class); *Café-Restaurant Bodoul*, Rue du Pavillon 23, D. 6 fr., wine extra; *Restaurant du Roucas-Blanc*, Chemin de la Corniche, déj. 3, D. 5 fr., good. — *Isnard*, at the Hôt. des Phocéens (p. 469), good; *de Provence*, at the Hôt. de Provence (p. 469), good; *Basso-Brégaillon*, Quai de la Fraternité 3-5 (shell-fish, 'bouillabaisse'); *Rest. St. Louis* (with rooms), Rue des Récollettes 1, déj. or D. 2 fr. (incl. wine), good; *Brasserie de Strasbourg*, *Brasserie de Munich*, see below; *Au Rosbif*, Place de la Bourse 7, good (in the style of Duval); *Rest. du Commerce*, Rue Colbert 7, déj. 21/2, D. 2 fr., good; *Rest. de Paris*, Rue des Récollettes 26, déj. 2 fr., plain but good; **Rest. de la Californie* (with rooms, from 2 fr.), Cours Belsunce 44, déj. 21/2, D. 2 fr. — As oil is largely used in place of butter, the cuisine of Provence will not always appeal to the northern palate. The great speciality of Marseilles is the 'bouillabaisse', of which the praises have been sung by Thackeray. This consists of a kind of 'chowder' or thick soup, made of fish boiled in oil and white wine and flavoured with saffron, laurel-leaves, onions, garlic, and tomatoes. 'Brandade' is a kind of cod-fish stew; 'Aioli' is a mayonnaise made with oil and garlic.

Cafés, the principal in the Rues Noailles and Cannebière (remarkable for their elegance): *Café Riche*, C. de Marseille, C. de France (paintings by Magaud), C. du Commerce, C. de l'Univers; C. Glacier, C. de la Bourse, Place de la Bourse; C. Turc, at the foot of the Cannebière, in the direction of the harbour; C. Bodégo, Rue St. Ferréol 18. The first café in W. Europe was established at Marseilles in 1644. — **Brasseries.** *Brasserie de Strasbourg*, Place de la Bourse 11; *Brasserie Universelle*, Rue Cannebière 5; *Taverne Alsacienne*, Allées de Meilhan 36; *Brasserie de Munich*, Rue Paradis 17; *Brasserie Colbert*, Rue Colbert 9; *Brasserie des Templiers*, Rue des Templiers 21; *Brasserie Helvetia*, Rue des Fabres 11.

	PER DRIVE		PER HOUR	
Cabs (Voitures de Place).	By Day	By Night	By Day	By Night
With 1 horse (2 seats) . . .	1 fr. — c.	1 fr. 50 c.	2 fr. — c.	2 fr. 50 c.
, 2 horses (4 ,) . . .	1 , 25 ,	2 , — ,	2 , 25 ,	3 , — ,
Trunk	— , 25 ,	— , 25 ,	— , 50 ,	— , 50 ,

50 c. per drive extra when the cab is brought to the hirer's residence. Night is reckoned from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m.

Tramways. Marseilles and its suburbs are traversed by an extensive system of electric tramways, some of the most important of which are mentioned below. Fare in the town 10 c., to points outside 20-50 c. No 'correspondance'.

1. GARE ST. CHARLES (Pl. F, 2) - Place Castellane (Pl. F, 7) - Allées de Meilhan (Pl. F, 4). — 2. COURS ST. LOUIS (Pl. E, 4) - Prado - Corniche - Endoume - Boul. de la Corderie - Cours St. Louis; an interesting circular tour (15 c.). Or, Cours St. Louis - Cathedral (Pl. B, 3) - Place Périer (small Pl. D, 1) - Boul. Vauban (Pl. D, 7) - Cours du Chapitre (Pl. F, G, 3). — 3. VIEUX PORT (Pl. D, 4) - Cathedral (Pl. B, 3) - Boul. Vauban (Pl. D, 7) - Boul. Bompard (Pl. B, 7) - Endoume (small Pl. A, 1) - Cours du Chapitre (Pl. F, G, 3) - Boul. Baille (Pl. J, 6) - Vieux Port. — 4. LA JOLIETTE (Pl. C, 2) - Boul. Vauban (Pl. D, 7; ascent of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, see p. 477) - Boul. Bompard (Pl. B, 7) - Endoume (small Pl. A, 1) - Boul. Baille (Pl. J, 6) - Place Carnot (Pl. D, 3) - Joliette. Or, La Joliette - Rue Colbert (Pl. D, 3) - Cours Belsunce (Pl. E, 4) or Boul. des Dames (Pl. C, D, 2, 3) - Cours du Chapitre (Pl. F, G, 3) - Zoological Garden (Pl. J, 2). — 5. ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN (Pl. J, 2; museum, p. 478) - Cours du Chapitre (Pl. F, G, 3) - Cannebière (Pl. E, 4), Rue Paradis (Pl. E, 5) - Cours Pierre - Puget (Pl. D, E, 5, 6) - Boul. Notre-Dame (Pl. D, 6, 7; Notre-Dame-la-Garde, see p. 477) - Boul. Vauban (Pl. D, 7). — 6. PLACE CASTELLANE

(Pl. F, 7) - *Place Périer* (small Pl. D, 1) - *Square de la Bourse* (Pl. D, 4) - *Boul. du Musée* (Pl. F, 4) - *Boul. Baïlle* (Pl. J, 6) - *Gare St. Charles* (comp. No. 1). — 7. *PREFECTURE* (Pl. E, 6) - *Prado*, etc. (comp. No. 2) - *Square de la Bourse* (Pl. D, 4) - *Endoume* (small Pl. A, 1) - *Boul. Baïlle* (Pl. J, 6). — 8. *BOULEVARD VAUBAN* (Pl. D, 7) - *Boul. Notre-Dame-Cours Pierre-Puget* (Pl. D, E, 5, 8), etc., to the *Zoological Gardens* (Pl. H, 2). This line passes near the lift ascending to *Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde* (p. 477). — The departure-stations Nos. 2-8 are connected by numerous lines.

Numerous other lines serve the environs: *Bonnereine*, *La Madrague de Montredon* (comp. small Pl. D, 4); *St. Giniez* (small Pl. E, 4); *Mazargues* (comp. small Pl. E, F, 4); *Le Rouet*, *Sainte-Marguerite*, *Le Cabot* (comp. small Pl. F, 3); *La Capelette*, *St. Loup*, *St. Marcel* (p. 479), *La Barasse*, *Aubagne* (p. 479; comp. small Pl. F, 1; 40-50 c.); *La Pomme* (p. 479; comp. Pl. J, 1); *St. Pierre*, *St. Marcel*, *La Barasse*, *Aubagne* (see above and Pl. J, 4); *St. Barnabé*, *St. Julien* (comp. Pl. J, 2); *Chartreux*, *St. Just*, *Croix-Rouge*, *Plan de Cuques* (comp. Pl. J, 1); *St. Barthélémy* (comp. Pl. E, 1); *St. Louis* (see p. 450), *St. Antoine* (comp. Pl. D, 1); *Gare d'Arenc* (p. 469), *Cap Pinède*, *St. Henri*, *L'Estaque* (p. 450, 478; comp. Pl. G, 1).

Electric tramway from Marseilles to Aix, see p. 478.

Steamboats to Château d'If from the *Vieux Port* (return-fares 2 and 1 fr.; tower of the Château d'If, 25 c.); to *Port-de-Bouc* (p. 449) daily (2½ fr.); to *Nice* and *Corsica*, see pp. 479, 527; to *Algiers*, Comp. Gén. Transatlantique (Bassin de la Joliette) 4 times weekly, Comp. de Navigation Mixte (same dock) once or twice weekly; to *Alexandria*, *North German Lloyd* four times a month via *Naples*, *Messageries Maritimes* (Bassin de la Joliette) every Thurs., etc. For full details, see the *Indicateur Marseillais* and the bills. Agencies, see below. — *Steam Ferry* across the harbour 5 c.; from the *Vieux Port* to the *Pharo* (Pl. A, 5) 10 c.; to the *Bains des Catalans* 15 c. — *Small Boat* across the harbour, 1 pers. 40 c., each addit. pers. 15 c.; to the *Pharo* or *La Joliette* 1 fr., 25 c.; from *La Joliette* to the *Pharo* or to the *Réserve*, 75, 15 c.; to or from a vessel in the harbour 20, 10 c.; trunk 50 c., hand-bag 10 c.; per hour 1 fr., each addit. pers. 25 c.

Agencies of the Steamship Companies. *Peninsular & Oriental Co.* ('P. & O.'), Rue Colbert 18 (*Estrine & Cie.*); *Orient-Royal Line*, Rue Beauvau 16 (*Worms & Co.*); *Fraissinet Co.*, Place de la Bourse 6; *Comp. Générale Transatlantique*, Rue de la République 12; *Messageries Maritimes*, Rue Cannebière 16; *Comp. de Navigation Mixte*, Rue Cannebière 54; *North German Lloyd* and *German East Africa Co.*, Rue Beauvau 4 (*Wm. Carr.*); *Rotterdam Lloyd*, Rue de la République 29 (*Ruys & Cie.*).

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, Rue Noailles 11^{bis}; *Lubin*, Rue Haxo 10; *Relotuis & Co.*, Rue Grignan 42; etc.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Colbert (Pl. D, 3); also Rue Cannebière 18, Place de la Bourse 6 (no telegraph), and several other branch-offices. — *Telephone* for local service 25 c. per 5 minutes.

Theatres (closed in summer). *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. E, 5), Place du Grand-Théâtre (3/4-6 fr.); *Gymnase* (Pl. F, 4), Rue du Théâtre-Français 4 (65 c.-5½ fr.); *Variétés* (Pl. E, 4), Rue de l'Arbre (1/2-5½ fr.). — *Cafés-Concerts*. *Alcazar Lyrique* (Pl. E, 3), Cours Belsunce 50 (adm. 1 fr. 10 c.; reserved seats more); *Palais de Cristal* (Pl. F, 4), Allées de Meilhan 32 (similar prices); *Palace Casino Prado-Plage* (see p. 478). — *Bands* in the *Allées de Meilhan* (p. 475), on Sun. and Thurs., 5-7 in summer, 3-5 in winter, and at the *Zoological Garden* (p. 476).

Baths. *Bains Maures Hammam*, Allées de Meilhan 14; *Bains de Longchamp*, Boul. de Longchamp 26 (entr. from the Rue Bernex); *Bains de Marseille*, Rue de la République 13; *Bains Phocéens*, Rue Paradis 17.

Sea Baths in the *Anse des Catalans* (Pl. A, 5, 6; p. 478; 20-60 c.), past which the tramway to the *Corniche* runs (steamboat, see above); *Bains du Roucas-Blanc* and *Bains du Prado*, somewhat more distant, on the *Chemin de la Corniche* (see the small Plan).

Physicians. *Dr. Ed. Hawthorn*, Rue Paradis 133; *Dr. P. Gouin*, Rue Sylvabelle 82 (speaks English); *Dr. Milsom*, Rue St. Jacques 44 (diseases of the ear, nose, and throat).

Banks. *Banque de France* (Pl. E, 6), Place Estrangin-Pastré; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue St. Ferréol 25 (Pl. E, 4, 5); *Société Générale*, Rue Noailles 24; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, Place St. Ferréol 1; *Société Marseillaise*, Rue Paradis 63. — *Trésorerie Générale*, Rue Montgrand 58. — **Money-Changers.** *Crédit Lyonnais*, see above; *Roustan*, Place de la Bourse 3; *Bouverot*, Rue de la République 11; *Jourdan*, Place du Change 2 (Vieux Port).

British Consul-General, *M. C. Gurney*, *M. V. O.*, Rue Joseph-Autran 1; vice-consul, *R. M. Hodgson*. — **American Consul-General,** *Robert P. Skinner*, Cours Pierre-Puget 10 (10-12 & 2-4); vice-consul, *Paul H. Cram*.

English Church, Rue de Bellois 4; services at 10.30 and 3.30. **Chaplain,** *Rev. W. F. C. Gurney*, *B. A.*, Rue Paradis 364. — **French Reformed Church** (Pl. E, 5), Rue de Grignan 15; service at 10.30 a. m. — **Eglise Libre**, Cours Lieutaud 133 (Pl. F, 6); service at 9 a. m.

Syndicat d'Initiative de Provence, Rue Paradis 52.

Marseilles, with 491,161 inhab., the capital of the *Département des Bouches-du-Rhône* and the headquarters of the XV. Corps d'Armée, is the principal seaport and second city of France, and the dépôt of a brisk maritime traffic with the East, Italy, and Africa. Except for its busy harbour and beautiful site, the city is comparatively uninteresting. The modern character of its buildings is in marked contrast to its antiquity.

Massilia (Greek *Massalia*) was founded about B.C. 600 by Greeks from Phocaea in Asia Minor. The Massilians soon became masters of the sea, and stood in friendly alliance with the Romans as early as B. C. 390. They also established new colonies in their neighbourhood, such as *Tauroeis* (near Ciotat), *Olbia* (near Hyères), *Antipolis* (Antibes), and *Nicæa* (Nice), and sent explorers to the coast of Africa and to N. Europe (Euthymenes and Pytheas). Massilia maintained this reputation until the imperial period of Rome, and was therefore treated with leniency and respect by Julius Cæsar when conquered by him, B. C. 49. Tacitus informs us that his father-in-law Agricola, a native of the neighbouring Roman colony of Forum Julii (Fréjus), found, even under Claudius, ample opportunities at Massilia for completing his education in the Greek manner, for which purpose Athens was usually frequented. The town possessed temples of Diana (on the site of the old cathedral; p. 474), of Neptune (on the coast), of Apollo, and other gods. Its government was aristocratic. Christianity is said to have been introduced by St. Victor in the 3rd cent., or even, according to the legend, by St. Lazarus, the brother of Mary and Martha. After the fall of the W. empire Marseilles fell successively into the hands of the Visigoths, the Franks, and Arelate; it was destroyed by the Saracens, but was restored in the 10th cent. and became subject to the *Viscounts of Marseilles*: in 1218 it became independent, but soon afterwards succumbed to Charles of Anjou. In 1481 it was united to France, but still adhered to its ancient privileges, as was especially evident in the wars of the League, against Henri IV. In 1660 Louis XIV divested the town of its privileges, so that it retained its importance as a seaport only. In 1720 and 1721 it was devastated by a fearful pestilence. During the Revolution it remained unshaken in its allegiance to royalty and was therefore severely punished. In 1792 hordes of desperadoes were sent hence to Paris. During the attack on the Tuilleries this notorious 'Bataillon des Marseillais' sang the war-song composed at Strasbourg by *Rouget de l'Isle* in 1792, which was thenceforth known as the '*Marseillaise*' and subsequently became the battle-hymn of the republican armies. — Puget and Thiers were born at Marseilles.

The commercial importance of Marseilles was greatly increased by the conquest of Algiers (1830) and the construction of the Suez Canal (1869), but it has now two formidable rivals in Trieste and Genoa. It is therefore proposed to connect it with the Rhone by a canal which will make it the natural outlet of the great basin of the Rhone and the Saône.

Down to 1850 the harbour consisted only of the *Vieux Port* (see below), but since that date it has been quintupled in size, by the addition of five new basins (see p. 474), and others are about to be constructed to the S. — Every kind of commodity and product is naturally represented in the commerce of Marseilles, but its specialities are cereals, oil-seeds, coal, sugar, coffee, hides, wool, silk, and Algerian sheep (two millions annually). More than 13 million tons of shipping enter and clear annually, and two-thirds of this total is engaged in importation; while this great commerce is supplemented by an important manufacturing industry, in which the production of the celebrated Marseilles soap bulks largely.

The handsome *Boulevards*, which lead from the *Gare St. Charles* (Pl. F, 2) to the centre of the town, are planted with beautiful elms and plane-trees. A glance at the Plan shews that Marseilles is divided into four great quarters by two main thoroughfares, intersecting each other at right angles at the *Cours St. Louis* (Pl. E, 4) and each bearing different names at different parts of its extent.

The **Cannebière* (Pl. E, 4), the name of which is derived from the Greek *cannabis* (hemp; hence rope-walk), and its continuation the **Rue Noailles* are the finest streets in the city; 'si Paris avait une Cannebière, il serait un petit Marseille' is a phrase summarizing the local conviction. These streets lead directly to the harbour.

The *Bourse* or *Exchange* (Pl. E, 4; business-hours 11-12 and 4-6), to the right of the Cannebière, erected in 1852-60, after Coste's plans, has a façade decorated with a projecting Corinthian portico and various allegorical and other sculptures. The large hall has two galleries, and its vaulting is adorned with high-reliefs by Gilbert. The fine meeting-hall of the *Chamber of Commerce* on the first floor is decorated with paintings by Magaud.

Behind the Bourse lies the *Old Town*, through whose labyrinths several wide new streets have recently been constructed. The chief of these is the *Rue de la République*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, leading to the *Gare Maritime* and the docks at the new harbour (p. 474).

At the foot of the Cannebière is the **Old Harbour*, or *Vieux Port* (Pl. C, D, 5, 4), the *Lakydon* of the Phocæans, a basin about 70 acres in area, now used by smaller trading-vessels, yachts, and fishing-boats. Its quays present a most animated and interesting scene (beware of pickpockets). The entrance to this harbour is protected by two forts: on the S. by the *Fort d'Entrecasteaux* (formerly *St. Nicolas*; Pl. B, 5), built by Vauban for Louis XIV, and on the N. by the *Fort Grasse-Tilly* (*St. Jean*; Pl. B, 4), the tower of which bears an inscription in memory of the 2500th anniversary of the foundation of the town, which was celebrated in 1899 amid great festivities. Just within these the mouth of the harbour is crossed by a *Transporter Bridge* (*Pont transbordeur*; Pl. B, 4, 5), 260 yds. in length, erected in 1905 (2 min.; 5 c.). Visitors may ascend to the trolley-way or the N. tower (50 c.; fine view).

From the *Quai de la Fraternité*, at the end of the Cannebière, we follow the *Quai du Port*, on which, to the right, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 4), an interesting edifice of 1663-83. The *Santé* or

Quarantine Office (Pl. B, C, 4), farther on, possesses some interesting works of art ('Musée de la Consigne') in its council-room (apply to the concierge).

To the left, *Hor. Vernet*, Cholera on board the *Melpomène*; *David*, St. Roch praying for the plague-stricken, one of the artist's early works (1780); *Puget*, Plague at Milan, marble high-relief; *Gérard*, Bishop Belsunce during the great plague (see below); *Tanneur*, The Justice returning from the East with the plague on board; *Guérin*, Chevalier Roze burying the plague-stricken.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. B, C, 3), known as *La Major* or *Ste. Marie-Majeure*, stands on a terrace to the N.W. of the old town, near the beginning of the New Harbour. It is a large and handsome modern building in the Romanesque-Byzantine style, 460 ft. long and erected in 1852-93 after plans by *Vaudoyer*, *Espirandieu*, and *Révoil*. The material is green and white stone. The interior, consisting of a nave with aisles and galleries over the latter, presents an imposing aspect. The decoration, which is far from being finished, will be very rich. Marbles of all kinds and mosaics have been freely used. The edifice has already cost 560,000*l.*, and it is estimated that 240,000*l.* more will be necessary.

The square in front of the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. C, 3) is adorned with a bronze statue, by *Ramus*, of *Bishop Belsunce* (1671-1765), commemorating his heroic fidelity to duty during the appalling plague in 1720. — To the right of the cathedral is the decayed *Old Cathedral of St. Lazare*, which is now used as a sacristy (adm. by fee) and contains a fine monument to St. Lazarus by *Fr. Laurana* and *Thomas Sumalvito* (1481). To the left of the altar is a large Entombment, of the school of the Robbia.

The *Bassin de la Joliette*, to the left beyond the outer port, is the most important on this side, and has an area of nearly 57 acres. It is the starting-point of most of the large steamers. Farther to the N., beyond the *Gare Maritime* (Pl. C, 1, 2), are various other large *Docks*, flanked with extensive quays and presenting the usual features of a great port. — The visitor should not fail to take a walk upon the *Jetée*, a breakwater more than 2 M. long, erected at a cost of about 2,000,000*l.*, whence he may return by small boat (p. 471).

The **BOULEVARD DES DAMES**, a wide new street intersecting the Rue de la République (p. 473) near the Place de la Joliette (Pl. C, 2), leads to the *Place d'Aix* (Pl. D, 3). The **TRIUMPHAL ARCH**, in the centre of this square, was erected in 1825-32 to commemorate the Duke of Angoulême's victory at the Trocadéro near Cadiz (1823). It has, however, been decorated with high-reliefs by *David d'Angers* and *Ramey*, representing victories of Napoleon I., and since 1871 bears the inscription: 'A la République, Marseille reconnaissante.'

The Rue d'Aix descends hence to the *Cours Belsunce* (Pl. E, 3, 4), one of the finest streets in Marseilles, which we follow to its intersection with the *Cannebière* and the Rue Noailles at the *Cours St. Louis* (Pl. E, 4; p. 473). Rue de Rome, to the S., see p. 476.

We here turn to the E. viâ the Rue Noailles (Pl. E, 4), from the upper end of which the *Boulevard Dugommier* (Pl. F, 4, 3) leads to the left to the *Gare St. Charles* (p. 473). To the right is the *Boulevard du Musée* (Pl. F, 4), with the *Lycée*, the *École des Beaux-Arts*, and the *Public Library*. The last is open daily, except Sun. and holidays (closed in Sept.), and contains nearly 100,000 vols., 1600 MSS., and a cabinet of coins and medals (20,000; very rich in ancient Marseilles coins).

The Rue Noailles is continued to the N.W. by the fine *Allées de Meilhan* (Pl. F, 4), in which to the left, at the junction of the *Allées des Capucines*, is the *Faculty of Science* (Pl. F, 3). Farther on, in front of St. Vincent, is the **MONUMENT DES MOBILES DES BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE**, by *J. Turcan*, erected in 1894 to the memory of the members of the departmental militia who fell in Algeria in 1871.

The *Church of St. Vincent-de-Paul* (Pl. F, 3), erected by *Reyboud* and *Pougnet* in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., with its handsome façade and two towers, dominates a great part of the town. It is popularly known as the *Église des Réformés*, because it occupies the site of a church of the reformed Augustine order. — Near it, to the left, is the *Cours du Chapitre* (Pl. F, G, 3), with its continuation, the *Boulevard de Longchamp* (Pl. G, H, 3, 2), leading up to the palace, nearly a mile from the Rue Noailles.

The **Palais de Longchamp* (Pl. H, 2), built in 1862-69 after the plans of *Bartholdi* and *Espérandieu*, is a magnificent building in the Renaissance style. The central part consists of a triumphal arch, connected by Ionic colonnades with two large side-buildings. The latter contain the museums (see below); the triumphal arch, reached by large flights of steps on each side, is the *Château d'Eau* of the Marseilles aqueduct (p. 450), which joins it behind. In front is a basin whence an abundant cascade descends over a flight of steps, and in this basin is a colossal group, by *Cavelier*, representing the Durance between the Vine and Wheat, on a chariot drawn by four bulls. The friezes of the triumphal arch and museums are also by Cavelier. Right and left are Tritons and Genii by *Lequesne*. The animals at the entrance to the garden are by *Barye*. The roof of the colonnades affords a magnificent view of the city.

The **MUSÉE DES BEAUX-ARTS*, in the building to the left, is open daily, except Mon. and Frid., 8-12 and 2-6 in summer, 9-12 and 2-4 in winter. It is closed Jan. 20th-31st and July 20th-31st.

Ground Floor. The CENTRAL GALLERY and the ROOM TO THE RIGHT of the entrance mainly contain modern French sculptures, many of which well deserve notice. — The ROOM TO THE LEFT is devoted to *Pierre Puget* (1622-94) of Marseilles, a sculptor and painter, and contains several original works besides casts. — In the CABINETS to the right and left are drawings, engravings, and water-colours.

First Floor. — STAIRCASE: *Marseilles as a Greek Colony and as the Gate of the East, mural paintings by *Purvis de Chavannes* (1889). Decorative sculptures by *Cavelier*, *Poitevin*, *Cauret*, *Chabaud*, *Ferrat*, *Truphème*, and *Guindon*.

CENTRAL Room. To the left of the entrance: 242. *De Troy*, The letter. To the right of the entrance: above, 176. *Raoux*, The letter; 68, 67. *Blain*

de Fontenay, Flowers and fruit; portraits by *Duplessis* (263), *Drouais*, *Mignard*, *Duparc*, *Greuze*, etc.; no number, *Waiteau*, Fête champêtre; 243. *De Troy*, The plague in 1720 (p. 472). — 326. *Tintoretto*, The Doge Morosini; 305. *Maratta*, Cardinal Cibò; *Giulio Romano*, Three men on horseback; 283. *Castiglione*, Farm; no number, *Wynants*, Dairy; 411. *Zeeman*, Sea-piece; 364. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Assumption. — 377. *Holbein the Younger* (?), Portrait; 372, 373. *G. Flinck*, Studios; above, 365. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Glorification of Mary Magdalen; 274. *Paolo Veronese*, Venetian princess; no number, *Pourbus the Younger*, Prince Philip William of Orange; 391. *Pourbus the Elder*, Nobleman; 352. *F. Bol*, A Polish king; above, 406. *Snyders*, Game and fruit; 378. *Corn. de Man* (not De Hooch), The letter; no number, *Ant. Pereda* (Spanish painter, 1599-1669), Descent from the Cross; *Rubens*, 399. Resurrection, 398. Adoration of the Shepherds; *381. *Perugino*, Family of the Virgin; no number, *Van Kessel*, Still-life; 376. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; *397. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt (ca. 1615; animals by Paul de Vos; presented by Napoleon I.); 374. *J. van Goyen* (?), River-scene; 388. *Van Mol*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 360. *Brueghel the Elder*, Environs of Antwerp; 367. *Decker*, Landscape; 346. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis; no number, *Van Veen*, St. Paul on the journey to Damascus; no number, *Teniers*, Monkeys' guard-room; 390. *Peeters* (?), Sea-piece; *404. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape (sadly damaged); 410. *Seghers*, King David; 373. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 486. *Ribera*, Tavern-scene.

ROOM TO THE LEFT (of the entrance). Modern pictures. Above the door, 162. *H. Philippoteaux*, Last banquet of the Girondins; to the right (no number), *Corot*, Scene from Southern Tyrol; 241. *Ribot*, Hautboy-player; 32. *Courbet*, Stag drinking. — *Puvis de Chavannes*, Classical hunting-scene (1859); 229. *Stevens*, Ash Wednesday; 88. *Hamman*, Lecture of Vesalius, the anatomist; above, *Gervais*, The Holy Maries; *A. Stengelin*, Sunshine in autumn; 1799. *Tanzi*, Swamp; 268. *Félix Ziem*, Quai St. Jean at Marseilles; no number, *J. F. Millet*, *Mother and child; 180. *Regnault*, Judith and Holofernes; no numbers, *Bouchor*, Hay-vessel; *Corot*, Birch-tree. — II. Room: small pictures; drawings by *Puvis de Chavannes*.

ROOM TO THE RIGHT (at the other end of the central room). Provençal School. To the right, 541. *F. Clément*, *F. Mistral*, the poet; no numbers, *Garibaldi* (of Marseilles), Studio; *Guindon*, Arrival of fishermen at the Quai St. Jean at Marseilles; *R. Allègre*, Harbour of Marseilles. — 227. *Simon*, Sheep at pasture; no number, *J. Silbert*, St. Marinus of Dalmatia; 4. *Aiguier*, Sea-piece; no numbers, *G. Ricard*, Chenavard and Papety, the painters; above, *Vayson*, Sheep; *A. Casile*, Quai de la Ligne at Avignon. — *E. Martin*, Entrance of the Old Harbour at Marseilles.

The MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, in the building to the right, is open on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, from 2 to 4.30 or 6. The rooms and staircase are decorated with encaustic paintings representing antediluvian animals, landscapes of Provence, etc.

The pleasure-grounds behind the palace contain (to the left) a column with a bust of Lamartine. To the N. is the end of the Durance aqueduct (p. 450). On the right is the small Zoological Garden (Pl. H, I, 2), which affords a pretty promenade (adm. free; band see p. 471).

The Rue de Rome (Pl. E, 4, 5, F, 6), running to the S. from the Cours St. Louis (p. 473), is the main thoroughfare of the S. quarter. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Cannebière, on the right beyond the Place de Rome, with its principal façade towards the Place St. Ferréol, is the Préfecture (Pl. E, 6), a sumptuous building in a modern Renaissance style, by Martin (1861-67).

A short distance beyond the Préfecture, to the W., at the beginning of the Cours Pierre-Puget, is the *Fontaine Estrangin, with

sculptures by A. Allar. The well-shaded *Cours Pierre-Puget* leads through the fashionable quarter of the city to the promenade of the same name (see below).

The *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 5), built in 1858-62 by *Martin*, stands on the right side of the Cours. In front of it is a square, embellished with a bronze statue, by *Fabre* (1875), of *Berryer*, the celebrated advocate (1790-1868). The vestibule ('Salle des Pas Perdus') is decorated with relief-figures of the legislators Solon, Justinian, Charlemagne, and Napoleon I., with medallions of eminent jurisconsults, and with symbolical bas-reliefs.

The *Promenade Pierre-Puget* (Pl. C, D, 6) is laid out on one of the reservoirs of the aqueduct (pp. 450, 475) and commands a fine view of the harbour. In the grounds are an *Antique Column* (from Aix), surmounted by a bust of *Puget*, and a *Statue of the Abbé Dassy*, founder of the Marseilles Blind Asylum situated opposite to the S. On the N. the Promenade is skirted by the *Boulevard de la Corderie* (Pl. B, C, D, 6), to the N. of which is the *Church of St. Victor* (Pl. C, 6), a relic of the powerful abbey of the same name, founded by St. Cassian (d. about 440) and several times rebuilt, on the last occasion by Urban V., who had once been its abbot. The battlemented towers date from 1350. The 14th cent. crypt (open on Sat. from 7.30 to 9 a. m., and at other times on application) contains a 'Grotto of St. Lazare', a blackened Virgin of the 4th cent., a cross said to be that on which St. Andrew suffered martyrdom, and some old tombs. — Farther to the N.W. are the *Transporter Bridge* (p. 473) and the *Fort d'Entrecasteaux* (p. 473). To the N.W. of the latter, on a rocky promontory, is the *Château du Pharo* (Pl. A, 5), presented to the town by the ex-Empress Eugénie and now occupied by a *School of Medicine and Pharmacy*.

The best view of the city and its environs is obtained from **Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde* (Pl. D, 7), a church situated on the bare and fortified summit of a hill to the S. of the harbour.

It may be reached by means of a *Lift (Ascenseur)*, starting in the Rue Cherchell (Pl. D, 6, 7) and ending about 275 yds. from the chapel. Fares: up 60 c., down 30 c., up and down 80 c. Tickets including the use of the lift are issued on the tramways from La Joliette and from the Zoological Gardens to the Boul. Vauban (up 70 c., down 5 0c., there and back 1 fr., 70 c.; alight at the Rue Dragon, Pl. E, 6). — From the S. end of the Boulevard Gazzino (Pl. D, 6, 7) a flight of steps ascends to the terrace (140 steps) and the upper church (174 steps). — Adm. to the church and terrace 30 c., before 9 a. m. 10 c.

Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is a place of pilgrimage, the mediæval sanctuary of which has been replaced by a fine modern church in the neo-Byzantine style, after the plans of *Esperandieu* (1864). Over the façade rises a belfry, 150 ft. high, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Virgin, by *Lequesne*. The interior is adorned with mosaics, and on the high-altar there is a silver figure of the Virgin under a bronze-gilt canopy. In the crypt is a statue of the Virgin by *Carpeaux*. The terrace affords a splendid *View.

The Chemin du Roucas-Blanc descends to the S.W. from Notre-Dame in about 40 min. to the *Corniche Road (Pl. A, 6; small Pl. A 1-C 4), which begins near the *Anse des Catalans* (sea-baths, p. 471), and skirts the coast, where it is partly cut out of the rocks, joining the Promenade du Prado at the Rond-Point. This road, which is devoid of shade and agreeable only when the weather is not too hot, affords magnificent *Views of the bay of Marseilles, with the islands of *If* (see below), *Ratonneau*, and *Pomègue*. It is best to drive along this road or go by tramway, proceeding to the Prado via the Place de Rome (Pl. F, 5), and returning by tramway via the Anse des Catalans. Near the Batterie d'Endoume (small Pl. A, 1) is a small *Laboratory of Marine Zoology*, with an aquarium (open on Sun., 2-6, but shown also at other times). — At the Rond-Point (small Pl. C, 4) is the *Palace Casino Prado-Plage* (café and concert-room).

The Prado (Pl. F, 7; small Pl. E, 1-3, D, 3) is the principal promenade outside Marseilles, and is especially frequented towards evening in summer, and on Sun. afternoons in winter. It is a magnificent avenue, 2 M. long, beginning at the Place Castellane, at the end of the Rue de Rome, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Rue Noailles, and turning to the right, towards the sea, nearly 1 M. farther on. It is flanked by fine villas and joins the Corniche Road at the Rond-Point (small Plan, C, 4).

Near the end, to the left, in a fine Park, is the Château Borély (small Pl. D, 4), containing the municipal Archaeological Museum, open on Sun. and Thurs. (except during the races), 2-4.30 in winter, 2-6 in summer; daily to strangers. The contents include Greek, Roman, and Egyptian antiquities, ecclesiastical plate, fayence, Chinese objects, etc. The 'Salon Doré' (Room IV) and the ceiling of the staircase are embellished with paintings ascribed to Chaix.

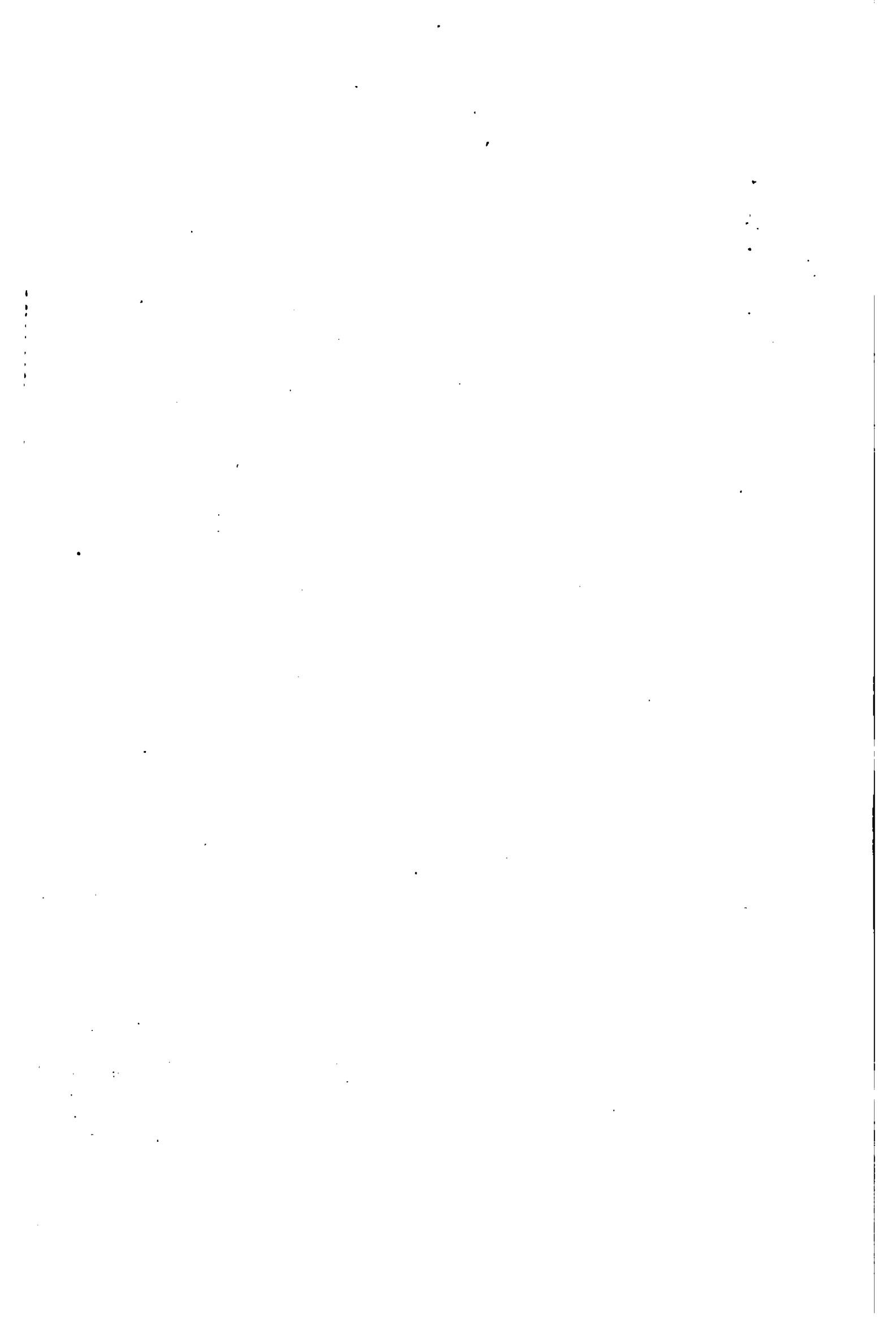
Part of the park, near the château, has been converted into a Botanical Garden and is embellished with a Statue of Puget (p. 475), by Ramus.

The Race Course of Marseilles occupies part of the park near the sea. In the vicinity and along the beach are numerous cafés and restaurants, in which it is prudent to ascertain the tariff before ordering. La Réserve, see p. 470.

An interesting excursion may be made in summer from the Vieux Port to the celebrated Château d'*If*, on the small island of this name, nearly 2 M. to the W. Steamer, see p. 471. Boats cannot land except in fine weather. The *Port du Frioul* here is used as a lazaretto. The castle, rendered famous by Alex. Dumas in his 'Monte Cristo', is a keep built in 1529, and has been used as a state-prison; its principal dungeons are shown. There is a fine view from the top. — To the W. are the two larger islands of *Ratonneau* and *Pomègue*.

FROM MARSEILLES TO AIX, $18\frac{1}{2}$ M., electric tramway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 5 c.), starting hourly from the Quai de la Fraternité (p. 473). Railway, see pp. 469, 468.

FROM MARSEILLES TO ROGNAC, $17\frac{1}{2}$ M., by the *Ligne de l'Estaque*, a local railway starting from the principal station. — 7 M. L'Estaque (Hôtel).



Restaurant Mistral; de la Falaise), on the sea-beach, is much frequented by the inhabitants of Marseilles. — 17½ M. *Rognac* (p. 449).

From Marseilles to *Arles* and *Avignon*, see pp. 450-448; to *Nîmes* and *Montpellier*, see RR. 65, 63, 41, and p. 462; to *Grenoble*, see R. 69; to *Toulon*, *Cannes*, *Nice*, etc., see R. 71.

71. From Marseilles to Ventimiglia (Italy).

162 M. RAILWAY in 6-10 hrs. (fares 29 fr. 30, 19 fr. 85 c., 18 fr.). Best views to the right. — To (42 M.) *Toulon* in 11¼-21¼ hrs. (7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 50 c.); to (120 M.) *Cannes* in 33¾-71¼ hrs. (21 fr. 75, 14 fr. 65, 9 fr. 55); to (140 M.) *Nice* in 41½-8 hrs. (25 fr. 20, 17 fr. 11 fr. 10 c.); to (149 M.) *Monaco* in 51¼-91¼ hrs. (26 fr. 90, 18 fr. 15, 11 fr. 85); to (154½ M.) *Menton* in 51½-91½ hrs. (27 fr. 90, 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 25 c.). — *Train de Luxe* from Paris (Gare de Lyon) to the stations on the Riviera, via Lyons and Marseilles, see the Indicateur. The 'Côte d'Azur Express' from Paris to Mentone reaches *Nice* (675 M.) in less than 14 hrs. (26 hrs. from London).

STEAMERS (Fraissinet Co., p. 471) for *Toulon* (8 fr., 6 fr.) and *Nice* (15 fr., 10 fr.), on Frid.; for *Nice* on Mon.; for *Nice* and *Genoa* (30 fr. incl. foor., on Wed.; and for *Genoa* on Sun. (express from *Nice* to *Genoa*, see p. 506d

Marseilles, see p. 469. — The line, at first at some distance from the sea, traverses an undulating and not uninteresting country. Beyond a short tunnel *Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde* is seen to the right. — 2½ M. *La Blançarde*, junction for the Gare du Prado (p. 469). — 4½ M. *La Pomme*, on the *Huveaune*, which is crossed several times. — Near (5½ M.) *St. Marcel* we cross the Canal de Marseille (p. 450). — 7½ M. *St. Menet*.

About 2½ M. to the N. (omn. in the season) lies *Camoins-les-Bains* (*Hôt. Heureux*), a summer-resort and watering-place with sulphureous springs. It is also reached by a direct omnibus from Marseilles (8 M.).

8 M. *La Penne*; 9 M. *Camp-Major*. — 10½ M. *Aubagne* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. du Cours*), an industrial town of 8700 inhabitants.

A branch-line runs hence via (6 M.) *Auriol* and (10½ M.) *Valdonne*, important for its mines of lignite, to (19 M.) *La Barque-Fuveau* (p. 468).

FROM AUBAGNE OR AURIOL TO THE STE. BAUME. From Aubagne an omnibus (5 fr.) plies four times weekly via (3 M.) *Gemenos* to the (4 hrs.) *Hôtellerie* (see below). From Auriol an omnibus (50 c.) plies to (5½ M.) *St. Zacharie* (Lion d'Or), whence we have still 8 M. of bad road (carr. 10-20 fr.) to the *Hôtellerie de la Ste. Baume*, situated on the plateau of *Plan d'Aups*, ¾ hr. below the grotto. The E. portion of the plateau is occupied by a virgin *Forest, with fine trees. — The *Sainte Baume* is, according to tradition, the grotto to which Mary Magdalene (p. 463) retired to end her days; it has been transformed into a chapel and is still a frequented pilgrim-resort. It has given name to the mountains among which it lies, and which command fine views.

Before and after (17 M.) *Cassis* (*Hôt. Lieutaud*), station for the small port of that name (*Carsicis Portus*), 2 M. distant, we pass through two tunnels. — 23 M. *La Ciotat-Gare*.

A branch-line runs hence via (½ M.) *Ceyreste* (the ancient *Cythausta*), with a few ancient remains, to (3 M.) *La Ciotat* (*Hôt. du Commerce*; *Hôt. de l'Univers*), a seaport of 11,622 inhab., finely situated at the foot of a promontory to the S.W., near the site of the ancient Massilian colony *Tauroeis*. On the quay is the charming promenade of *La Tasse*. The large dockyards of the *Messageries Maritimes* are open to visitors.

31½ M. *Bandol* (*Hôt. des Bains*, outside the town, pens. 7½ fr. good; *Hôt. Beau-Rivage*). a small port and winter-resort, on a

beautiful bay. — 36 M. *Ollioules-Sanary*. *Ollioules* (inn) is a small town (4000 inhab.), lying in a pretty valley about 2 M. to the left (electric tramway from Toulon, p. 487). *Sanary*, formerly *St. Nazaire* (Gr.-Hôt. *Sanary*; Hôt. des Bains), is a small sea-bathing and winter resort about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the right. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of *Ollioules* are the fine *Gorges d'Ollioules*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, through which the old high-road passes.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Seyne-sur-Mer* (*Hôtel de la Méditerranée*, at the harbour), with 21,000 inhab. and important dockyards (steamer from Toulon, see p. 487). An omnibus runs hence to (3 M.) *Tamaris* (p. 490). — To the left are the two forts of St. Antoine.

42 M. *Toulon* (*Buffet*), see p. 484.

Farther on *Mont Faron* (p. 490) remains in sight on the left, and the line quits the coast. — 47 M. *La Garde*, with the ruins of a 16th cent. castle to the left.

48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Pauline*, junction for *Hyères* (p. 490). — Beyond (50 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Farlède* the line crosses the *Gapeau*. Cherry-trees abound. — 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sollies-Pont* (Hôt. du Commerce).

About 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., reached by the smiling valley of the *Gapeau*, is the Carthusian monastery of *Montrieux-le-Jeune* (abandoned in 1901), with the ruins of the old monastery (12th cent.), 1 M. farther on. The omnibus to (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Méounes* (hotel) passes within 2 M. of the monastery.

From (56 M.) *Cuers-Pierrefeu*, a public conveyance (2 fr.) plies to *Collobrières* (Hôt. Blanc; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), see p. 494. — 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Carnoules*. Branch-line to *Gardanne*, see p. 468. — 65 M. *Pignans*. To the right, on one of the highest summits of the *Montagnes des Maures* (p. 493), is the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) chapel of *Notre-Dame-des-Anges* (2555 ft.), with a magnificent view (key at *Pignans*). — We pass through cuttings in the red sandstone into a plain rich in olive and mulberry trees, in the valley of the *Aille* · then into the valley of the *Argens*, which rounds the mountains on the E.

75 M. *Le Luc et Le Cannet* (Hôt. *Terminus*, plain). *Le Luc* (Hôt. du Parc) is a small town about 2 M. to the W. (omn.), in a pretty valley.

About 2 M. from the station lies *Pioule-les-Eaux* (*Grand-Hôtel*), with thermal springs. — Excursions may be made from the station (omn. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.) to the S.E. over the *Maures* to (12 M.) *La Garde-Freinet* (p. 494) and (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cogolin* (p. 494), to the N. to (8 M.) *Le Thoronet*, a village with a ruined Cistercian abbey, of which the church (12th cent.) and the cloisters are the chief remains; and to (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) *Entraigues* (p. 458).

80 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vidauban* (Hôt. *Continental*), whence a road ascends the valley of the *Argens* to the *Cascade d'Argens* and the *Perte de l'Argens*, a rocky chaos with two natural bridges. — The railway descends the valley of the *Argens* and crosses the river near the *Château d'Astros*, on the left.

84 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Arcs* (*Buffet*; Hôt. *Reybaud*), with a trade in cattle and cocoons.

A branch-line runs hence by (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Trans* to (8 M.) *Draguignan* (*Hôtel Bertin*; *Féraud*), with 9700 inhab., at the foot of the *Malmont* (2150 ft.) and

on the *Nartubi*. The *Allées d'Azémar*, in front of the *Préfecture*, contain fine plane-trees. In the *Museum* are pictures by *Teniers*, *Rembrandt*, and *Panini*. — To *Meyrargues*, see p. 485.

FROM DRAQUIGNAN TO GRASSE (Nice), 40 M. (in 3 hrs.), Ligne du Sud, traversing a highly picturesque region. Numerous small stations. — 40 M. *Grasse* (p. 500); station (buffet) at some distance from that of the other line.

FROM DRAQUIGNAN TO CASTELLANE, 38 M., mail-car daily in 9 hrs. (8 fr.) — At (30½ M.) *Pont-de-Soleils* a road diverges to the left for *La Palud* and *Moustiers-Sainte-Marie* (20 M.; p. 485), affording fine views of the imposing **Gorge of the Verdon*. — 38 M. *Castellane*, see p. 424.

At (89½ M.) *Le Muy* (*Hôt. Sermet*) is a tower from which some Provençals in 1536 shot the Spanish poet *Garcilaso de la Vega*, whom they mistook for Charles V., owing to his sumptuous dress.

Excursions may be made hence to the (6 M.) picturesquely situated *Pont de Pennafort*; to the *Défilé des Bagarèdes*; and via the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Roquette* to the curious gorges of *Saint-Trou*, *Four des Fées*, and *Jeu de Ballon*. The *Trois Croix de Roquebrune* (1215 ft.), the peak between *Le Muy* and *Roquebrune*, commands a good view notwithstanding its low height.

98 M. **Fréjus** (*Hôtel du Midi, du Forum*, both near the station, R. 2, déj. or D. 2½ fr.; station of the Ligne du Sud, see p. 494), the *Forum Julii* of the Romans, is now a town of 4160 inhab., and the seat of a bishopric. Its chief interest consists in its Roman remains.

Its former importance is shown by its old walls, inclosing an area five times as large as the present town. The harbour was founded by Cæsar and enlarged by Augustus, who sent here the galleys taken from Antony at the battle of Actium (B. C. 31). The town is now nearly 1 M. from the sea, owing to the alluvial deposit of the Argens. It was the birthplace of *Agricola* the general, *Cornelius Gallus* the poet, *Abbé Sieyès*, and *Désaugiers*.

The *Amphitheatre* (*Les Arènes*), to the left of the exit from the station, beyond a fountain, dates mainly from the time of *Septimius Severus* (193-211). It measures 370 ft. by 280 ft. and held 9100 spectators. The foundations and part of the gallery encircling the arena beneath the tiers of seats are still preserved. Behind it, to the N., is a small volcanic hill, from which some remains of the *Roman City Walls* may be seen.

The town lies to the right of the exit from the station. Near the site of the ancient *Harbour*, which was about ¼ M. square, rises the *Butte St. Antoine*, the old *Citadelle du Couchant*, a mound 20 ft. high erected to protect the harbour from the N.W. wind. The Butte is ½ M. in circumference and retains most of its foundation walls, which were strengthened on the W. by arched recesses to resist the pressure of the superincumbent earth. Three of its towers are also standing, one of which was probably used as a lighthouse. — About ¼ M. to the S.W., to the right, near the Ligne du Sud (p. 494), are the ruins of the *Roman Baths*, partly occupied by a farm.

Near the railway, within the town, are a 16th cent. *Tower* (restored) and the *Porte Dorée* (or *d'Orée*) which led to the harbour. This gateway (restored) formed part of a stoa or porticus, about 60 ft. wide. To the right is the *Place du Cours*, a platform formerly washed by the sea, whence we enjoy a fine view. Close by is the *Lanter*

of *Augustus*, a low turret erroneously supposed to have been a lighthouse. Beyond it is the old *Citadelle du Levant*, a structure resembling the Butte St. Antoine, with massive walls, vaulted chambers, etc., originally marking the E. extremity of the harbour.

The Cannes road, leading from the Place du Cours, runs to the S. of the scanty ruins of the town-walls and the *Ancient Theatre*, and passes the *Aqueduct*, with arches 60 ft. in height, which brought water from the Siagnole, 25 M. distant (comp. p. 501).

In the Place de l'Evêché, in the town, is the *Cathedral of Notre Dame*, a Romanesque edifice of the 11-12th cent., with a baptistery containing eight antique granite columns (to the left of the portal), and an ancient Gothic cloister, the arches of which are built up. The door is ornamented with Renaissance sculptures, which are covered by shutters but shown by the sacristan (at the entrance to the cloisters). In the interior are some wood-carvings of the 16th and an altar-piece of the 15th century. Fine view from the tower (50 c.).

In the Rue Nationale, the continuation of the Route de Cannes, is a small *Museum of Antiquities* (apply at the Hôtel de Ville), containing a well-preserved antique head of Jupiter (nose restored) and various sculptures, terracottas, bronzes, etc.

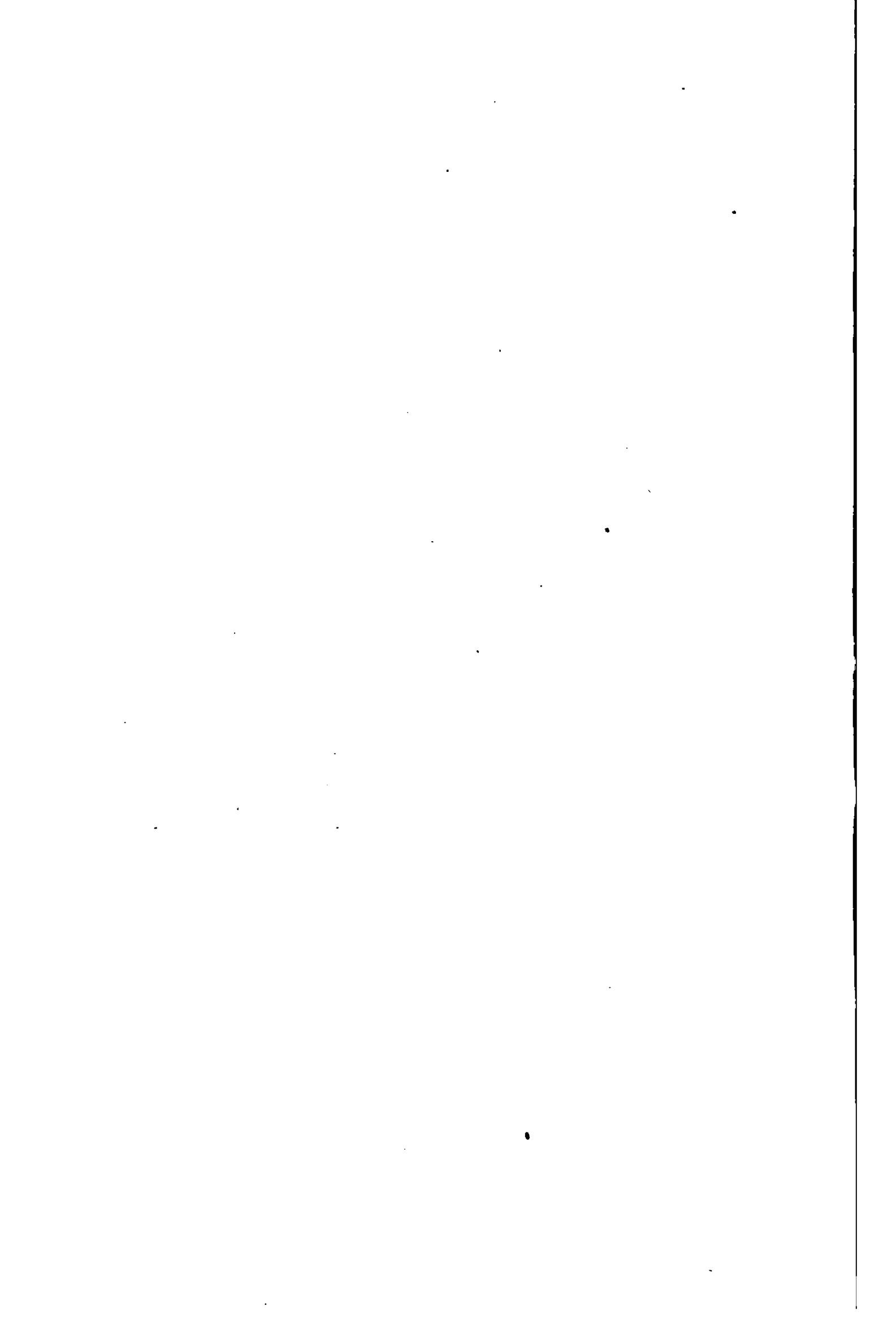
The *Roman Bridge*, where Lepidus encamped his troops, lies about 1 M. to the E. of the Amphitheatre, near the railway, but on the other side. The canal which it crossed is now diverted.

From Fréjus to *Hyères* and to St. Raphaël by the Ligne du Sud, see pp. 493, 494. — Omnibus to St. Raphaël hourly, 25 c.

The railway traverses the site of the old harbour of Fréjus, with a view of the Porte Dorée and the aqueduct, to the left, and of the Lantern of *Augustus*, to the right.

100 M. St. Raphaël. — **Hôtels.** GRAND-HÔTEL, at some distance from the sea, R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 12, omn. 1 fr.; CONTINENTAL & DES BAISNS, on the beach, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9, omn. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; BEAU-RIVAGE, on the beach, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-20, omn. 1 fr., well spoken of, these two open the whole year; HÔT. - RESTAURANT DE PARIS, D. (incl. wine) $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., well spoken of; FAMILY HOTEL VILLA DES LIERRES, Ave. du Grand-Hôtel, pens. 8-12 fr.; TERMINUS ET DES NÉGOCIANTS, near the stations, with café; DU COMMERCHE, at the harbour. — Agence Méridionale (bank; Cook's agent), near the principal church. — Omnibus from the stations to Boulouris and Le Dramont (p. 483); from the old town to Fréjus (see above). — Carriage Hirers. Albin, in the old town, behind the Hôtel de Ville; Séguier. — Sea Baths, opposite the Hôtel des Bains. — Syndicat d'Initiative at the Mairie. — English Church (services in winter), to the E. of the P. L. M. station.

St. Raphaël (4870 inhab.), a thriving seaport on the *Gulf of Fréjus*, is frequented as a sea-bathing place and as a winter-resort owing to its favourable situation, which is well sheltered towards the E., though exposed to the Mistral. Here Napoleon I. landed on his return from Egypt in 1799, and embarked for Elba in 1814. The strangers' quarter is in the new or winter town, with numerous villas and boulevards. — The Boulevard Félix-Martin, skirting the sea, is continued by the Boulevard du Touring-Club-de-France to the beginning of the Corniche d'Or (p. 483).



About 2 M. to the N.W. lies Valesecure (*Grand-Hôtel, Hôt. des Anglais*, both of the 1st class; omn. 50 c.), charmingly situated among pine-woods, and frequented as a winter-resort by those for whom the immediate vicinity of the sea is disadvantageous.

FROM ST. RAPHAËL TO LA NAPouLE by the **Corniche d'Or or *Corniche de l'Estérel*, 19 M., preferable to the railway, especially between Agay and Théoule (4-5 hrs. on foot). This fine road, vying in beauty with the Grande-Corniche (p. 512), was completed in 1903 (carr. dear, bargain advisable; motor-cars and brakes, pp. 505, 506). — The Estérel or *Esterel* is an isolated mountain-group of volcanic formation, about 12 M. long and 9 M. broad, with forests of cork and pine belonging to government, in which wild boars and foxes abound. It is traversed by good roads, most of which are practicable for carriages. The best map is that by Martel, published by the Touring Club de France (1903; 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). — The Corniche d'Or, skirting the coast beyond St. Raphaël, with the rocks known as the *Lion de Terre* and *Lion de Mer* in the sea to the right, leads via (13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Boulouris* (see below) to (3 M.) *Le Dramont* (inn; omn., p. 482), with its quarries of blue porphyry. We then proceed over a little pass (restaurant), skirt the pretty little *Baie de Camp-Long*, and beyond (5 M.) Agay (see below), pass twice under the railway. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Anthéor* or *Aniéore* (*Hôt. de la Corniche-d'Or*, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-12 fr.), in an open situation, with a beautiful view. — 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pointe du Petit-Caneiret* commands a fine view of the red cliffs of Cap Roux (see below) and of the massive *Roc St. Barthélémy*, with a formerly inhabited cave. Beyond the *Cirque St. Barthélémy* we reach (10 M.) *Pointe de l'Observatoire*, another magnificent point of view. Passing the (11 M.) *Hôtel du Trayas* (see below) and the (11 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) station of *Le Trayas*, the road skirts two ravines, and runs near several small bays ('calanques'), near the beginning of which is the narrow peninsula of the *Rocher Notre-Dame*. — From the (15 M.) *Col de l'Esquillon* (280 ft.), or, still better, from a point 5 min. to the right (indicator), we enjoy a beautiful panorama, including Cap Roux, La Napoule, Cannes, Bordighera, the Iles de Lérins, and the Maritime Alps. Thence the road descends through wood to (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Théoule* (see below) and (19 M.) *La Napoule* (see below). Thence to *Cannes* (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther), see below.

The ascent of *Mont-Vinaigre* (2020 ft.), the highest summit of the Estérel, is best made from St. Raphaël, in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Driving is practicable as far as the forester's house of (8 M.) *Le Malpey*, within 1 hr. of the top. The descent may be made to Agay (see below) or via the *Auberge de l'Estérel* to Cannes.

From St. Raphaël to *Toulon* and *Hyères* by the *Ligne du Sud*, see R. 73.

The next part of the line skirts the picturesque coast of the Estérel. — 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Boulouris-sur-Mer* (*Grand-Hôtel*; *Hôt. Blan-card*) is more sheltered than St. Raphaël. — 106 M. *Agay* (*Hôt. d'Agay*, good), the *Agathon* of Ptolemy, has a small and well-sheltered harbour. To the right is *Cape Roux*, with its magnificent cliffs. — 112 M. *Le Trayas* (*Hôt. du Trayas*, with restaurant, R. 3, D. 4, pens. 10 fr.; *Estérel-Hôtel*, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*, plain) is the starting-point for the (2 hrs.) ascent of the **Grand Pic du Cap Roux* (1485 ft.; fine view) and for other excursions to the *Estérel* (see above). — We thread a short tunnel and then another one, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. 115 M. *Théoule* (*Hôt.-Pens. de Théoule*; *Hôt.-Rest. des Roches-Roses*) is a charmingly-situated winter-resort and bathing-place, with fine views. — 16 M. *La Napoule* (*Golf Hôt. et des Bains*; *Hôt. de l'Estérel*), with the Cannes golf-course. — We cross the *Riou* and the *Siagne* (p. 501). 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Bocca* is the junc-

tion of the line to *Grasse* (p. 500), which is seen to the left, with the Maritime Alps in the distance..

120 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Cannes, see p. 494. The train crosses the town, stopping at *Cannes-Eden* (hotels, see p. 496).

124 M. *Golfe-Juan-Vallauris*, near which a column commemorates the landing of Napoleon I. on his return from Elba in 1815. *Golfe-Juan* (Hôt. de la Plage; Central; du Globe) is on the way to become a winter-resort (electric tramway to Cannes and Antibes, and to Vallauris, see p. 497). At *Vallauris* (6730 inhab.; several hotels; carr. from Cannes 12-18 fr.), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W., large quantities of artistic pottery are made.

126 M. *Juan-les-Pins* (*Grand-Hôtel*, R. from 3, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., Eng. Ch. service; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Régence*, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Beau-Rivage*, *Hôt. Terminus*, unpretending), a winter-resort and bathing-place is partially protected from E. winds by the Cap d'Antibes (see below).

127 M. **Antibes.** — **Hotels.** *GR.-HÔT. DU CAP D'ANTIBES (see below), with a park, R. from 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr. — GRAND-HÔTEL, Place Macé, R. from 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; HÔT. NATIONAL & D'ALSACE, Rue de la République 44; DES AIGLES-D'OR, Rue Thuret, near the Place Nationale, R. 2, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; COSMOPOLITAIN, Place Macé; TERMINUS, at the station, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 7 fr.; VICTORIA & DES VOYAGEURS, Rue Thuret 22, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Cafés. Du Sport, Place Macé; de la Paix, Place Nationale. — **Theatre**, Cours Masséna; *Casino des Fleurs*, Place Nationale; *Band on Sun. & Thurs.* in the Place Nationale or the Place Macé. — *Syndicat d'Initiative* at the Hôtel de Ville. — *Electric Tramway* to Cannes, see p. 497.

Antibes, the ancient *Antipolis*, is a finely situated seaport, with 10,950 inhabitants. On the N. side of the bay rises the picturesque *Fort Carré*, constructed by Vauban. The *Front de Mer* promenade commands a magnificent *View, extending to Nice and including the snow-capped Maritime Alps.

The Cap d'Antibes, or *Cap de la Garoupe* is a peninsula about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, with luxuriant vegetation, the Grand-Hôtel du Cap (see above), and a colony of villas. The end of the peninsula is about 3 M. from Antibes (carr. there and back 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; omn. thrice daily, 1 fr.). The beautiful garden of the *Villa Thuret*, now the property of government, is open on Tues. (8-6); that of the **Villa Eilenroc* (Mr. Wyllie), at the extremity of the cape, on Tues. & Frid. (1-5; 1 fr., for the benefit of the poor).

The country traversed now becomes more beautiful. We cross the *Brague* and the *Loup*, and leave the coast. — 132 M. *Cagnes* (Hôt. Savournin; Hôt. des Colonies; Hôt. Isnard), a small town (3380 inhab.) and winter-resort, has an old castle of the Grimaldis, with a ceiling-painting (Fall of Phaëthon), attributed to Carbone. — 133 M. *Cros-de-Cagnes*. — Leaving (134 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Laurent-du-Var* on the left, we next cross the *Var*, an impetuous torrent which formed the frontier of France until the annexation of Nice. To the right is the Nice racecourse. — 136 M. *Le Var*. The gardens near Nice abound in orange-trees.

140 M. *Nice* (*Buffet*, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.), see p. 501. Hence to Mentone by tramway (preferable to the railway), see p. 513.

The line passes through a tunnel 650 yds. long under the Cimiez hill and crosses the *Paillon*. — 141 M. *Nice-Riquier*, a suburb of Nice. A tunnel of 1630 yds. passes under the Montalban.

142 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Villefranche-sur-Mer** (*Eden Hotel*, on the Nice road; *de la Réserve*; *Laurent*; *Belle-Vue*, well spoken of; *de l'Univers*; *Pens. Maison Dorée*; *Pens. Villa des Fleurs*) a naval station with 4000 inhab., beautifully situated between olive-clad heights, on the *Gulf of Villefranche*, with a famous roadstead. — Tramway to Nice, see p. 513.

A boat may be taken from Villefranche to the bay of *Passable* (75 c., 2 pers. 1 fr.), from which the peninsula of St. Jean may be crossed to the village of St. Jean (see below).

143 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Beaulieu**. — Hotels. *HÔTEL BRISTOL, a large establishment belonging to an English company, near the sea, with restaurant and park, R. from 8, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 5, D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, near the highroad, in an open situation on the sea, with the *Restaurant de la Réserve* and a garden, R. 6-15, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. 16-18 fr.; *HÔTEL KREFFT, on the Villefranche road, under German management, R. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ -10 $\frac{3}{4}$, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; *EMPEROR HOTEL, to the W., near the station, R. 4-8, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; HÔTEL BEAULIEU (French), above the station; HÔTEL BEAURIVAGE; BOND'S HOTEL (English), in the upper part of the village. — Plainer: HÔTEL TERMINUS; DU COMMERCE; HELVETIA, R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr. — PANORAMA PALACE, at St. Jean, see below. — Pensions. Pens. de Londres, from 8 fr.; Pens. Frisia (German), near the station, 8-10 fr.; Pens. Mont-Neuf, near the Pont St. Jean (see below), 8-15 fr.; etc. — Brasserie Royale (concert in the evening); Confiseur Glacier, in the Jardin Public.

Physicians: Dr. Johnston-Lavis (English); Dr. Bernardberg; Dr. Hérard de Bessé; Dr. Coste; Dr. Jays. — Chemist: Grosgrain.

Post and Telegraph Office near the Jardin Public. — Cab per drive with one horse 1, two horses 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, at night 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; per hour 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, at night 3 and 4 fr. Tariff for excursions. — Tramway to Nice and Monte Carlo, see No. 10 on p. 505. — Omnibus (electr. tramway projected) in the afternoon from the station at the Pont St. Jean to St. Jean and Cape Ferrat (30 c.), and from the rail. station to St. Jean.

English Church (service during the season).

Beaulieu-sur-Mer, the youngest of the larger winter-resorts on the French Riviera, with 1400 inhab., is much frequented by English, French, and German visitors owing to its well-sheltered and sunny situation (mean temperature during the three winter months about 52° Fahr.). It lies on a wide bay, which is bounded to the S.W. by the long peninsula of St. Jean, amid luxuriant vegetation. Numerous villas with beautiful gardens (palms, etc.); small harbour by the highroad, in the N. E. quarter.

FROM BEAULIEU TO ST. JEAN. From the *Baie de la Fourmigue*, behind the Hôt. Bristol, a pleasant path (11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.), commanding fine views, skirts the seashore and leads past a series of handsome villas. The road (2 M.), which diverges from the Villefranche road to the left, beyond the Pont St. Jean (omnibus, see above), is less attractive. — St. Jean (*Hôtel Panorama Palace*, new, R. 5-15, D. 8, pens. 12-25, omn. from Beaulieu Station 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôt. et Parc St. Jean*, pens. 10-12 fr.; *Hôt. Namouna*; *Victoria*), founded by Knights of St. John expelled from Rhodes in 1527, is a small harbour and fishing-village (1000 inhab.). — To the E. projects the narrow peninsula of St. Hospice, on the extremity of which (reached in 20 min. by pleasant promenades) are an old chapel, a small cemetery, a new

colossal statue of the Virgin, and a tower (rfmts.) commanding a magnificent survey of the coast as far as Bordighera (morning light favourable).

Before we reach St. Jean, a road diverging to the right leads, mostly through pine-wood, to (2½ M.) *Cape Ferrat*, the S. extremity of the St. Jean Peninsula, with a lighthouse, a restaurant, and a botanic garden. On the top is a fort.

145½ M. Eze (Hôtel du Littoral; Terminus Restaurant). The curious old village, on a steep hill, lies 1 hr. to the N.E. (p. 513). To the left is the fortified *Tête de Chien* (p. 522). — **147 M. Cap d'Ail-La Turbie** (*Eden Hotel, 3 min. above the station, R. from 8, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 7, pens. 18-25 fr.; Radium Hôtel). From the road leading to the tramway-station (p. 513) a fine *Boulevard* diverges, descending towards the sea and reascending to the Eden Hotel. Farther to the E. is the *Cap d'Ail*. A road beginning in front of the Eden Hotel ascends in zigzags to the village of *La Turbie* (p. 522), which may be reached also in 1½ hr. by a stony direct footpath. — As we approach Monaco we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the rock on which the town stands. To the left is the magnificent Cemetery of Monaco.

149 M. Monaco, see p. 518. There is another fine view from the following viaduct. Below, to the right, is *Condamine*; to the left are the valley of Les Gaumates and the railway to La Turbie (p. 522).

150½ M. Monte Carlo, immediately below the Casino, see p. 519.

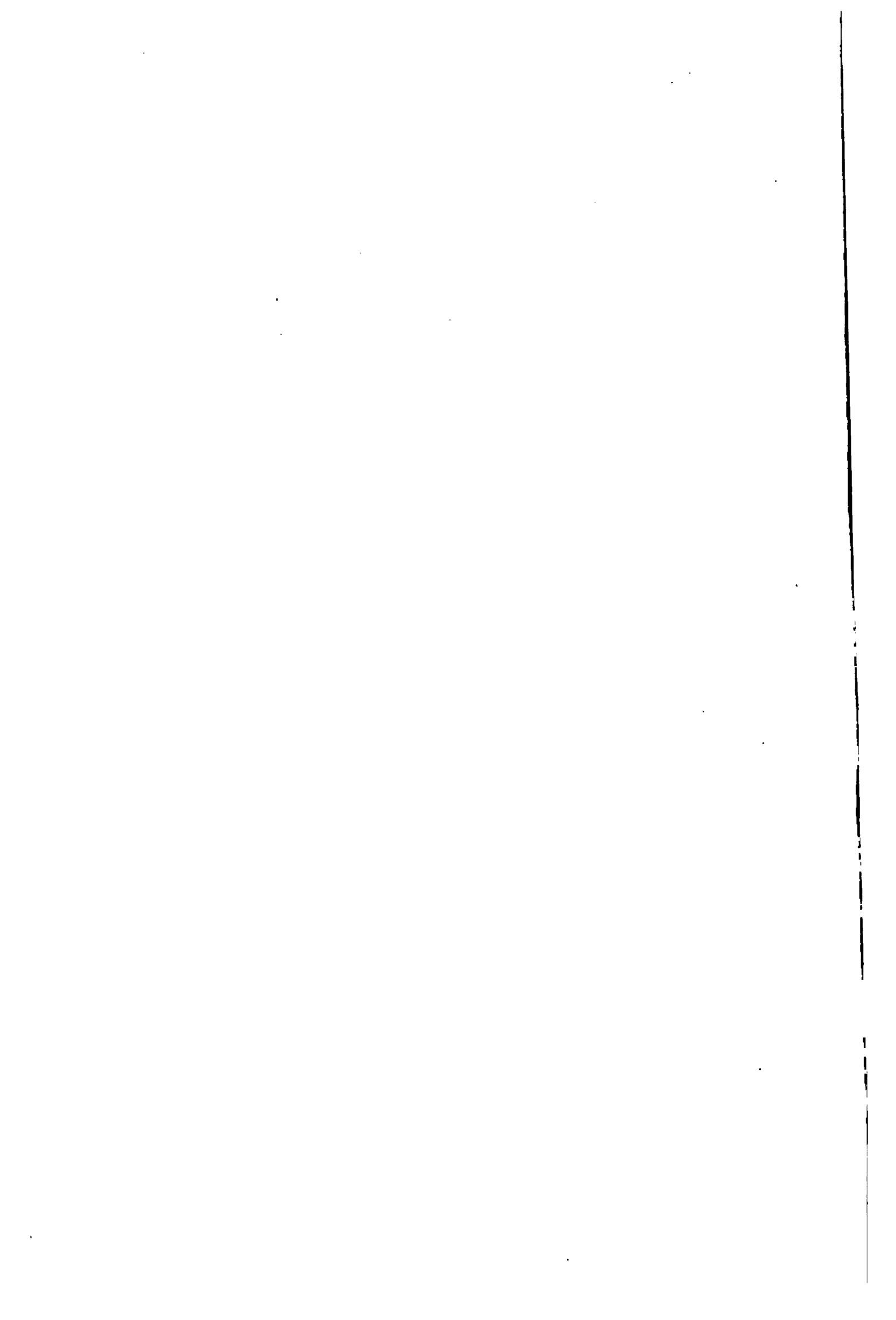
To the right, farther on, appears *Cap Martin*, with its hotel and the Villa Cyrnos (p. 526); behind us are Monte Carlo, Monaco, and (high up) La Turbie. — **152 M. Cabbé-Roquebrune**. The large village of *Roquebrune* or *Roccabruna* stands on a height to the left, near the Corniche road, in the midst of rich plantations of oranges and lemons. Above are the ruins of a castle. A tunnel of 600 yds. passes through the *Cap Martin*.

154 M. Mentone, see p. 522. The town lies to the right.

Beyond a tunnel (550 yds.) beneath Mentone is (155 M.) *Menton-Garavan*, the station for the E. quarters of Mentone (p. 525). The small torrent of *St. Louis*, a little farther on, marks the frontier. We thread six more tunnels (one 600 yds. long) and cross the *Roya*.

162 M. Ventimiglia. — **Hotels.** HÔTEL MAISON DORÉE, with restaurant; HÔTEL SUISSE ET TERMINUS, R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; ALBERGO-RISTORANTE TORNAGHI, all near the station. — *Railway Restaurant*, déj. 2, D. 4 fr.; *Café de Paris*, Via Principe Amedeo. — **MONEY CHANGERS** at the railway-station. — **ELECTRIC TRAMWAY** to *Bordighera*. — **OMNIBUS** to *Perinaldo* once, to *Pigna* twice daily; to *Vicerola* (p. 517), daily in 9½ hrs. — **CAB** per drive 1 fr. (stand at the rail. station).

Ventimiglia (45 ft.), Fr. *Vintimille*, the Roman *Albium Intemelium*, with 7284 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, consists of the industrial new town, in an exposed (N. wind) situation between the station and the sea, and the picturesque old town on a hill to the W. of the *Roya*. In the old town is the *Municipio*, containing a small collection of Roman antiquities. The *Cathedral*, near which *Baptistery* (partly of very ancient date), and the Romanesque



church of *San Michele* (columns with Roman inscriptions) are interesting. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. lies the picturesque *Porta Cannarda*. Above the isolated tower-like rock (*Scoglio alto*) on the beach rises the former *Citadel* (now barracks). — The French and Italian custom-houses are both at Ventimiglia. Italian (Central Europe) time is 50 min. in advance of French railway-time.

An excursion to the fine **Valley of the Roia* may be made by carriage or by means of the *Viecola* diligence (p. 486); for details see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*. — Fine views are obtained from the ruined fort of *San Paolo* (535 ft.), 20 min. above the old town, and from the (1 hr.) ruined *Castello d'Appio* (1130 ft.; see Pl. of Mentone, G, 1). To the N.W. of the latter are the so-called *Calendre* or *Calendrie*, a depression with earth-pyramids.

Railway from Ventimiglia to (78 M.) *Genoa*, viâ (3 M.) *Bordighera*, (10 M.) *San Remo*, etc., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

72. Toulon.

Railway Stations. *Gare du P. L. M.* (Pl. E, 1; buffet, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. or D. 3-4 fr., well spoken of), to the N. of the new town; *Gare du Sud* (Pl. F, 5), near the *Porte Neuve*, to the S.E. of the town. Cabs, see below.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. a; E, 2), Place de la Liberté, not far from the station, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. VICTORIA (Pl. b; E, F, 3), Boulevard de Strasbourg 27, near the theatre, R. 3-8, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ (incl. wine), omn. 1 fr.; DE LA PAIX (Pl. c.; E, 3), Place d'Armes; DU LOUVRE (Pl. d; E, 3), Rue Corneille 11, near the theatre, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr. (incl. wine); DU DAUPHINÉ, Rue des Trois-Dauphins (Pl. E, 3), R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE LA RÉGENCE (Pl. f; E, 2), Rue Nationale; DU NORD (Pl. e; E, 3), Place Puget, good but in a noisy situation, same charges as at the Hôt. du Louvre; NOUVEL HÔTEL & HÔT. DU PORT, with the *Restaurant des Négociants*, Quai de Cronstadt, near the Arsenal, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; TERMINUS, near the station, plain, R. from 2, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (incl. wine); DE LA RADE, Quai du Port and Rue de la République. — BEAU-RIVAGE, with baths, at Le Mourillon.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Café du Commerce*, at the harbour; *C. de la Marine*, Place d'Armes; *C. Continental*, *C. de la Rotonde*, *Gr.-Café et Taverne Alsacienne*, all three in the Boulevard de Strasbourg.

Cabs. Per drive, 2 pers. 1 fr. 25 c., 4 pers. 1 fr. 50 c., at night (10 p. m. to 6 a. m.) $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2 fr.; per hour, $1\frac{3}{4}$ and 2 fr., at night $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 fr.; 20 c. for each trunk.

Electric Tramways. 1. From *La Valette*, on the S. E. of Mont Faron (p. 490; see the plan of the environs), viâ the suburb of *St. Jean-du-Var* (comp. Pl. F, 3), the Boulevard de Strasbourg (Pl. D-F, 1-3), and the suburb of *Le Las* to *Ollioules* (comp. Pl. B, 1; p. 480). — 2. From the *Station*, viâ the Ave. Vauban and skirting the Place d'Armes and the commercial harbour, to *Le Mourillon* (Pl. D-F, 6-8), and the *Bains Ste. Hélène* (Pl. F, 8). — 3. From the *Sous-Préfecture* (Pl. 11; E, 2) to the *Cap Brun* (comp. Pl. F, 3, 4; p. 490). — 4. From the *Porte Notre-Dame* (Pl. F, 3) to the *St. Roch Suburb* (comp. Pl. C, 1). — Fares 10-35 c.

Steamboats to *St. Mandrier* and *La Seyne*, see p. 480; to *Les Iles d'Hyères* (p. 493), usually on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. mornings, in 2-3 hrs., returning the same evening, fares to *Porquerolles* $2\frac{1}{2}$ & $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., to *Port Cros* 3 & 2 fr. To *Nice* and *Marseilles* (Frid. & Sun.), see p. 479. — **Small Boats**, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per hr.; bargain beforehand.

Baths, Rue de l'Arsenal, Place d'Armes 14, Rue Neuve 14. — **SEA BATHS** at Le Mourillon (Pl. F, 8; tramway, see above), 80 c. with towels.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 2, 3), Rue Hippolyte-Duprat, near

the theatre. — Banks. *Banque de France* (Pl 1; E, 2), Ave. Vauban; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue Racine; *Société Générale*, Place d'Armes.

British Vice-Consul, Mr. N. C. Haag. — American Consular Agent, Mr. B. A. Jouve.

Toulon (101,600 inhab.), a fortress of the first class, and after Brest the most important naval station in France, is finely situated on a deep and well-sheltered bay of the Mediterranean, surrounded by hills which are studded with detached forts.

Toulon, the Greek *Telomion* and the Roman *Telo Martius*, is said to have been founded by the Phoenicians, who established purple dye-works here. Its importance, however, is entirely modern. It was twice taken by Charles V., in 1524 and 1536, but in 1707 it successfully resisted the combined fleets of England and Holland and the army of Prince Eugène. In 1793 it was given up by the Royalists to the English and their Spanish and Neapolitan allies. It was in the six weeks' siege by which these were driven out that Bonaparte, then an artillery officer, first distinguished himself.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 1) faces the Place Vauban, with a *War Monument* for 1870-71 by Guglielmo. From this square the Avenue Vauban leads to the *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, which crosses the town from E. to W. We turn to the left to the PLACE DE LA LIBERTÉ (Pl. E, 2), in which is a *Fountain* erected in 1890 in honour of the French Revolution, with statues by André Allar.

The *Theatre* (Pl. E, 3), a little farther to the E., is a handsome modern edifice. To the S.E. of it is the small *Place Puget* (Pl. E, 3), with a picturesque fountain (1780). Hence the harbour (see below) may be reached direct via the Rue Hoche and the Rue d'Alger. We proceed to the S.E. as far as the handsome *Cours Lafayette* and then turn to the right.

Ste. Marie-Majeure (Pl. E, 3, 4), the former cathedral, a short distance off by the Rue Traverse-Cathédrale, on the right, is a Romanesque edifice of the 11-12th centuries. The façade was added in the 17th cent., when the church was considerably enlarged, and the belfry in the 18th.

INTERIOR. — In the chapel to the right of the choir are a fine "Bere-dos" by pupils of Puget, with the Eternal Father surrounded by angels, of which the two bearing censers, by Veyrier, should be noticed, and an Entombment of the Virgin, by Verdiguier (to the left, under glass). In a niche above the arcade of the chapel to the left of the choir is a fine gilt Virgin, surrounded by angels, attributed to Puget, while in the chapel itself is a Virgin by Canova (?); to the left of the chapel is an Assumption by P. Mignard. The somewhat heavy pulpit is by Hubac of Toulon.

Near the end of the *Cours Lafayette* is the Place Louis-Blanc, with the 18th cent. Church of St. Jean or St. François-de-Paule (Pl. E, 4). — Beyond the Porte Neuve (Pl. F, 5) lies the large S. suburb of Le Mourillon (electric tramway, see p. 487).

The Harbour consists of 5 principal basins. The *Vieille Darse*, to the E., is the oldest, and is now used chiefly for the supply of materials necessary for the fleet; the others, with the exception of the small *Commercial Harbour* (Pl. E, 5), are reserved for ships of war.

Outside the basins are the spacious and well-sheltered roadsteads of the *Petite* and the *Grande Rade*, connected by a wide channel between

the *Pointe Pipady* on the E. and the *Fort de l'Aiguillette* on the W. It was by the capture of this fort, which commands the harbour, that the struggle was decided in 1793 and the English compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Farther off are the *Fort Balaguier* and the *Fort Napoléon*, formerly *Fort Caire*, surnamed the *Petit-Gibraltar*, which also played an important part in 1793. The Grande Rade is bounded on the S., about 3 M. from Toulon, by the *Cape Cépet*, a prolongation eastwards of the *Cape Sicié Peninsula* (p. 490), which forms the W. side of both roadsteads, so that they are accessible only from the E., between Cap Cépet and Cap Brun.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 8; E, 4), in the *Carré du Port* near the centre of the busy *Quai de Cronstadt*, has two fine Atlantes by *Puget* (1656). In the square is a colossal bronze statue by *Daumas*, representing the Genius of Navigation, and close by is a double hermes of Janus and Jupiter, by *Hubac*. — The *Rue d'Algiers*, farther on, is the busiest street of old Toulon. To the left is the *Church of St. Pierre* (Pl. 6; E, 3, 4), with a fine pulpit and statues by *Hubac*.

The *Naval Arsenal* (Pl. A-D, 1-4), at the end of the quay, may be visited on week-days. Foreigners are not admitted without an introduction from their government, countersigned by the responsible French minister.

The arsenal, which is entered by a gateway built in 1738, was begun in the reign of Louis XIV on the plans of Vauban. It covers an area of 660 acres and employs about 12,000 workmen. It presents the usual features of such establishments, including a *Naval Museum*, a tastefully arranged *Armoury*, *Rope Walks*, *Workshops*, and *Magazines*. The islet between the Darse Neuve and the Darse Vieille, containing the *Graving Docks*, was used as the *Bagno* until 1873, since which date convicts have been transported to New Caledonia. — There are also large dockyards known as the *Arsenal du Mourillon*, to the E. of the roadstead, beyond the commercial harbour, where iron and wooden ships are built, and the stores of timber kept in enormous trenches.

The *PLACE D'ARMES* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), with its handsome plane trees, is the most important open space in the town. A band plays here every afternoon (except Mon. and Sat.). At the W. end is the *Préfecture Maritime* (Pl. 10), built in 1786-88; to the S. E. is the *Church of St. Louis* (Pl. E, 3).

The Rue Courbet leads from the *Préfecture* to the *Place St. Roch* (Pl. D, 2), and the Avenue Lazare-Carnot leads hence to the *Jardin de la Ville* (Pl. D, 1), a fine promenade at the W. end of the Boulevard de Strasbourg (p. 488), containing a 17th cent. church-doorway, forming part of a fountain. A military band plays here on Saturdays. Behind is the *Hôpital Civil*.

The *Musée-Bibliothèque* (Pl. D, 2), a handsome building (1883-87) with a loggia, in the Italian style, is open daily (except Sat. & Mon.), 2-5 (in winter 1-4); to strangers at other times also.

The GROUND FLOOR is mainly devoted to sculptures, casts, gilded bas-reliefs from the arsenal (of the *School of Puget*), terracottas, fayence, etc. A small room contains inscriptions and other antiquities, and adjacent are two rooms with a natural history collection (chiefly conchylia).

FIRST FLOOR. The handsome staircase ascends to the *Loggia*, which is decorated with frescoes by *Montenard*, *Gallian*, *E. Dauphin*, and others. To the right is the *PICTURE GALLERY* (vestibule and two rooms), containing works by *J. Victors*, *L. David*, *Montenard*, *Protais*, *Feyen-Perrin*, *Laleux*, *Lar-*

gilliére, Boucher, Solimena, Verbruggen, Tournemire, Noirot, J. A. Laurens, Lehoux, Lagrenée, M. d'Hondecoeter, Garcin, P. Lefèvre, Delacroix, etc.

The LIBRARY (open on week-days, except Sat., 9-12 and 2-5; closed in Aug. and Sept.) possesses 35,000 vols. and a collection of coins.

A little beyond the museum the Boulevard passes the end of the Avenue Vauban (p. 488) and then the Place de la Liberté (p. 488).

Excursions. — To TAMARIS, LES SABLETTES, AND ST. MANDRIER, on the *Peninsulas of Cap Sicié and Cap Cépet* (p. 489), crossing both the roadsteads, strongly recommended. Steamer from the end of the Rue d'Alger, almost every hour, crossing in 18-35 min. (fare 15-25 c.). — Tamaris (*Grand-Hôtel de Tamaris; Casino*) is a small winter-resort, named from the tamarisks fringing the shore. It is also served by the station of La Seyne (p. 480). It has a biological laboratory of the University of Lyons. — Les Sablettes (*Hôt. des Sablettes; Hôt. de la Plage; Casino*) is a bathing-resort on the tongue of land uniting the two peninsulas. — St. Mandrier consists mainly of a *Seamen's Hospital*, shown only by permission of the 'Directeur du Service de Santé'. The view from the road above the cemetery is very fine. The fortified top of the hill is inaccessible.

To THE CAP BRUN (*View), to the E., electric tramway (No. 3; p. 487), passing the *Fort de la Malgue* (now a military prison).

TOUR OF THE CAP SICIE PENINSULA, an excursion of half-a-day, recommended in clear and calm weather. A steamer plies every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (15 and 10 c.) to *La Seyne* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; p. 480), where carriages may be hired (15 fr.) to visit the picturesque peninsula. The first point reached is *Six-Fours* (3 M. to the W.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by carriage), a small decayed town on an isolated hill (700 ft.), owing its name to six mediæval forts, replaced by a modern one in 1876. The church, of the 10th and 17th cent., contains a triptych of the 15th cent., and a Virgin in marble, attributed to Puget. Fine view from the summit of the hill. The next point is (1 hr.) *Brusq* (hotel), a small seaport-village on the W. coast (omnibus once daily to Toulon in 2 hrs., 75 c.), whence a picturesque path leads along the cliff to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chapel of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde* (1175 ft.), much frequented by pilgrims in the month of May. We proceed to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the neighbouring *Sémaphore* and thence descend to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Janas* or *Les Mais* (inn). We now return to *La Seyne* direct (1 hr.) or via *Les Sablettes* and *Tamaris* (2 hrs.: see above).

Mont Faron (1790 ft.) and the *Coudon* (2305 ft.), to the N. of Toulon, are crowned with forts and therefore not accessible to strangers. — The *Mills of Dardennes*, 3 M. to the N.W. (omn. frequently), are situated in a verdant valley, near the remarkable *Gouffre de Ragas*. — *Ollioules*, see p. 480. — The Chartreuse of *Montrieux*, see p. 480.

73. From Toulon to St. Raphaël via Hyères.

I. From Toulon to Hyères.

a. PARIS-LYON-MÉDITERRANÉE RAILWAY, 13 M., in 50 min. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 5 c.). Circular tickets via Hyères and St. Raphaël to Nice, with return via Carnoules, valid for a fortnight, 29, 21, and 14 fr.

Toulon, see p. 487. The line leaves that to Nice at ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Pauline* (p. 480). — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Crau*. To the right are the *Monts du Paradis* (980 ft.) and *des Oiseaux* (p. 492); to the left, the chain of the *Maurettes* (p. 493), to the S. of which lies (13 M.) *Hyères*.

b. LIGNE DU SUD, 14 M. in $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $11\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.). This narrow-gauge line connects at *Hyères* with the line to St. Raphaël. Return-tickets as above.

The line traverses the suburb of *St. Jean-du-Var* (p. 487). — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Pradet*. — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Carqueiranne* (*Hôt. Beau-Rivage*). — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *San Salvador* (p. 493). — 14 M. *Hyères-Ville*.

Hyères. — **Arrival.** The *Gare du Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* and the *Gare du Sud-France* lie side by side, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the centre of the town. The *Ligne du Sud* has another station (*Hyères-Ville*) $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of the town, near the Casino. Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. Cab 1 fr.

Hotels. ***NOUVEL HÔTEL DES ILES-D'OR & GRAND-HÔTEL**, near the W. end of the Avenue des Iles-d'Or, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-15, omn. 2 fr.; ***GR.-HÔT. CONTINENTAL**, Boul. Marie-Louise, with a large garden, R. from $4\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 10-15, omn. 2 fr.; ***GR. HÔTEL DES PALMIERS**, below the Place des Palmiers, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; ***HÔTEL CHATEAUBRIAND**, Boul. Chateaubriand, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of the centre of the town, with a park, B. 2, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 10-14, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; ***GOLF-HÔTEL**, 1 M. above the golf-course (see below), with a large garden, R. 4-6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 10-15, omn. 1 fr.; **GRAND-HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE**, Rue d'Orient, near the Jardin Denis, R. 4-6, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 8, omn. 1 fr. — ***HÔT. DES AMBASSADEURS ET VICTORIA**, Avenue des Iles-d'Or, R. 3-5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj., 3, D. 4, pens. (incl. wine) 9-12, omn. 1 fr.; ***HÔT. REGINA-HESPÉRIDES**, Boul. des Hespérides, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. (incl. wine) 7-10, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., English; **GRAND-HÔTEL DU PARC & DU CASINO**, Avenue des Palmiers, R. from $3\frac{1}{4}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. (incl. wine) 8-12, omn. 1 fr.; **HÔT. BEAU-SÉJOUR**, Boul. Alphonse-Denis, to the E., R. 3-6, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -10, omn. 1 fr.; **HÔT. DE PARIS**, Ave. Gambetta, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. (incl. wine) 8 fr., well spoken of; ***HÔT. DES ILES-D'HYÈRES**, Place de la Rade, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. (incl. wine) from 7 fr., the last two open all the year round; **HÔT. D'EUROPE**, Ave. des Iles-d'Or, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -8, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. (incl. wine) 6-10, omn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ fr., nearer the centre of the town; **HÔT-PENS. DES ÉTRANGERS**, Boul. St. Antoine, R. from 2, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$ -1, déj. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. (incl. wine) 7-9 fr.; **PENS. GALL**, Villa Léo, Boul. d'Orient, to the N. of the Jardin Public; **HÔT. PUGET**, Ave. Gambetta, unpretending; **HÔT. TERMINUS**, near the stations. — Hotels at *Costebelle*, see p. 492. — Numerous Apartments and Villas to let (comp. p. xxiii). House Agents: **V. Astier**, Avenue Gambetta 18; another in the Boul. des Palmiers.

Cafés. *Café de la Maison-Dorée*, at the Hôt. de Paris; *Café de l'Univers*, Avenue des Palmiers; *Café du Siècle*, Place de la Rade.

Casinos. *Grand-Casino*, Ave. St. Antoine (adm. 1 fr.; concerts; theatre; café-restaurant); *Petit-Casino*, with similar attractions, a little farther N.

Golf Course, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of the town.

Cabs. Per drive $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., per hr. 2 fr. for 2 persons; landaus for 1-4 pers. 2 and 3 fr., each addit. pers. 25 c. extra; at night (6 or 7 p. m. to 7 a. m.) 2, 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Special tariff for certain drives outside the town.

Omnibus several times a day from the upper end of the Avenue Gambetta (Portalet) to *Costebelle* (p. 492) and *L'Ermitage*; to *Giens* (p. 493; fare 75 c.), etc.

Post and Telegraph Office, Avenue des Palmiers 2.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, beside the post-office; *Société Générale*, Ave. Gambetta 6; *English Bank*, Ave. des Iles-d'Or.

Physicians. *Dr. Biden*, La Tour Jeanne; *Dr. Cormack*, Avenue Beau-regard. Also every Tues. in winter, *Dr. Milsom* of Marseilles (specialist, see p. 472).

British Vice-Consul: *A. J. S. Des Barres*.

English Church (*St. Paul's*), Avenue Beau-Regard. Winter Chaplain, *Rev. G. F. Jackson, M. A.*

Hyères, a town with 17,700 inhab., is finely situated, 3 M. from the sea, on the slope of a steep hill, and sheltered by a chain of mountains from the cold N. and N.E. winds, though not entirely from the Mistral. It is the oldest of the Mediterranean winter-resorts, and is now frequented almost exclusively by the English.

The climate is exceptionally mild and dry, but it is somewhat variable, and its magnificent vegetation has been known to suffer from the severe cold. The numerous date-palms have suggested the title of 'Hyères-les-Palmiers' for the town. Hyères supplies Paris with a large quantity of flowers (violets) and early fruit and vegetables.

Hyères lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, with which it is connected by a fine avenue of palms. This avenue leads to the *New Town*, at the foot of a hill, and ends at a transverse street, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, called *Avenue des Iles-d'Or* to the W. and *Avenue Alphonse Denis* to the E. Beyond this street, on the slope of the hill, lies the *Old Town*, with its narrow streets.

Near the middle of the *Avenue des Iles-d'Or* is the *Place des Palmiers*, which is embellished with fine date-palms and a pyramid in honour of *Baron Stulz* (d. 1832), a German tailor who made a large fortune in London and used it for benevolent purposes in the town of Hyères. A band plays here on Wed. and Sun. afternoons during the season.

In the *Place de la Rade*, farther to the E., is the so-called *Château Denis*, containing the *Public Library*, open daily, except Thurs. and Sun., from 9 to 11 and 1 to 4, and a small *Museum*, chiefly of natural history, open on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 5 p. m. Behind is the public *Jardin de la Ville*, the former *Jardin Denis*.

To the S. of the E. part of the *Avenue Alphonse-Denis* and parallel to it is the fine *Avenue des Palmiers*, to the E. of which, in the *Avenue St. Antoine*, is the *Grand Casino* (p. 491).

To the N.W. of the *Place de la Rade* is the *Place de la République*, a shady promenade with a bronze statue, by Pécou, of *Massillon* (1663-1742), the famous preacher, who was a native of Hyères. To the right is the *Church of St. Louis*, of the 12th cent., but rebuilt in 1822-40. — The street opposite ascends to the small *Place Massillon*, with the *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly a chapel of the Templars. Farther on, in the same direction, is the *Church of St. Paul*, commanding a fine view. — We may ascend thence in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the villa on the site of the ancient *Castle*. There are considerable remains of the ramparts and towers near the summit (adm. from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; fee). From the summit (670 ft.) a fine *View of Hyères is obtained.

Near the station is a *Jardin d'Acclimatation*, a branch of that in Paris. Admission free.

Excursions. — To **COSTEBELLE**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. (omnibus see p. 491; carr. 4 fr.). Costebelle (*Hôt. de l'Ermitage*, *Costebelle et d'Albion*, three first-class houses, R. from 7, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, omn. 2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Les Mimosas*, pens. 7-10 fr.) is a group of hotels and villas on a hill (320 ft.) to the S. of Hyères, much frequented by the English. The terrace in front of the old chapel known as the *Ermitage* commands a magnificent view of the Maurettes (p. 493), to the N., and over the coast and sea. Adjoining is the *English Church*. To the W. is the charming *Val de Costebelle*, and on the other side the *Mont des Oiseaux* (1004 ft.), with a fine view, may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. In the valley are pretty villas; farther on, *St. Pierre-des-Horts* (Lat. 'hortus'), with a modern Gothic château. Still farther to the S., on the *Gulf of Giens*, are the ruins of the *Convent of St. Pierre d'Almanarre*,

and on the seashore near some baths, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Hyères, are the scanty ruins of *Pomponiana*, a Gallo-Roman town, of which nothing is known historically. This excursion may be combined with that to the Giens Peninsula, the New Salt Marshes being only $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of Pomponiana. — On the gulf, to the W., is the *Établissement de San Salvador* (station, see p. 490), with a mineral spring.

From the castle of Hyères (p. 492) we may ascend in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. to the top of the *Fenouillet* (960 ft.; *View better than that from the castle), the highest point of the *Maurettes*, a small chain separated from the Maures (see below) by the valley of the Gapeau.

To THE SALINS-D'HYÈRES or the *Old Salt Marshes*, 5 M., railway in 15-20 min. (fares 1 fr., 70, 45 c.). — At ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Plage* the railway reaches the coast. Here Henri IV planned the rebuilding of the town of Hyères after its destruction in the Wars of Religion, and some of the walls of the harbour, which was actually begun, may still be seen. To the S.W. is a *Race-Course*. Near the station is *La Bicoque*, a villa with a garden and aquarium open to visitors (cafés-restaurants and sea-baths). — Hyères Roadstead, often used for the evolutions of the Toulon squadron, is well sheltered, with an area of about 60 sq. M. and a depth of 230 ft. — 5 M. Salins-d'Hyères (*Restaurant*). The *Old Salt Marshes*, about 1000 acres in extent, with an annual produce of 10,000 tons of salt, are interesting only in summer. The village lies some way from the station, near which is a landing stage for the training-ships in the roadstead.

To the GIENS PENINSULA (*New Salt Marshes*). A road, passing to the E. of the Colline de l'Ermitage, leads directly S. to the peninsula, 3 M. from Hyères (omn. see p. 491; carr. 10 fr.). The *New Salt Marshes* (*Salins-Neufs*) are more than 1200 acres in extent and annually produce about 10,000 tons of salt. About 3 M. farther on is the hamlet of Giens (*Hôtel Audibert*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens., incl. wine, 6, omn. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *Hôtel de la Paix*), with some inconsiderable ruins of a castle. On a bay to the S. is the *René-Sabran Sanatorium*, for scrofulous children. Upon a rock at the extremity of the peninsula, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, is a small fort, *La Tour Fondue*, on the site of an old castle. — To the S. of the peninsula is the small island of *Roubaud*, with a lighthouse (see below).

To THE ILES D'HYÈRES: steamer from Toulon (see p. 487) and sail-boat from *La Tour Fondue* (see above; in connection with the omnibus from Giens) to Porquerolles (75 c.). — The Iles d'Hyères, the *Stoechades* of the ancients, also known at one time as the *Iles d'Or*, are five in number: *Porquerolles*, the largest and nearest to the Giens Peninsula, 5 M. long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. wide; *Portcros*, more to the E., $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; the *Île du Levant* or *du Titan*, still farther to the E., almost as large as the first-mentioned; and the small islands of *Bagaud*, to the N. of Portcros, and *Roubaud* (see above). They are thinly populated, and partly fortified. Their climate is inferior to that of Hyères. *Porquerolles* (*Hôtel Gauthier*; des Iles-d'Or, good and moderate; *Hôt.-Restaurant du Progrès*, déj. 3 fr.) is well wooded and affords some pleasant walks (to the *Cap des Mèdes*, etc.).

II. From Hyères to St. Raphaël by the Coast.

$50\frac{1}{2}$ M., narrow-gauge railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 60 c.; no 3rd cl.). The trains start at *Hyères-Ville* (p. 491). Best views to the right. — Except where it cuts through the capes and projecting points, this line skirts the coast, the sheltered bays of which are well adapted for winter health-resorts. On the left (N.) rise the *Montagnes des Maures*, a well-wooded range of considerable interest, though with no summit above 2560 ft.

Soon after we start the *Gapeau* and *Pansard* are crossed. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Londe*, near the lead-mines of *Bormettes*. — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Verrerie*. — 11 M. *Bormes* (*Gr.-Hôt. de Bormes*, with a park, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, D. 3, pens. 7-12, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with 2100 inhab., has cork-manufactories and a ruined château. A picturesque road runs hence to

($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Collobrières* (p. 480), viâ the fine *Forêt du Dom*. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Lavandou* (Hôt. de la Méditerranée), a small fishing-village, in a picturesque situation protected from the Mistral, derives its name from the lavender that covers the neighbouring hills. The coast-road hence to Cavalaire (see below; 12 M.) is very beautiful. — To the right are seen the Iles d'Hyères. $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cavalière*; $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pramousquier*; 22 M. *Le Dattier*. Tunnel. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cavalaire* (Buffet-hotel, pens. from 7 fr.), which has a fine beach, is one of the most sheltered spots on the shores of the Mediterranean. — 25 M. *Pardigon*, with an old château transformed into a hotel (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-8 fr.). — $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Croix* (Gr.-Hôt. R. 4, pens. from 8, omn. 1 fr.), a small winter-resort. — Tunnel. 29 M. *Gassin*, an old Moorish village on a height to the right (inn). — $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Foux* (pron. Fousse), near the *Gulf of St. Tropez*. An adjoining racecourse is the scene of a race-meeting in July.

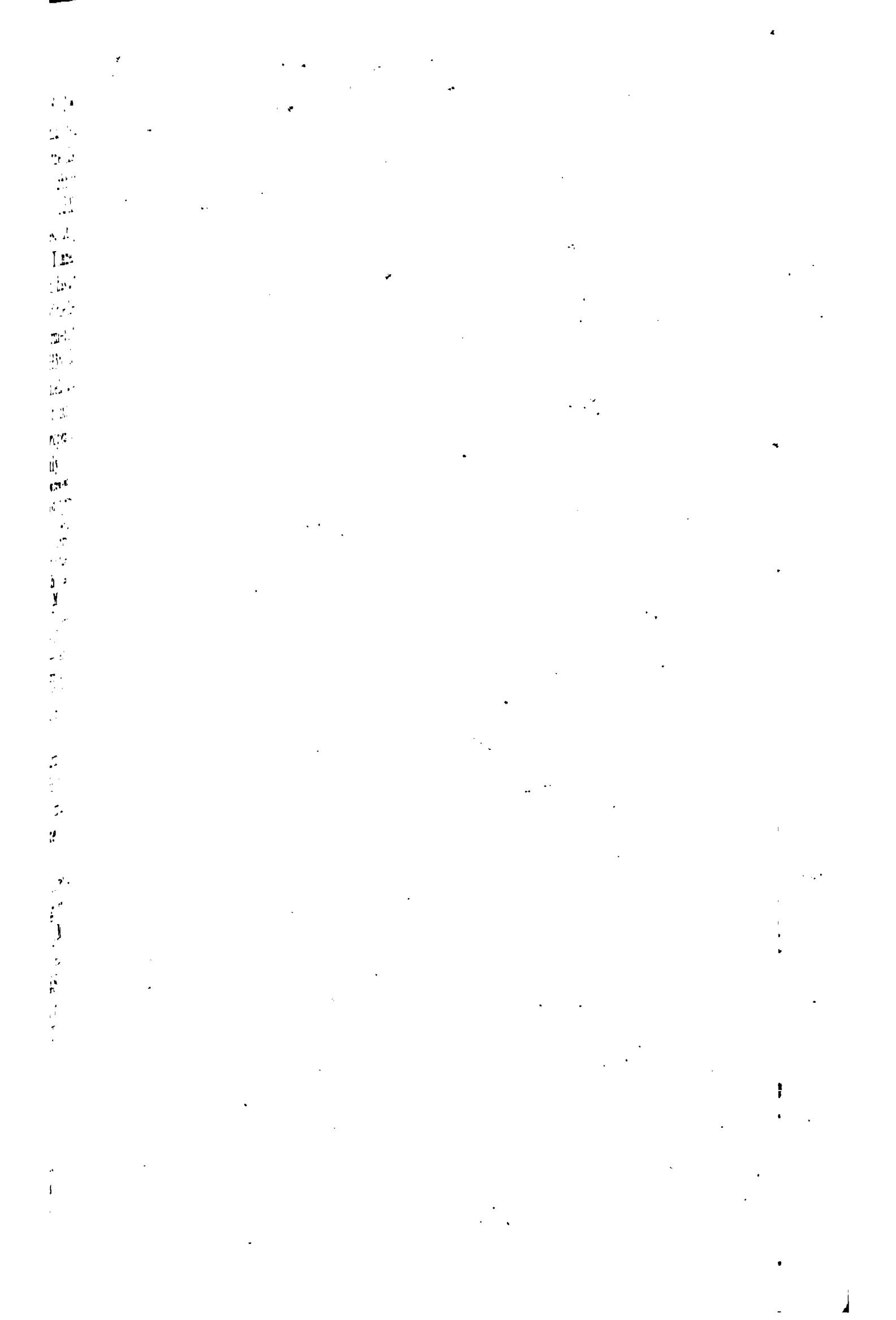
Steam-tramways ply hence to ($31\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Tropez* (*Hôtel Continental* or *Sube*, at the harbour, fair), a small seaport (3700 inhab.) and fortress, with a citadel commanding the wide Gulf of St. Tropez, and to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cogolin* (*Hôt. Cauvet*; *Café-Restaurant des Arcades*, with rooms; carriages dear), a well-built and pleasantly situated village (2300 inhab.) to the W., with the tower of an ancient castle and a Renaissance church. About 2 M. to the N. of Cogolin lies *Grimaud* (see below) and $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. is *La Garde-Freinet* (*Hôtel*, unpretending), a village with 1570 inhab., on a col of the Montagnes des Maures, dominated by the ruins of *Le Fraxinet*, the chief stronghold of the Saracens in the 9-10th centuries. — An interesting excursion may be made from Cogolin to (15 M.; carr. 15 fr.) *La Verne*, situated to the W., among the Maures, with its old *Courrerie* (in ruins) and the ancient *Chartreuse de la Verne* (now a farm; rfmts.). We may return viâ ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Môle* or viâ (2 hrs.) *Collobrières* (p. 480).

Beyond La Foux the railway skirts the shores of the gulf. — 33 M. *St. Pons-les-Mûres*, the station for (3 M.) *Grimaud* (*Hôt. du Midi*), a decayed little town with a ruined castle of the Grimaldi family. — 37 M. *Ste. Maxime-Plan-de-la-Tour*. *Ste. Maxime* (Gr. *Hôt. de Ste. Maxime*, R. 2-5, pens. 7-10 fr., well spoken of; villas to let), a small seaport with 1120 inhab., is frequented as a winter-resort. *Le Plan-de-la-Tour* (hotel), $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant among the mountains, was originally a Saracen village. — Beyond ($45\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Aygulf* the train crosses the *Étang de Villepey* and the embouchures of the *Argens* and the *Keyran*. — $48\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fréjus* (p. 481). The station lies $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of the town and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station of the other railway. — $50\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Raphaël* (p. 482). The station is close to that of the Paris and Lyons line.

74. Cannes and its Environs.

Arrival. The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 4), for the trains to Marseilles and Nice (R. 71), and to Grasse (p. 500), is in the centre of the town, a short distance from the sea. *Cabs*, see p. 497; *Hotel-Omnibuses*, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., luggage extra.

Hotels and Pensions, mostly on a large scale and good, with electric light, lifts, steam-heating, and gardens; high charges, especially in Feb.



ILES DE LÉRINS

1 : 80,000

Pointe de la croisette

Kilometres

1 : 20,000

1: 20,000

1 : 20,000

200 300

Metres

Cougars

Font
des
Pierre Longue

4 Veyre

5 / *Cannabis*

La Boe
Natur

A

B

C

gravé et imprimé par

and March. The prices below do not include wine unless specially mentioned. *On the S. side of the town, between the railway and the roadstead:* *GR.-HÔT. DE CANNES (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette, R. from 6, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 16; *GRAY ET D'ALBION (Pl. E, 5), Boul. de la Croisette and Rue d'Antibes, R. 13-20, B. 1½-2, déj. 4, D. 6 fr.; *BEAU-RIVAGE (Pl. E, 5), Boul. de la Croisette, R. 5-10, B. 1½-2, déj. 4, D. 6 (incl. wine), pens. 11-20 fr.; *GONNET (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette, R. 3-10, B. 1½, déj. 4½, D. 5½, pens. 10-20 fr.; *ROYAL HÔTEL (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-14 fr.; *HÔT. DE LA PLAGE (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 10-16 fr.; SUISSE (Pl. F, 5), Rue du Cercle-Nautique, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 10-15 fr., German; AUGUSTA (Pl. F, 5), Rue d'Oustinoff; COSMOPOLITAIN, Rue d'Antibes 98 (Pl. E, F, 5), R. 3-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4, incl. wine, pens. 9-14 fr.; HÔT. DU LUXEMBOURG & PENS. ANNE-THÉRÈSE (Pl. F, 5), Rue d'Antibes 102, R. 3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8 fr., German; VICTORIA (Pl. F, 5), Rue d'Antibes 100, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½ incl. wine), pens. 8-15 fr.; PENS. WAGRAM, Rue d'Antibes, from 7 fr.; RICHELIEU (Pl. E, 5), Rue Bossu 19, R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 9-12 fr., incl. wine.

In the centre of the town: *SPLENDID HOTEL, Allées de la Liberté (Pl. E, 5), R. 5-15, B. 1½, déj. 4½, D. 5½, pens. 14-18 fr.; HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS, Rue de la Gare (Pl. E, 4), with restaurant, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr., incl. wine; HÔT. TERMINUS, Rue de la Gare 9, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4 (wine incl.), pens. from 8 fr.; HÔT. DES COLONIES ET DES NÉGOCIANTS, by the station, R. 3-8, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., well spoken of; HÔT. DU NORD & FRANCO-RUSSE, Rue de Châteaudun 11; HÔT. de LYON, opposite the station, R. from 2½, B. ¾, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; HÔT. DES VOYAGEURS, Rue St. Nicolas, 4, R. 2½-3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 (incl. wine), pens. 7½ fr.

On the W. side, in the 'English Quarter', the most sheltered: *HÔT. DU PARC (Pl. C, 4; p. 499), R. from 5, B. 1¾, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 15 fr.; *HÔT. BELLEVUE (Pl. C, 4), Chemin de la Croix-des-Gardes, R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 4½, D. 6, pens. from 15 fr.; *HÔT. DES PALMIERS ET DES PRINCES (Pl. D, 5), Rue de Fréjus 51 and Boul. Jean-Hibert, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr.; *GR.-HÔT. DU PAVILLON (Pl. C, 5), Route de Fréjus 89, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5½ (incl. wine), pens. from 10 fr.; HÔT. DU HELDER (Pl. C, 5), Route de Fréjus, R. 4-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½ (incl. wine), pens. from 9½ fr., good; HÔT. DE L'ESTEREL (Pl. B, 5), Route de Fréjus, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DES ORANGERIES, Rue de Fréjus 78 (Pl. C, D, 5), R. 3-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; *BEAU-SITE (Pl. B, 4), Route de Fréjus, R. from 5, B. 1½-2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DE LA TOUR (Pl. A, 4), R. 1½-5, B. 1½-1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.

To the N., also well sheltered, above the town: *ROST'S HÔT. CONTINENTAL (Pl. D, 4), Route de Grasse, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 11-18 fr., German; HÔT. NÉVA & BEL-AIR (Pl. D, 4), Rue de la Colline, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4 (incl. wine), pens. 8-12 fr.; BEAU-LIEU (Pl. D, 3), Chemin des Vallergues; PENS. JOLI-MONT, at Le Petit-Juas (Pl. D, E, 3), 6-10 fr. — HÔT. DES ILES-BRITANNIQUES (Pl. E, 4), Boul. d'Alsace, R. 3½-5½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9½-14½ fr.; *BRISTOL ET CENTRAL (Pl. E, 4), Chemin de St. Nicolas, R. from 5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 14 fr.; HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. F, 4), Boul. d'Alsace, R. 3-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4 (incl. wine), pens. 8-12, well spoken of; HÔT. DE FRANCE (Pl. F, 4), Boul. du Cannet 18, R. 3-6, B. 1½-1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.; HÔT. D'ALSACE-LORRAINE (Pl. E, 4), Quartier St. Nicolas, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr., good; VILLA CORBELLA, Rue de la Ferrage, for ladies, pens. 12 fr.; VILLA CAMPESTRA, to the W. of the Boul. Carnot (Pl. E, 3), pens. from 8 fr., English; HÔT.-PENS. CARNOT, Boul. Carnot, R. 3½-4½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; VILLA DONAT ROSE, Boul. Carnot and Rue Jean-Goujon, English; HÔT.-PENS. DE GENÈVE & D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. F, 4), Boul. du Cannet 14, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 (incl. wine), pens. 7-10 fr.; HÔT. ST. NICOLAS (Pl. E, 4), Quartier St. Nicolas, R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3½ (incl. wine), pens. 7-10 fr., well spoken of; HÔT. D'EUROPE

(Pl. E, 3), Rue du Titien, R. 2-3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. de LA TERRASSE ET RICHMOND (Pl. F, 3), Boul. du Cannet, R. 3-8, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; Hôt.-PENS. INTERNATIONALE, Rue de la Tour-Maubourg (Pl. G, 5), B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-9 fr.; *Hôt. DES ANGLAIS (Pl. F, 3), Chemin de Terrefial, R. 3-10, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 18 fr.; *Hôt. DE PROVENCE (Pl. F, 3), same street, R. 3-15, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6 fr.; *Hôt. DU PARADIS (Pl. F, 2), Boul. du Cannet, R. 4-18, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 11-22 fr.; Hôt. DE HOLLANDE & DE RUSSIE (Pl. F, 2), R. from 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6 (incl. wine), pens. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. DU PRINCE DE GALLES ET RIVIERA PALACE (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), Chemin de Terrefial, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt.-PENS. BELVÉDÈRE, Chemin du Prince-de-Galles, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. or D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-10 fr.

At Le Cannet: *Hôt. DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE (Pl. E, 1), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of the station, in a sheltered situation facing the Boul. Carnot, R. from 6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 11 fr.; Hôt. DÉSANGES, a little higher up, R. from 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-PENS. ST. JAMES, Villa Ramy; Hôt.-PENS. REINE-DES-PRES, at the tramway-terminus; VILLA MARGUERITE; VILLA LES OLIVIERS, pens. 8-12 fr.; VILLA CHARLES-MARIE; LES HÉLIOTROPE, pens. 7-12 fr. (incl. wine).

To the E., in the Boul. d'Alsace, Route d'Antibes, and neighbouring streets: *Hôt. GALLIA (Pl. G, 4), Boul. de Montfleury, a large first-class hotel, under English management, formerly the Casino des Fleurs, with winter-garden (concerts twice daily) and theatre, R. from 6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 5, D. 7, pens. from 18 fr.; *BEAU-SÉJOUR (Pl. G, 4), Boul. Beau-Séjour, R. from 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt. WINDSOR (Pl. G, 4), same street, R. 3-9, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; ST. CHARLES (Pl. G, 5), R. from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 12-18 fr.; WESTMINSTER (Pl. G, 5), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 (incl. wine), pens. 7-9 fr.; PENS. ST. MAURICE (Pl. G, 5), from 7 fr., both in the Boul. d'Alsace; ELYSÉE-PALACE (Pl. G, 5), Route d'Antibes, with garden, suites of apartments only, from 60 fr. per day, everything included; *GR.-Hôt. MONTFLEURY (Pl. G, 4), Chemin de Montfleury, finely situated, R. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -11 $\frac{3}{4}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 13 fr.; *GR.-Hôt. DE LA CALIFORNIE (Pl. H, 5), Chemin de la Californie, finely situated (3280 ft.), R. from 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; REGINA (Pl. G, 5), Route d'Antibes, with garden, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 9 fr.; Hôt. DES CHÈNES (Pl. G, 5); Hôt. DES PINS (Pl. H, 6, on inset map of La Croisette), Boul. Alexandre Trois, sheltered by a pine-wood, R. 6-10, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 16-20 fr.; *MÉTROPOLE, R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 15 fr., a first-class English house at Cannes-Eden, about halfway to Golfe-Juan; SAVOIE, more to the S. towards the sea.

Most of the hotels and pensions are closed in summer. The Hôtels Gonnet, Royal, Victoria, International, de l'Univers, des Chênes, Savoie, de Lyon, and some others near the station are open the whole year.

Furnished houses are easily obtained, and there are also a few furnished flats. Engagements are usually made for the whole season, from October to May, the rent being 1200-2000 fr., and upwards. Agents: John Taylor, Rue de Fréjus 43 & 45; Anglo-American Agency, Rue Félix-Faure 7; Dubset, Square Mérimée 1; Gras, Place des Iles 7; Cannes-Agence, Promenade de la Croisette, etc. Cannes is considered a somewhat expensive place.

Restaurants at several of the hotels: Hôt. Gonnet (p. 495); Hôt. de l'Univers, Terminus, des Colonies et des Négociants, de Lyon (p. 495); Splendid Hotel (p. 495), etc. Also, La Réserve (Pl. G, 6, on inset map of La Croisette), Boul. de la Croisette (fine view), of the first class (fish and oysters); Frascati, p. 497; Café-Restaurant de la Presqu'île (with rooms), at the end of the Boul. de la Croisette; Trocadéro, Rue d'Antibes 18; Restaurant de Châteaudun, Place de Châteaudun; Fabre, Rue Hoche, these two unpretending.

Café. C. des Allées, near the Hôtel de Ville (p. 499); C. des Voyageurs, at the Hôt. des Colonies & des Négociants (p. 495); Casino de Cannes (p. 497); Regens's Bar, Rue St. Nicolas; Japanese Tea Room, Rue d'Antibes 39, etc.

— **Brasseries.** *Maison Dorée*, Rue de la Gare; *B. du Lion*, Rue de la Fouix (Pl. E, 4); *Restaurant Frascati*, Boul. de la Croisette, these two with gardens; *London Tavern*, Rue St. Nicolas. — **Confectioners:** **Rumpelmayer*, Boul. de la Croisette (Pl. F, 5) and Rue d'Antibes 70, expensive; *Rohr*, Rue d'Antibes 51; *Nègre*, Rue d'Antibes 20.

Warm Baths. *Thermes Méditerranéens* (medicinal), Route de Grasse, beside the Scotch church (Pl. E, 4); *Bains de Notre-Dame*, Rue de la Fouix 14. — **Sea Baths.** *Grands Bains* (Théneveaut), near the Cercle Nautique ($\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; warm bath 2 fr.); *Bains de la Réserve*, at the Réserve Restaurant (p. 498); *Bains de la Belle-Plage* (Pl. C, 5), Boul. Jean-Hibert.

Cabs (demand the tariff). There are three zones, indicated by posts. Within the first (as far as the Rue du Titien on the N., Pl. E, 3; to the Boul. du Riou on the W., Pl. C, 5; to the Rue de la Tour-Maubourg on the E., Pl. G, 5): with one or two horses, for 1-3 pers. 1 fr., at night (8-7 in winter, 9-4 in summer) $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; in the second zone, about as far as the limits of our Plan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; per hour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; in the third zone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; 25 or 50 c. extra for starting from the house. Trunk 50 c. Special tariff for drives in the environs.

Electric Tramways. 1. From *La Bocca* (Pl. A, 5; p. 483) via the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. D, 5) to the Boul. Alexandre-Trois (Pl. G, H, 8, on the inset to the right); every 10-20 min. (half-hourly in summer), fares 30 & 20 c. — 2. From the Hôtel de Ville via the Rue d'Antibes, the Route d'Antibes (Pl. E-H, 4, 5), Golfe-Juan (p. 484), and Juan-les-Pins (p. 484) to Antibes (p. 484); every 20 min. (half-hourly in summer), 30 & 40 c. (to Golfe-Juan 40 & 20 c.). — 3. From the Hôtel de Ville via the Boul. Carnot (Pl. E, 1-4) to *Le Cannet* (comp. Pl. E, 1; p. 499); every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (half-hourly in summer), 25 & 15 c. — 4. From *Golfe-Juan* (p. 484) to *Vallauris* (p. 484); every 20 min., 25 & 15 c.

Omnibus from the Hôtel de Ville to the Pointe de la Croisette (Pl. G, H, 7, on the inset to the right; p. 498) 9 times daily, 30 c.; to the Hôt. des Pins on the Boul. Alexandre-Trois (Pl. H, 6, on the inset to the right) 13 times daily; and to *Pégomas* (p. 500) 8 times daily. —

Excursions by motor-cars or brakes to La Californie and Vallauris, the Cap d'Antibes, La Corniche-d'Or and Fréjus, the Gorges du Loup, etc., are arranged by *Johnson* (p. 498). Seats should be booked on the previous day.

Motor-Cars may be hired at the *Auto-Car*, Boul. Jean-Hibert, at the corner of the Quai St. Pierre; *Panhard-Michelin*, to the W. of the former, in the same boulevard; *Garage Central*, Rue Rostan (Pl. F, 5), etc.

Steamboat from the Quai St. Pierre (Pl. D, 5) to the Iles de Lérins (p. 500) twice daily during the season in $\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare 3-4 fr.). — **Small Boat**, 3 fr. per hour.

Clubs. *Cercle de l'Union*, in the garden of the Gr.-Hôt. de Cannes (p. 485); *Cercle Nautique* (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette (30 fr. per fortnight, 50 fr. per month, 150 fr. for the season); *Cercle des Régates*, Allées de la Liberté; *Cercle Artistique* (Pl. E, 4), in the continuation of the Rue Hoche. — *Golf Club*, at La Napoule, see p. 483.

Music. Band in winter from 2 to 3.30 p. m. at the Allées de la Liberté (Tues., Thurs., & Sat.), *Cercle Nautique* (see above; Mon.), and Square Brougham (Wed.). — *Concerts* twice daily (sometimes theatrical performances) at the Hôt. *Gallia* (p. 498) and at the *Casino Municipal*, Jetée Albert-Edouard (Pl. E, 5).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Rue Notre-Dame and Rue Bivouac; open 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. (telegraph-office till midnight), Sun. 8 a. m. to midday.

Bankers. *Banque de France*, Rue Bivouac (Pl. E, 5); *Crédit Lyonnais* (No. 33), *Société Générale* (No. 47), *Comptoir d'Escompte* (No. 58), *Cognet & Riddell* (English; No. 36), all in the Rue d'Antibes; *John Taylor*, see p. 498; *Banque Populaire*, Rue de la Gare; *Peytavin & Rey*, Rue Bivouac (Pl. E, 5).

Libraries and Reading Rooms. *Vial* (No. 34), *Faist* (No. 45), *Deane* (No. 27), all in the Rue d'Antibes. — **Newspaper,** *The Cannes Gazette* (10 c.).

British Vice-Consul, *Mr. John Taylor*, Rue de Fréjus 48. — **American Consular Agent**, *Mr. Jean Baptiste Cognet*, Rue Félix-Faure 36.

Tourist Agencies. *Thos. Cook & Son*, Rue de la Gare 3; *Johnson*, Boul. de la Croisette 10; *Sleeping Car Co.*, Rue St. Nicolas 9 and Rue d'Antibes 3; *Anglo-American Agency*, Rue Félix-Faure 7.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Avenue de la Gare 3.

Physicians: *Drs. Bright, Battersby, Doutry, Mac Dougall* (surgeon), *Blanc, Sanders, Giles* (homœopath), *Mrs. Mary Marshall*. — **Dentists (American)**: *MacConaghly, Hurlburt*. — **Chemists**. *Ardisson*, Rue d'Antibes 84; *Ricardo* (late *Ginner*), Rue d'Antibes 40; *Rondet*, Rue d'Antibes 77 bis; *Gras*, Rue Félix-Faure 5.

English Churches. *St. Paul's* (Pl. F, 3), Boul. du Cannet, services during the season at 8, 10, 11, and 3. — *Christ Church* (Pl. C, 5), Route de Fréjus, at 8.30, 11, and 5. — *Holy Trinity* (Pl. F, 5), Rue d'Oustinoff, at 10.45 and 3. — *St. George's* (Pl. H, 5; Duke of Albany Memorial Church), Chemin de la Californie; services at 8.30, 11, and 3. — *St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church*, Route de Grasse 1 (Pl. E, 4), service at 11 and 3.

Climate. Cannes is protected on the N.W. by the *Estérel* (p. 483) and on the N. and N.E. by other ranges of hills, but the beach is somewhat exposed to the Mistral. It is thus at times, particularly in spring, cooler and more windy than Mentone or San Remo, but its winter-climate is usually mild, equable, and dry. The warmest and most sheltered parts of Cannes are those on the N., which are rapidly being built over. Good sea-bathing may be had from the beginning of May. An aqueduct supplies Cannes with the excellent water of the *Siagne* (p. 500).

Cannes, a town with 30,420 inhab., finely situated on the *Golfe de la Napoule*, is a well-known and prosperous winter-resort. The picturesque coast, the *Iles de Lérins* at a little distance, a luxuriant southern vegetation, and a mild and equable climate combine to enhance its attractions, which are farther increased by the mode in which the town is built, most of the hotels and villas being erected in open situations and surrounded with gardens.

The Rue de la Gare-des-Voyageurs crosses the *Rue d'Antibes*, leading to the right to the beach. The *Rue Bossu*, a little to the left, affords a more direct route to the beach, passing the modern Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Voyage* (Pl. E, 5).

The *Boulevard de la Croisette*, beginning near this church, and close by the harbour, skirts the *Roadstead (Rade de Cannes)* and leads to the E. to the (2 M.) *Pointe de la Croisette*, opposite the Ile Ste. Marguerite (p. 499). On this boulevard are several of the chief hotels and various sumptuous villas. Near the point is the fine *Jardin des Hespérides* (adm. free; comp. inset map), and on the other side of the peninsula is the *Boulevard E. Gazagnaire*, extending to the cliffs near Golfe-Juan (p. 484).

Above the harbour, on the right, rises the *Mont Chevalier* (Pl. D, 5), an eminence on which lies the picturesque old quarter of *Le Suquet*. Here are the remains of a château, the old *Parish Church* of the 13th cent., and an ancient *Tower* (key at the adjoining pottery; 50 c.), commanding a magnificent *View.

At the W. end of the Boul. de la Croisette extend the *Allées de la Liberté* (Pl. D, E, 5), the principal promenade within the town, embellished with a marble statue (by Liénard) of *Lord Brougham* (d. at Cannes in 1868), who made the reputation of the town by

settling here in 1834. A flower-market is held here every morning. — Farther on is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 5), on the groundfloor of which is a *Museum* of antiquities and ethnography (open on Sun., Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 10-12 and 2-4; closed in Aug.). On the second floor are the *Municipal Library*, a small *Art Gallery*, and a *Cabinet of Natural History* (open on week-days, 9-12 and 2-5).

The *Harbour* (Pl. D, E, 5), bounded on the E. by the *Jetée Albert-Edouard* with the new *Casino Municipal* (p. 497), is unimportant except for yachts. Beyond the W. pier begins the *Boulevard Jean-Hibert*, to the right of which lies the pretty *Square Brougham* (Pl. C, 5). Above are the *Rue* and the *Route de Fréjus*, a long thoroughfare leading hence to the W. through the well-sheltered *English Quarter*, which extends to *La Bocca* (p. 483; tramway), nearly 2 M. from the *Hôtel de Ville*. Of the many fine villas in this quarter we may mention the *Château Vallombrosa*, now the *Hôtel du Parc* (Pl. C, 4, 5; fine *Garden; adm. free); the *Villa Eléonore-Louise* (Pl. B, 4), the first built at Cannes, and occupied by Lord Brougham (p. 498); and the *Villa Laroche Foucauld* (Pl. B, 5; open on Sun. & Thurs.).

From the English Quarter the *Chemin de la Croix-des-Gardes* (Pl. C, B, 5, 4, 3) and the *Boulevard Leader* (Pl. A, 4, 3) diverge to the (2 M.) *Croix des Gardes* (540 ft.; Pl. A, 3), in the wood of that name (fine views; brake, see p. 497; carr. 7 fr.).

The hills to the N. and N.E., beyond the railway, are also covered with villas and gardens; and the town is growing rapidly on this side. One of the favourite walks and drives (carr. for 3 pers. 10 fr.; omn., see p. 497) is laid out here on the hill of *La Californie* (Pl. I, 4; 765 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the *Hôtel de Ville* (fine *View). The road passes a monument erected by Queen Victoria in memory of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany (d. at Cannes in 1884). At the top of the hill are a café-restaurant and a belvedere (50 c.). — Farther on is *Vallauris* (p. 484), whither we may descend via St. Anthony's Chapel, and return to Cannes by tramway or railway. — A fine *View is also obtained from the tower on the *Pézou* (Pl. G, H, 1; 918 ft.), near the spot known as the *Grand-Pin* (restaurant).

Environs of Cannes.

Le Cannet (*Hotels*, see p. 496; *Café Tivoli*; tramway, see p. 497; cab, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with 3100 inhab., about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. via the *Boul. Carnot* (Pl. E, 4-1), is a favourite goal for walks, and also a well-sheltered winter-resort adapted for invalids who cannot live near the sea. — We may return from Le Cannet by ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Le Pézou* and *La Californie*, to the S.E. (see above).

The **Iles de Lérins* (comp. inset map on Plan), a favourite point of excursions from Cannes, may be reached either by steamer (see p. 497) or by small boat from La Croisette (p. 498) to Ste. Mar-

guerite in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (1 fr.). — On **Sainte Marguerite** (*Restaurant de la Réserve*), the largest of the islands, is situated a *Fort* (visitors admitted), in which 'the Man with the Iron Mask' (probably Mattioli, the minister of Duke Charles Ferdinand of Mantua) was kept in close confinement from 1687 to 1698, and which is also well known as the prison of Marshal Bazaine in 1873-74. The island commands a fine survey of Cannes, the coast, and the Maritime Alps. — On the island of **St. Honorat** (*Café-Restaurant de Lérins*) rises the celebrated *Monastery of Lérins*, founded in 410, and occupied by Cistercian monks until 1906. Adjacent is a stronghold or keep, built in 1073-1190 as a refuge from pirates (adm. 50 c.; fine view).

Walks or drives may be taken to the *Hermitage of St. Cassien*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the centre of Cannes, to the W., and to *La Napoule* (p. 483), 4 M. farther on. *Théoule*, a railway-station (p. 483), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, may also be reached by steamer. — About 3 M. to the N.E. of Cannes, beyond *La Californie* (p. 499), lies *Vallauris* (see p. 484). — About $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W., beyond *La Bocca* and ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pégomas* (hotel; omnibus), is the large village of *Auribeau*, whence the picturesque *Gorges de la Siagne* may be visited.

FROM CANNES TO GRASSE. — RAILWAY, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.); $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. by road, carriage (there and back 18 fr., for 1-3 pers.) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The line runs via ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *La Bocca* (p. 483) and four other stations.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ Grasse. — The *P. L. M. Station* (*Café-Restaurant du Bois-de-Boulogne*) is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the centre of the town (omnibus 40, luggage 30 c.) by road; footpath in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The *Gare du Sud* (pp. 481, 514; buffet) is halfway up, on the right, not far from the Place Neuve.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL, Avenue Victoria, to the E. outside the town, with garden, R. 5-10, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; HÔT. VICTORIA, Boul. du Riou-Blanquet, to the S.E. of the former, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $11\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; SPLENDID HÔTEL BELLEVUE, pens. 7-9 fr.; HÔT. DE LA POSTE ET MURAOUR, HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS, both in the Boul. du Jeu-de-Ballon; HÔT. GONDREAU ET DU COMMERCE, Place Neuve; HÔT. NATIONAL, Boul. du Jeu-de-Ballon, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Café-Restaurant du Casino*, Place du Cours, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Café-Restaurant de Grasse et de la Poste*, Boul. du Jeu-de-Ballon.

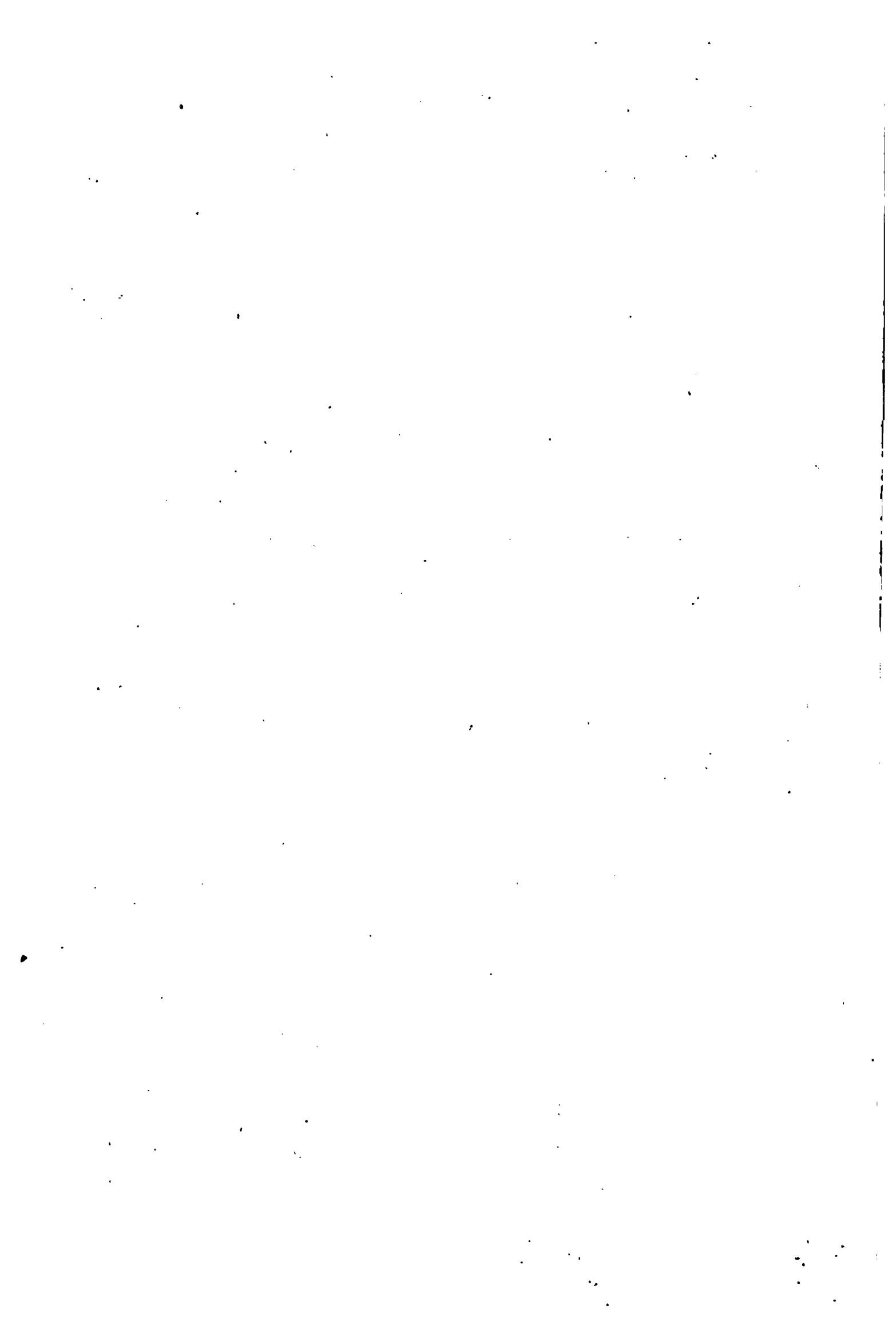
Post & Telegraph Office, Place Neuve. — *Syndicat d'Initiative*, Ave. Thiers 2. — *Cab*, per drive 2, at night 3, per hr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; special tariff for excursions. — *Omnibus* to *Pré-du-Lac* (30 c.), *St. Jacques*, *St. Césaire*, *Thorenc*, etc.

English Church, Avenue Victoria, beyond the Grand-Hôtel.

Grasse (1066 ft.), a town of 15,430 inhab., occupies a picturesque site on the slope of the *Roquevignon*, open on the S. and sheltered from cold winds, so that it has become a winter-resort for invalids unable to remain near the sea. The mild climate encourages a luxuriant southern vegetation, and Grasse is the chief centre in Provence for the manufacture of perfumes and essences (comp. p. 501).

The road ascending from the station passes to the left of the long Place Neuve (with the post-office), and joins the Boul. Fragonard, on the right of which is a *Public Garden* with a bust of the painter Fragonard (1732-1806), a native of Grasse. Farther up is the *Cours* (fine view), which is joined by the road from Cannes.





The chapel of the *New Hospital* contains the earliest known paintings by *Rubens* (1602; parts of a triptych), and the *Parish Church* (12-13th cent.) has an Assumption by *Subleyras*. Beside it is the *Hôtel de Ville*, the former bishops' palace, with a mediæval tower. At the N. end of the Boul. du Jeu-de-Ballon is a remarkable well, known as *La Four*.

An idea of the importance of the perfume-manufacture at Grasse may be gleaned from the fact that about 80,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of flowers, yielding annually over 3,900,000 lbs. of roses and 4,400,000 lbs. of orange-flowers. No less than 25,000 lbs. of roses are required to produce a single litre of essence, which is sold for 2000-2500 fr. Grasse contains 35 *Parfumeries*. Visitors are admitted to that of *Bruno-Court* (preferably on Tues. or Frid.), in an old convent in the Rue des Cordeliers.

About 9 M. to the W. of Grasse and about 5 M. to the S. W. of St. Vallier (see below) is St. Césaire (*Hôtel Raybaud*), a quaint village situated above the romantic gorge of the *Siagne*. In the neighbourhood are several dolmens and stalactite grottoes, the source of the *Siagnole*, and remains of the Roman aqueduct which conducted its waters to Fréjus (p. 482).

Railway to *Meyrargues* and *Draguignan*, see p. 481; railway to Nice and excursion to the *Gorges du Loup*, see p. 514.

FROM GRASSE TO THORENC, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., omnibus in 4-5 hrs. (fare 5 fr.; carr and pair, 8-12 fr.). — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Vallier-de-Thiey (2375 ft.; *Hôt. du Nord*; guide, André Flory), finely situated, with pleasant environs. In the neighbourhood are some Celtic fortifications of enormous blocks of stone, a natural bridge called *Ponadieu* (3 M. to the W.), etc. — Our road here diverges to the W. from the road to Digne and farther on it crosses the Loup (p. 514). — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Thorenc (3820 ft.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Alpes*, of the first class, R. from 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Thorenc*, 7-9 fr.; *Pens.-Rest. des Fraises*, 6-8 fr.; *Pens. des Quatre-Tours*, 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. du Bas-Thorenc*, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W., 7-9 fr.), a summer resort and of late years visited in winter also (physicians; casino, etc.). A fine forest of pines and several ruined châteaux are in the neighbourhood. Excursions may be made hence to (2 hrs.) *Caussols*, a village in a limestone district, where the streams lose themselves in chasms; and to (4 hrs.) the top of the *Cheiron* (5830 ft.; extensive view), to the N. of which stretches a vast forest; etc.

75. Nice and its Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. *Gare du Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* (Pl. C, D, 2), Avenue Thiers, on the main line from Marseilles to Ventimiglia (R. 71); 2. *Gare de Riquier* (Pl. H, 2), a suburban station on the same line; 3. *Gare du Sud* (Pl. D, 1), for the lines to Grasse and Puget-Théniers (p. 514). — Cabs, see p. 505; omn. from the P. L. M. station 30 c., trunk 25 c., hand-bag, etc., 10 c. Hotel omnibuses 1-2 fr. — Sleeping-Car Agency, Avenue Masséna 2. — For additional information see the *Annuaire des Alpes-Maritimes* or the *Indicateur de Nice* (to be had at the hotels and cafés).

Hôtels. In the *Promenade des Anglais* (Pl. A-D, 5, 4), all first-class: **HÔTEL DES ANGLAIS* (No. 1), R. from 8, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 18 fr.; *HÔTEL RIVOIR* (No. 6), R. from 4, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; *HÔTEL DE LUXEMBOURG* (Nos. 7-9), R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; *HÔTEL ROYAL* (No. 23); *HÔTEL DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE & CÔTE-D'AZUR* (No. 25), R. from 8, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. from 18 fr.; *HÔTEL WESTMINSTER* (No. 27), R. from 4, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; *HÔTEL WEST-END* (No. 31), English; *ROYAL HÔTEL ST. PETERSBOURG* (No. 51), R. 4-10, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-20 fr. — By the *Jardin Public* (Pl. D, E, 4): **HÔTEL DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE*, R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 4-5, D. 6-8, pens. 14-20 fr.; *GR.-HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE*, R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-25 fr.; *HÔTEL AUSTRIA*, R. from 6, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, restaurant à la carte (see

p. 504), German; Hôt. de France, R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-25 fr.

In the Rue Grimaldi (Pl. D, 3): Hôt. GRIMALDI (No. 4), R. 4-8, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-12 fr. — In the Place Masséna (Pl. E, 4): Hôt. DU HELDER (No. 3), hôtel meublé, with restaurant (p. 504). — In the Avenue Félix-Faure (Pl. E, F, 4, 3): *GRAND-HÔTEL (No. 10), R. from 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 15 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix (No. 12), R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 7, pens. from 15 fr.; Hôt. COSMOPOLITAINE (No. 14), all of the first class.

In the Boulevard Carabacel (Pl. F, 2): Hôt. BRISTOL (Nos. 16-18), R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Hôt. de NICE (No. 30), in a sheltered situation, R. 5-15, B. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. 15-25 fr.; Hôt.-PENS. PALAIS-ROYAL (No. 10); GR.-Hôt. de PARIS (No. 8), R. 4-12, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-12 fr. — In the Avenue Désambrois (Pl. E, 2): Hôt. CARABACEL (No. 7). — Boulevard Dubouchage (Pl. E, 2, 3): Hôt. ROBERT (No. 3); *Hôt. d'ALBION (No. 25), R. 3-5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôt. du PAVILLON (No. 26); Hôt. des EMPEREURS (No. 34). — In the Avenue Beaulieu (Pl. D, E, 2): Hôt. de HOLLANDE (No. 4), R. from 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr., Hôt. JULLIEN (No. 1), R. 4-12, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-20 fr., both well spoken of; Hôt. BRUGIBRE, at the cor. of the Rue Lamartine; Hôt. de SUÈDE (No. 36), R. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr., well spoken of.

In the Boulevard Victor-Hugo (Pl. C, D, 3): *GR.-Hôt. des ILES-BRITANNIQUES (No. 2), R. from 6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4-5, D. 6-8, pens. 13-25 fr.; *GR. Hôt. MÉTROPOLE ET PARADIS (No. 8), R. from 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt. de LISBONNE (No. 9), R. 6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (incl. wine), pens. 12 fr.; QUEEN's HOTEL (No. 15), English; *Hôt. du RHIN (No. 16), R. from 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr., German; NOUVEL-HÔTEL (No. 19bis; meublé); Hôt. du LOUVRE (No. 22), R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. 13-18 fr.; Hôt.-PENS. VICTORIA (No. 33); *GR.-Hôt. des PALMIERS (No. 44), R. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-PENS. des ORANGERS (No. 52), pens. from 8 fr.; *SPLENDID-HÔTEL (No. 50), R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 10 fr. — In the Rue Emanuel (Pl. D, 3): GR.-Hôt. NICE-PALACE (No. 2). — In the Rue Alphonse-Karr (Pl. D, 3): *PALACE HOTEL, with restaurant, R. from 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr., German. — In the Rue Macarani (Pl. D, 3, 4): Hôt. des TROIS-SUISSES (No. 8). — In the Rue de la Paix (Pl. C, D, 2, 3): Hôt. St. GEORGES (No. 7); Hôt. SCRIBE, cor. of Rue Paganini; Hôt.-PENS. RAISSAN (No. 24), R. 4-8, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 10-14 fr.; Hôt. GALLIA (No. 15), R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr. — In the Rue de Russie (Pl. D, 2, 3): TOURING HÔTEL (No. 5). — In the Rue Rossini (Pl. C, D, 3): Hôt.-PENS. INTERNATIONALE (No. 4), R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt. CONTINENTAL ET DE GENÈVE, at the corner of the Ave. Durante. — In the Rue Cotta (Pl. C, D, 4, 3): EDWARD's PALACE HOTEL, cor. of Rue Grimaldi; Hôt. MIGNON (No. 18; hôtel garni), R. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.; SUN HOTEL LUCHON PALACE (No. 41); Hôt. COTTA (No. 45). — In the Avenue des Baumettes (Pl. A, B, 4): Hôt. CHÂTEAU DES BAUMETTES (Pl. A, 4), B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 10-15 fr. — In the Rue de France (Pl. A-D, 5, 4): Hôt.-PENS. TARRELLI (No. 5), R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 7 fr.; Hôt. BELGRAVIA (No. 98), R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr. — In the Rue Pastorelli (Pl. E, 3): Hôt. BEAU-SÉJOUR (No. 30), R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. des NÉGOCIANTS (Nos. 45-47), R. 3-5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4 (incl. wine), pens. from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Hôt. du RHÔNE (No. 39); Hôt. de ZURICH & d'ORLÉANS (No. 44), R. 3-5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 fr., well spoken of. — In the Rue Alberti (Pl. E, 3): Hôt. d'EUROPE (No. 19), R. from 3, B. 1, D. 4 (incl. wine), pens. 8-10 fr.; NOUVEL-HÔTEL du PARC, with garden. — In the Rue GIOFFREDO (Pl. E, F, 3): BALMORAL PALACE HÔTEL (No. 56), hôtel meublé, R. 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

In the Rue des Ponchettes (Pl. F, 4): Hôt. SUISSE (Nos. 9-11), well situated, R. from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr. — On the Quai du MIDI (Pl. E, F, 4): Hôt. des PRINCES (No. 1), well situated on the shore, R. from 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt. BEAU-RIVAGE

(No. 19), R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 11 fr.; Hôt. DU COURS ET DES COLONIES (entr. Cours Saleya 30), pens. 7 fr. — In the Rue du Palais (Pl. E, 4): Hôt. DES ETRANGERS (No. 9), R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. — Near the Gare de Riquier (Pl. H, 2): Hôt. DE RIQUIER.

Near the P. L. M. Station (Pl. C, D, 2): *TERMINUS-HÔTEL, opposite, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; CECIL HÔTEL, Ave. Thiers; Hôt. DE MILAN, Avenue Thiers, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (incl. wine), pens. from 7 fr.; Hôt. D'ALSACE & DES RIVES-D'OR, Ave. Thiers 3, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 (incl. wine), pens. from $8\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Hôt. DE BERNE, at the corner of Ave. Thiers and Rue d'Angleterre, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr. — In the Rue Assakit (Pl. D, 2): Hôt. RICHELIU (No. 30). — In the Rue d'Amérique (Pl. D, 2): Hôt. DU MIDI (No. 18), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8 fr. — In the Avenue Durante (Pl. D, 2): Hôt. RICHEMONT & DE RUSSIE (No. 11), R. $4\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 12 fr.; Hôt. DES NATIONS (No. 17); Hôt. BEAU-SOLEIL (No. 20); Hôt. D'INTERLAKEN & DE PROVENCE (No. 26), with restaurant, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ (incl. wine), pens. from 8 fr. — In the Rue Paganini (Pl. D, 2, 3): Hôt. DES DEUX-MONDES (No. 20), R. 3-10, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ (incl. wine), pens. 8-12 fr. — In the Rue de Belgique (Pl. D, 2): GR.-Hôt. DE L'AVENUE (No. 2), déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. BONFILS & ST. LOUIS (No. 6), R. from 3, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 (incl. wine), pens. from 8 fr., good; Hôt. DE LA GARE (No. 7), déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr. — In the Rue de Rome (Pl. D, 2): Hôt. DES ALPES (No. 2). — In the Avenue Auber (Pl. C, 2, 3): Hôt. -PENS. DES TUILERIES (No. 21). — In the Rue Gounod (Pl. C, 3): Hôt. GOUNOD (No. 1), R. from 6, B. 2, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr. — In the Avenue de la Gare (Pl. D, E, 2, 3): Hôt. NATIONAL (No. 64), R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4 (incl. wine), pens. from $10\frac{1}{2}$ fr., frequented by French and Italians; Hôt. -RESTAURANT DE LA RÉGENCE (No. 8), R. from 5, restaurant à la carte; Hôt. DE L'UNIVERS (No. 9, commercial, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4 (incl. wine), pens. from 10 fr., very fair. — In the Place Béatrix (Pl. D, 1): Hôt. TERMINUS DU SUD. — In the Avenue St. Lambert, Quartier St. Barthélemy (p. 511): Hôt. WINDSOR, in a sheltered situation, R. 3-9, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 (incl. wine), pens. 9-15 fr.

Outside the Town (mostly in an open situation with fine views): *RIVIERA PALACE (International Hotel Co.), a luxurious establishment, in the Boul. de Cimiez, with fine park, R. from 8, B. 2, déj. $5\frac{1}{2}$, D. $7\frac{1}{2}$, board $12\frac{1}{2}$ omn. 2 fr., concerts twice daily; *EXCELSIOR HÔTEL REGINA (395 ft.), a luxurious and high-class establishment, with park, in the Ave. Victoria, near the amphitheatre (p. 511), R. from 8, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 7, pens. from 16 fr., concerts twice daily, motor-car from the Place Masséna every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *WINTER PALACE, lower down, R. from 8, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 7, pens. 20-30 fr.; *Hôt. ALHAMBRA, opposite the Riviera Palace, with garden, R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $4\frac{1}{2}$, D. 6, board 10 fr.; MAJESTIC PALACE (opened in 1907), nearer the town; HERMITAGE HOTEL, near the Chemin de Cimiez (Pl. F, 2); GR.-Hôt. DE CIMIEZ, behind the Excelsior Hôtel, with large garden, frequented by the English, R. 7-12, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $8\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 12-18 fr.; SAVOY HOTEL, near the Zoological Garden, R. 3, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 (incl. wine), plain; THE ENGLISH HOTEL, Chemin de Ste. Thérèse (Pl. E, 1), frequented by the English, pens. 10- $12\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Hôt. IMPÉRIAL (Pl. B, 1, 2), near the Parc Impérial, R. from 8, B. 2, déj. 6, D. 8, pens. from 20 fr.; Hôt. BELVÉDÈRE (Pl. B, 2), Boul. du Czaréwitch, with hydropathic and garden, R. 6-10, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-18 fr.; Hôt. DU CZARÉWITCH (Pl. B, 2), R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt. -PENS. RIP, Ave. de Candia (Pl. B, 3); EDEN-HÔTEL, Chemin de la Mantéga, near the Boul. Gambetta, a family hotel, with garden, R. 3-12, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-12 fr.; *PARC-HÔTEL ST. BARTHÉLEMY, on a hill to the N.E., with large garden, R. 4-6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 9-15 fr., omn. twice daily to the town (gratis). — *MONTBORON PALACE, at the foot of Montboron (p. 513), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the E., with garden, R. from 6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 16 fr. — To the W., on the St. Antoine road (ca. 665 ft.): GR.-Hôt. SANITAIRE DE ST. ANTOINE.

Most of the hotels are closed from the beginning of summer till the end

of Sept. or October. The Hôtels Beau Rivage, Belgravia, de Berne, Cecil, des Deux-Mondes, Eden, des Etrangers, de la Gare, du Luxembourg, de Madrid, Mignon, National, des Négociants, de la Régence, Rivoir, St. Louis, Terminus, and de l'Univers are open the whole year.

Pensions (almost all well spoken of). *Pens. Anglaise*, Promenade des Anglais 77; *Pens. Russe*, Promenade des Anglais 91 (entr. Rue de France 109; 7½ - 15 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Busby*, (81/2 - 10½ fr.), English, Brice, Rue Cotta Nos. 38 and 44; *Hôt.-Pens. de Londres*, Rue Grimaldi 8; *Devissi* (8 12 fr.); *Funet*, Ave. Durante Nos. 17 and 12 (11 fr.); *Anglo-American Pension*, same street, 20; *Villa Daheim* (8-14 fr.), German, *Pens. Hollandaise*, Ave. Auber Nos. 7 and 9; *Pens. l'Oasis*, Rue Gounod 9bis (8 fr.); *Pens. du Congrès*, Rue du Congrès 5 (7-10 fr.); *Villa de l'Ermitage*, Rue de Rivoli 6; *Pens. Warner*, *Pens. Gross*, Boul. Victor-Hugo 43 and 48; *Villa des Epis* (9-15 fr.), *Ricard*, Rue de Paris Nos. 22 and 24; *Masselín*, Rue St. Philippe 38; *Villa des Colonnes*, Boul. Gambetta 41; *Pens. Cavallero*, Villa Elise, Ave. des Fleurs, German; *Villa St. Pierre*, Ave. des Fleurs 2 (from 7 fr.), English; *Stella*, Rue de Russie 5 (from 9 fr.); *Pens. de France* (7-12 fr.), *Parisienne*, *Duchet*, *Miramare* (7-11 fr.), Rue de France Nos. 33, 48, 56, and 163; *Girard*, Villa Elvire, Ave. des Baumettes (from 7½ fr.); *Sollar*, Chemin des Baumettes (from 8 fr.); *Gerzoff*, Ave. Beaulieu 4 (from 10 fr.); *Vial*, Ave. Malausséna 17; *Villa Pauline*, Ave. Malausséna 26; *Villa Eylantine*, Place de Dijon; *Villa Lippert* (convalescent home), Ave. Borriglione 16; *Pens. St. Maurice*, Ave. Borriglione 78. — *Institut Climatothérapique Mantéga*, to the N.W., on the Pessicart hill (p. 512; pens. from 15 fr., incl. medical attendance).

Apartments. Houses and apartments to let, indicated by tickets, are easily found, best with the aid of a house-agent. A doctor should be consulted as to situation, etc. A single visitor may procure 1-2 furnished rooms for the winter for 250-700 fr.; suites of apartments are let for 1000-5000 fr., villas for 3000-8000 fr. or more. The contract (on stamped paper) should specify the condition of furniture, linen, wall-papers, etc., as disputes are apt to arise on the termination of the lease. Landlords sometimes make exorbitant demands on the death of one of their guests, in which case the aid of the authorities should be invoked. Nice is reputed an expensive place, but it is possible to live here, as in other large towns, more cheaply than at Cannes or Mentone. The pensions at a distance from the sea, but in well-sheltered spots, are comparatively moderate. — **House Agents:** *Ch. Jouglé*, Rue Gioffredo 55; *Payen*, Rue Gioffredo 62; *A. Lattès*, Ave. Félix-Faure 10; *Rosanoff*, Rue de Longchamp 3, etc.

Restaurants. **Restaurant Français*, Promenade des Anglais, adjoining the Hôt. de Luxembourg; *London House*, Place du Jardin-Public 7; **Rest. du Helder - Armentonville* (p. 502), Place Masséna 4, three first-class establishments, with high charges; *Rest. de la Régence*, Ave. de la Gare 8; **Rest. de la Jetée-Promenade* (p. 507), with meals à la carte; in the same style, *Rest. Néri*, Ave. des Phocéens; *Rest. de Strasbourg*, Ave. Masséna 4 bis (déj. 21/2, D. 3 fr.); *Nice Taverne*, Ave. de la Gare 18; *Rest. Américain*, Rue Cotta 1; *Rest. de la Belle-Meunière*, Rue Cotta 8; *Rest. des Bains de la Plage*, Posada-sur-Mer, Promenade des Anglais. — Less expensive: **Rest. National*, Ave. de la Gare 5 (déj. 21/2, D. 3 fr., wine extra); *Rest. Reynaud et des Gourmets* (with rooms), Place Masséna 16, at the corner of the Rue Gioffredo (déj. 21/2, D. 3 fr., incl. wine); *Rest. de l'Aude*, Rue de Belgique 5 (déj. 11/2-2, D. 2-2½ fr., incl. wine); *Rest. Perret*, Rue de Belgique 4 (déj. 11/2, D. 2 fr., incl. wine); *Rest. des Palmiers*, Rue d'Italie 5; *Rest. Notre-Dame*, Rue d'Italie 7; *Rest. du Rosbif*, Rue de la Paix 1, well spoken of; *Bœuf à la Mode*, Rue Adélaïde 1; *Rest. Gritti*, Rue de Russie 5; *Rest. Viennois*, Rue Pastorelli; *Rest. de la Poste*, Rue de l'Hôtel-des-Postes 21 (déj. 2, D. 2½ fr., incl. wine); *Villa Zèd*, Promenade des Anglais 51; *Pavillon de l'Opéra*, Quai du Midi (sea-baths); *Rest. du Cours*, Cours Saleya; *Rest. Dellile*, Rue Dellile; *Automat Restaurant*, Ave. de la Gare 47. — **OYSTERS**, etc.: **Rest. de la Réserve* (Pl. H, 5), Boul. de l'Impératrice de Russie (bouillabaisse, see p. 470), expensive; *Posada*, by the Jardin Public, at the Hôt. Austria (p. 502; in the style of a bodega).

Cafés. *Grand Café de la Régence*, p. 504; *Café Pomel*, on the ground-floor of the Casino (p. 509); *Café Monnot*, Place Masséna; *O. de Lyon*; *C. de l'Avenue*, Ave. de la Gare; *Jetée-Promenade* (p. 509); *The Shamrock Tea Rooms*, Ave. Masséna 16. — **Brasseries.** **Posada* (p. 504); **Brasserie Royale*, dépendance of the *Café de la Régence* (see above), *Nice-Taverne*, Tav. *Gothique*, Tav. *Steinhof*, *Brasserie de Tantonville*, all in the Ave. de la Gare; *Tav. Américaine*, Rue Cotta; *Café Pomel*, *Café Monnot*, Place Masséna; *Brasserie Rubens*, Place Arson (Pl. H, 3; Nice beer). Beer at all the cafés also. — **Confectioners.** *Rumpelmayer*, Boul. Victor-Hugo 26, first-class; *Minar*, Boul. Victor-Hugo 1; *Weiss*, Ave. de la Gare 24; *Vogade*, *Féa*, Place Masséna. — **PRESERVED FRUITS:** *Walther & Müller*, Rue de la Préfecture 7; *Portaz*, Ave. de la Gare 4. — **RUSSIAN PASTRYCOOK:** *Diederichs*, Place St. Etienne.

Cabs (Voitures de Place).	One-horse, with 2 seats.		One-horse. Coupé.		Two-horse, 2 or 4 seats.	
	day	night	day	night	day	night
Per drive within the town-limits, marked by posts . . .	1 —	1.50	1.25	1.75	2 —	3 —
Per drive within the banlieue . . .	2 —	2.50	2.50	3 —	4 —	5 —
Per hour, in the town . . .	2.50	3 —	3 —	3.50	5 —	6 —
Per hour, outside the town . .	3.50	4 —	4 —	4.50	6 —	7 —

For rives outside the town a bargain should always be made; the charges for a number of special drives are regulated by tariff (4-25 fr. according to distance and class of vehicle). — Night is reckoned in winter from 7 p. m. (in summer from 10 p. m.) to 7 a. m. After the first hour, each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. is charged pro ratâ. A charge of 25-50 c. is made for bringing the cab from the stand to the house. Small articles of luggage free; trunk 25 c. — The tariff is not compulsory during the Carnival and the Races (special bargain necessary).

Electric Tramways. I. From the *P. L. M. Station* (Pl. C, D, 2) to the *Harbour* (Pl. G, 4; 10 c.) and *Montboron* (Pl. H, 4; 20 c.); every 10-20 minutes. — II. From the *Harbour* (Pl. G, 4), viâ the *Place Beatrix* (S. Station), to *St. Maurice* and *St. Sylvestre* (comp. Pl. C, D, 1; 10-15 c.); ev. 5-15 minutes. — III. From the *P. L. M. Station* (Pl. C, D, 2) to the *Place Risso* (Pl. G, 1) and the *Slaughter House* (comp. Pl. H, 1; 10 c.); ev. 5-15 min. (to *Contes*, see p. 517). — IV. From the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4) to the *Pont Magnan* (Pl. A, 5), *Carras*, and *La Californie* (comp. Pl. A, 5; 10-15 c.); ev. 5-10 minutes. In the same direction, viâ the *Gare du Var* (30 c.) and the *Hippodrome du Var*, to *St. Laurent* and to *Cagnes* (p. 484; 60 c., return-ticket 90 c.); ev. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. — V. From the *Gare de Riquier* (Pl. H, 2), viâ the *Harbour* and the *P. L. M. Station*, to the *Rue Cluvier* and the *Parc Impérial* (Pl. B, 2; 10-20 c.); ev. 10 minutes. — VI. From the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4), viâ the *Rue Gioffre* (o), to the *Gendarmerie* (comp. Pl. G, 1; 10 c.); ev. 20 minutes. — VII. From the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4), viâ the *S. Station* (Pl. D, 1) and the *Boul. Gambetta*, to the *Place Masséna* and vice-versâ (10-15 c.); ev. 20 minutes. — VIII. From the *Place Saluzzo* (Pl. H, 3), viâ the *Pont Barla*, the *Rue Lépante* (Pl. E, 2), the *P. L. M. Station* (Pl. C, D, 2), the *Boul. Gambetta*, the *Place Masséna*, and the *Harbour*, to the *Place Saluzzo* and vice-versâ (10 c.); ev. 20 minutes. — IX. From the *Rue de l'Hôtel-des-Postes*, at the corner of the *Ave. de la Gare* (Pl. E, 3), to *Cimiez* (p. 510; to the rond-point 10 c., to the zoological garden 20 c.); ev. 10 minutes. — X. From the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4) to *Beaulieu* (p. 485) ev. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (40 or 60 c.; to *Villefranche* 30 or 40 c.) and to *Monte Carlo* (p. 519) ev. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (1 fr. 5 or 1 fr. 40 c.); see p. 513.

Omnibuses run to various points from *Quai St. Jean-Baptiste* 16, the *Boul. MacMahon*, the *Boul. du Pont-Vieux*, the *Place St. François*, the *Pont Garibaldi*, etc. — Excursions by motor-car or brake to *Menton*, *San Remo*, the *Grande-Corniche*, the *Gorges du Loup*, *Grasse*, the *Corniche d'Or*, *St. Raphaël*, etc., are arranged by *Thos. Cook & Son* (p. 506), the *Nice Excursions* (*Forester*), *Place Masséna* 4, near the *Rue de l'Opéra*, and *Lubin* (p. 508). Seats should be booked one day in advance.

Motor-Car Hirers. *L'Auto-Palace*, Rue Meyerbeer 4; *L'Auto-Car*, Promenade des Anglais 6; *Garage Gambetta*, Boul. Gambetta 24; *Panhard-Michelin*, Ave. Auber 6, etc.; also at the excursion-agencies (see p. 505).

Steamboats. EXPRESS MAIL-STEAMER of the *Hamburg-America Line* (agency, see below) to Monaco, San Remo, and Genoa (ca. $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) on Mon., Wed., & Frid. from Jan. 10th to May 12th; the boat starts from the Quai Lunel (Pl. G, 4) at 9 a. m., arrives at Monaco at 10, leaves Monaco at 10.30, arrives at San Remo at 12.30 p. m. (Italian time), leaves San Remo at 1, and reaches Genoa at 5.40 p. m. Fares from Nice to San Remo $6\frac{1}{2}$, return-ticket $10\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; to Genoa 25 & 40 fr.; from Monaco to San Remo 5 & 8 fr. No tickets from Nice to Monaco. Trunk 1 fr. Good restaurant on board (déj. 4 fr.). This route is preferable to that by railway as the beauties of the coast are much better seen by it. — There are also boats daily, as a rule, during the season to Antibes, St. Jean, Beaulieu, Iles de Lérins, Monaco, Mentone, etc. (apply to MM. Garaccio, or Carlès & Peruggia, both Place Cassini 5). — Boats of the *Compagnie Fraissinet* (agency, Place Cassini 11): to Toulon and Marseilles, on Sat.; direct to Marseilles, on Tues.; to Genoa, on Frid.; to Corsica, see p. 527.

Post Office. Chief office (Pl. 8; F, 3): Place de la Liberté. Branch-offices: Square Grimaldi 3 (Pl. 41; D, 4); Square Garibaldi 2 (Pl. 41; G, 3); Avenue de la Gare 68; Boul. Gambetta 12; Rue du Palais 7; at the banks mentioned below (except the Banque de France and the Caisse de Crédit); at the Blanqui Distillery (beyond the Pont Magnan); Ave. A. Borriglione 36; at the Riviera Palace (Cimiez). They are all open from 7 (in winter 8) a. m. to 9 p. m. (the chief office also till 11 a. m. on Sun. and holidays). — **Telegraph Offices** (always open) at these addresses and at the P. L. M. station.

Physicians. English: *Dr. Sturge*, Boul. Dubouchage 29; *Dr. Brandt*, Boul. Victor-Hugo 29; *Dr. Gilchrist*, Boul. Victor-Hugo 39. American: *Dr. Linn*, Avenue Masséna 16; *Dr. B. S. Arnulphy* (hom.), Boul. Victor-Hugo 35. German: *Dr. Aronson*, Promenade des Anglais 5; *Dr. Rosenthal*, Avenue de la Gare 25; *Dr. Wolff*, Rue Pastorelli 35. — **Dentists:** *Ash*, Promenade des Anglais 5; *Cowan*, Rue Meyerbeer 31; *Shillcock*, Place Masséna 3; *Garcia* (Amer.), Rue Garnier 5; *Frisbie*, (Amer.) Rue Gioffredo 62. — **Chemists:** *Redec*, Avenue de la Gare 35; *Pharm. Sue*, same street, 18; *Emanuel* (late *Watson & Co.*), same street, 48; *Leoncini*, Place Magenta 1; *Liotard*, Rue de France 2; *Pharm. Parisienne*, same street, 30; *Pharm. Anglaise*, Ave. Masséna 4; *Pharm. Anglo-Russe*, Rue Macarani 16. — **Mineral Waters:** *Claud et Métivet*, Rue Masséna 26.

British Consul: *A. McMillan*, Place Bellevue 4; vice-consul, *L. Wookey*. — **American Consul:** *vacat*; vice-consul, *Attilio Piatti*.

Tourist Agencies: *Th. Cook & Son*, Avenue Masséna 16; *Lubin*, Ave. Masséna 14; *F. H. Nauth* (Hamburg-America Line), Ave. Masséna 12; *Marcerou, Schréter & Cie.*, Promenade des Anglais 13; *Scott*, Place Magenta 2.

Bankers. *Banque de France* (Pl. 5; E, 4), Quai du Midi 101; *Crédit Lyonnais* (Pl. 44; E, 3), Avenue de la Gare 15; *Caisse de Crédit* (Pl. 45; E, 3), Rue Gubernatis 1; *Société Générale*, Rue Gioffredo 64; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, Ave. de la Gare 3.

Baths. Warm Baths: *Bains des Galeries*, Rue Adélaïde 2, with swimming-bath; *Bains Polythermes*, Rue St. François-de-Paule 8; *Bains Macarani*, Rue Macarani 5; *Bains Masséna*, Rue Masséna 1 (1 fr.); *Bains Parisiens*, Avenue de la Gare 20; *Bains Modernes*, Rue Pertinax 23. — Sea Baths (steep shingly beach) on the Promenade des Anglais (Pl. C, 4, 5; 1 fr.) and on the Boulevard de l'Impératrice de Russie (Pl. H, 5).

Booksellers. *Visconti*, Rue Gioffredo 62; *Galignani*, Ave. Masséna 8; *Librairie Nouvelle*, Ave. Félix-Faure 14; *Boudet, Ardoïn*, Ave. de la Gare 38 and 44; *Librairie Internationale* (L. Gross), Rue Macarani 2. — The *Nice Library*, in the building of the *Crédit Lyonnais*, contains about 4000 English books.

Casinos. *Casino Municipal* (Pl. E, 4), Place Masséna (see p. 509); adm. 2 fr., subscription for a month 30, for three months 45, for the season

60 fr.; for 2 pers., 50, 70 & 100 fr. — *Casino de la Jetée-Promenade* (Pl. D, 4; p. 509); adm., including concert and music hall, 2 fr.; subscription for a week 10, for a fortnight 17, for a month 29, for the season 58 fr.; for the casino including the theatre, 20, 45, 70, & 130 fr.

Theatres. *Théâtre de l'Opéra* (Pl. 39; E, 4), Rue St. François-de-Paule (loges du rez-de-chaussée & premier rang 20-32, adm. 2 fr., fauteuils de la 'grande loge' 5-8, fauteuils d'orchestre 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7, stalles d'orchestre 3-4, parterre numéroté 2-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; evening dress in the best seats on Tues. & Thurs.); *Théâtre du Casino* (loges du 1^{er} rang 25-30, 2^{me} rang 15-20, fauteuils 4-7, stalles 3-4, balcon 3 fr.); *Théâtre de la Jetée-Promenade* (Pl. D, 4; loges 50, fauteuils 5-10, pourtour 3-4 fr.); *Olympia-Théâtre* (Pl. 47; E, 3), Ave. de la Gare (adm. 1 fr., in the evening 2, seat and adm. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; spectacular concert in the afternoon, operetta, ballet, etc. in the evening); *Petit Casino-Kursaal*, Rue St. Michel 2 (Pl. 40, E, 3; adm. 1-6 fr.); *Théâtre des Capucines*, Place du Jardin-Public 7; *Politeama* (Pl. 48; G, 3), Square Garibaldi (1-3 fr.), Italian; *Eldorado* (Pl. 49; E, 3), Rue Pastorelli (circus or variety performances, fairy pieces, etc.; seats 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 fr.); *Parc Chambrun* (p. 511), with Kursaal, skating rink, etc.

The Carnival is usually celebrated at Nice with great energy and display, the observances including the throwing of 'Confetti', the 'Battle of Flowers' on the Promenade des Anglais, the carrying of 'Moccoletti' (small lighted candles, which the revellers try to extinguish), and 'Veglioni', or masked balls, at the Théâtre Municipal. — Horse Races are held in Jan., at the racecourse on the bank of the Var. — Regattas are held in March or April.

Music daily, except Tues., in the Jardin Public, 2.30-4 p. m.

Clubs. *Cercle de la Méditerranée* (Pl. 12; D, 4), Promenade des Anglais 3; *Cercle Masséna*, Ave. de la Gare 2 (Pl. E, 3); *Grand-Cercle du Casino*, in the Casino Municipal; *Automobile-Vélo-Club*, Promenade des Anglais; *Cercle Artistique* (Pl. 11; D, 3, 4), Square Grimaldi 2; *Lawn Tennis Club*, Place Mozart (Pl. C, D, 3); *Club Alpin Français*, Rue St. François-de-Paule 18 (Pl. E, 4); *Cercle Nautique* (Pl. 13; E, 4), Quai du Midi 5.

Syndicat d'Initiative de la Côte-d'Azur, Ave. de la Gare 1 (Pl. E, 3, 4).

English Churches. *Holy Trinity Church*, Place Anglicane (Pl. 25; D, 4); services at 8.30, 10.30, & 3; chaplain, *Canon J. F. Langford, M. A.*, Place Anglicane 1. *Christ Church*, at Carabacel, Ave. Notre-Dame 3 (Pl. 26; E, 2); services at 8.30, 10.30, & 3.30; chaplain, *Rev. G. D. Newbold, M. A.*, Villa Meynell, Place Sasseruo. — *American Church* (Pl. 24; D, 3), Boul. Victor-Hugo 21; services at 8.30, 11, & 3; chaplain, *Rev. Wm. S. Adamson, M. A.*, Boul. Victor-Hugo 21. — *Scottish Church* (Pl. 27; D, 3), Boul. Victor-Hugo 18; services at 11 & 4.30; minister, *Rev. A. D. Sloan, M. A.*, Villa Olympia, Cimiez. — *Eglise Réformée de France* (Pl. 52; E, 3), Boul. Dubouchage; *Waldensian (French Protestant) Church* (Pl. 53; E, 3), Rue Gioffredo 50; *French Baptist Church*, Ave. Notre-Dame 18 (Pl. E, 2). — *German Protestant Church* (Pl. 23; D, 3), Rue d'Augsbourg.

Climate. The bay of Nice is sheltered from the N., N.E., and N.W. winds by the lower terraces of the Maritime Alps (culminating in *Mont Chauve*, Ital. *Monte Calvo*, 2780 ft.), a natural barrier to which it owes its far-famed mildness of climate. The mean winter temperature is 10-15° Fahr. higher than that of Paris, summer temperature 5-10° lower. Frost is rare. The neighbourhood of the broad and stony channel of the Paillon is apt to be rather draughty. The coast is somewhat exposed to the E. and W. winds. In March and April the E. wind not unfrequently prevails, and is usually most trying to delicate persons about midday, when the dust it raises has often given rise to complaints. Owing, however, to the depth of the basin in which Nice is ensconced, it is easy to find inland quarters beyond reach of these drawbacks. The most sheltered situations are the Boulevard Carabacel and the Quartiers St. Barthélemy, Montboron, Brancolar, and Cimiez, in the last of which the air is generally pure and free from dust. There are three distinct climatic zones: the coast, the plain, and the hills. Sunset is a critical period. The moment the sun disappears, the atmosphere becomes damp and chilly, but this moisture

lasts 1-2 hours only. The rainy season begins early in October and lasts about a month. The dry, warm, and at the same time bracing climate of Nice is specially beneficial for chronic invalids, if free from fever and pain, for convalescents, and for elderly people, while the town affords greater comfort and variety than any other place on the Riviera. — Good drinking-water is supplied by the water-works.

Nice, Ital. *Nizza*, is the capital (134,000 inhab.) of the French department of the *Alpes-Maritimes* and the seat of a bishop. In winter it is the rendezvous of invalids and others from all parts of Europe, who seek refuge here from wet and cold. The season begins with the races (p. 507) early in January, and closes with a great regatta at the beginning of April; but visitors abound from October until the end of May. In summer the place is less frequented, though its temperature is then lower than that of Paris.

Nice, the *Nicaea* (Greek *Nikaia*) of the ancients, was founded by the Phœcean inhabitants of Marseilles in the 4th (or perhaps in the 6th) cent. B.C., on the site of an earlier Ligurian fortress. It prospered greatly at first, but under the Romans it was supplanted by Cimiez; and later it suffered much from the Lombards, from the Saracens, and in the wars and rivalries of the various rulers of Provence and N. Italy. Down to 1388 it belonged mainly to the County of Provence, then to the Dukes of Savoy; in 1792 it was occupied by the French, in 1814 restored to Sardinia, and in 1860 annexed to France together with Savoy. Nice was the birthplace of Marshal Masséna (1758-1817) and of Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82).

Nice is superbly situated on the broad *Baie des Anges*, which opens towards the S., at the mouth of the insignificant *Paglione* or *Paillon*. The broad and stony bed of the stream, flanked with handsome quays, bisects the town. On the left bank is the OLD TOWN, with its narrow lanes, which have been replaced by better streets near the shore. It is dominated by the castle-hill (p. 510), beyond which lies the harbour (p. 510). On the right bank is the STRANGERS' QUARTER, which is already much larger than the old town.

From the *Principal Station* (Pl. C, D, 2), in front of which extends the *Avenue Thiers*, set with a beautiful row of eucalypti, we descend to the town by the handsome *Avenue de la Gare* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3). In the Ave. *Notre-Dame*, which diverges to the left, opposite the modern Gothic church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. 19; D, 2), is the **Musée Municipal** (Pl. 7; E, 2), containing a collection of paintings, mainly by modern French artists, and also sculptures, engravings, etc. (adm. daily except Mon., 10-4, in winter 9-12 and 2-5.30, on Sun. 9-12 only). The Avenue de la Gare farther on intersects another main thoroughfare, formed by the *Boulevard Victor-Hugo* (right) and the *Boulevard Dubouchage* (left), the latter leading through the most populous part of the new town to the *Quartier de Carabacel*. At the end of the Avenue de la Gare is the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4), the centre of the Strangers' Quarter. The Rue Masséna, diverging here to the right, leads to the long Rue de France, at the beginning of which is a *Marble Cross*, commemorating the meeting of Charles V. and Francis I. in 1538, effected by Pope Paul III. It has given its name (*Croix de Marbre*) to this

quarter of the town. The column opposite commemorates Pope Pius VII., who passed through Nice in 1809 and 1814.

To the E. of the Place Masséna, built over the Paillon, stands the *Casino Municipal* (Pl. E, 4; p. 506), behind which and also built over the Paillon is the **SQUARE MASSÉNA** (Pl. E, F, 4), embellished with a *Statue of Masséna*, in bronze, by Carrier-Belleuse (1869). The handsome *Avenue Félix-Faure*, which extends hence along the right bank of the Paillon leads to the *Lycée National* (Pl. F, 3), the *Church of St. Jean-Baptiste* (Pl. 18; F, 3), and the handsome *School of Industrial Art* (Pl. 37). — On the left bank, reached by the *Pont Vieux* (16th cent.), the *Pont Garibaldi*, or the *Pont Barla* (inaugurated by Queen Victoria in 1899), lies the **Square Garibaldi** (Pl. G, 3), with a large monument to *Garibaldi* (p. 508), by *Etex* and *Deloye* (1891). — The *Natural History Museum* (Pl. 36; G, 3), at No. 60, Boulevard Risso, is open on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. from 12 till 3 (fine collection of wax-models of fungi).

The *Jardin Public* (Pl. D, E, 4), to the right between the Place Masséna and the sea, at and over the mouth of the Paillon, is prettily laid out, with palms, so-called pepper-trees, eucalyptus, agaves, etc. (music, see p. 507). Like the Promenade des Anglais, it forms one of the gathering-places of visitors to Nice. The *Monument du Centenaire* (Pl. D, 4), by *Febvre* and *Allar*, was erected in 1896 to commemorate the first union of Nice with France (1792).

The ***Promenade des Anglais** (Pl. A-D, 4, 5), originally constructed by the English in 1822-24, for the sake of furnishing work to the unemployed, and since extended, stretches to the W. along the coast. It is shaded by palms and other trees and bordered with palatial hotels and villas. At the beginning of it are the **JETÉE-PROMENADE** (Pl. D, 4; adm., see p. 507), and the handsome building of the *Cercle de la Méditerranée* (p. 507). The Promenade des Anglais is prolonged beyond the brook *Magnan* (Pl. A, 5), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Jardin Public, skirting the quarters of *Ste-Hélène* and *Carras* (fine views) to the *Race Course*, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Place Masséna. We may return thence by the Cagnes tramway (No. 4; p. 505), passing the *Station of Le Var* (p. 484) and an *Ostrich Farm* (adm. 1 fr.).

The **Quai du Midi** (Pl. E, F, 4) forms the prolongation of the Promenade des Anglais towards the E. It affords a good view of the Castle Hill, with its cascade (p. 510). — Parallel with this quay runs the **RUE ST. FRANÇOIS-DE-PAULE**, one of the chief thoroughfares of the older town. In it, to the left, are the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 34), with a marble group of Orestes and Minerva, by *Hugolin*, in the court, and the *Church of St. François-de-Paule* (Pl. 16; E, 4), dating from the 18th century. On the right are the *Théâtre Municipal*, or *Opera* (Pl. 39), a handsome edifice re-erected after the disastrous fire of 1881, and the *Public Library* (Pl. 8), with

60,000 printed vols. and 150 MSS. (open daily, 9-4; in summer, 9-12 and 2-5.30). The last also contains a few Roman antiquities. — The Rue St. François-de-Paule is continued by the COURS SALEVA (Pl. F, 4), where an interesting market is held during the season. To the right extend the so-called *Terraces*, on the top of a double row of low houses. To the left are the *Préfecture* (Pl. 38; 1611-13) and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 33). — The Old Town (p. 508), to the N., contains the *Cathedral of Ste. Réparate* (Pl. 15; F, 4), an uninteresting edifice of the 17th cent., and a *Palazzo* of the same period (in the Rue Droite).

To the S.E. of the town rises the Château, or *Castle Hill* (Pl. F, G, 4; 305 ft.), the easiest ascent to which (20 min.) is from the Square Garibaldi viâ the Rue Sécurane; the S.W. approach is by a flight of 198 steps (Montée Lesage) from the Rue des Ponchettes (Pl. F, 4). The hill was formerly crowned with a castle destroyed by the Duke of Berwick in 1706. Almost the only relic now standing is the *Tour Bellanda* (now private property). At the top of the hill is an artificial *Waterfall*, supplied by the city-reservoir and the *Canal de la Vésubie*.

The plateau commands an admirable *View of Nice, Antibes, the Maritime Alps, etc. — The S. slope of the castle-hill, which descends precipitously to the sea, is called the *Rauba-Capéu* ('hat-robbler', owing to the sudden gusts).

Among the monuments in the old Cemetery, on the N. side of the castle-hill, are a pyramid to the memory of Gambetta (1838-82), whose tomb (said to be empty) is near by, and a monument to the victims of the fire at the Théâtre Municipal in 1881.

On the E. side of the castle-hill lies the Harbour (Pl. G, H, 4, 5), called *Port Lympia* or *Limpia* from a brook fed by springs (*limpida*) whose mouth is farther to the E. A new foreport for yachts is under construction. The Place Bellevue, at the foot of the hill, was embellished in 1827 with a marble Statue of *Charles Félix, King of Sardinia*, who made Nice once more a free port.

The beautiful villa-gardens of Nice are accessible only by special permission. In the Quartier Brancolar, to the N., are the *Villas Liserb* and *Valrose*. The *Villa Vigier* (Pl. H, 5), on the Boul. de l'Impératrice de Russie, and the *Villa des Palmiers*, on the Chemin de Fabron, to the W. of the town, may also be mentioned. — The *Boulevard Gambetta* (Pl. B, C, 4-1) leads to the N. from the Promenade des Anglais to the pretty *Square Gambetta* (Pl. C, 3), a public garden. Beyond the railway-embankment on the left extends the *Parc Impérial*, a residential quarter with a large hotel and a *Russian Chapel* (Pl. B, 2).

Environs of Nice.

N. Side. — To the N. of Nice, on a fertile hill, lies Cimiez; Ital. *Cimella* (hotels, see p. 508), which is reached by the Boul. de Cimiez (Pl. E, 1; electric tramway No. 9, see p. 505). Cimiez occupies the site of the Roman town of *Cemenelum*, of which part of an *Amphitheatre*, a quadrangular structure called a *Temple of Apollo*,

and traces of baths and other buildings have been discovered. The first street to the right beyond the amphitheatre leads to the former *Monastery of Cimiez*, erected in 1543 on the foundations of a so-called temple of Diana. The chapel contains two paintings by Lodovico and Antonio Brea of Nice (ca. 1500). — The main street to the right leads to a former *Zoological Garden*, on the E. slope of the hill. The tramway (p. 505) runs to this point.

A good road (electric tramway No. 6, see p. 505) ascends on the right bank of the Paillon to the (40 min.) former monastery of *St. Pons*, founded in 775 on the spot where St. Pontius, a Roman senator, suffered martyrdom in 261. It was destroyed by the Saracens in 890 and several times rebuilt. Fine view. A new road leads hence to the monastery of Cimiez (see above; fine olive-trees). — About $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from St. Pons, in the valley of the Paillon de St. André, is the château of *St. André* (196 ft.), built in 1687, now a school, whence an avenue of eucalypti leads to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the small *Grotte de St. André* (adm. 50 c.).

Farther up the valley of St. André, 7 M. from Nice, lies *Tourette*, Ital. *Torretta* (inn), an old village (view).

The Avenue Masséna (Pl. D, 1; tramway No. 2, p. 505) and its continuation, the Avenue Borriglione, lead to *St. Barthélémy*, *St. Maurice*, with the magnificent *Parc Chambrun* (adm. 1 fr., children $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Kursaal, see p. 507), and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Place Masséna) *St. Sylvestre* (inns). At the *Chapelle du Ray*, a little before St. Sylvestre, a road diverges on the right for ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Gairaut* (inn), at which is an artificial waterfall on the *Vésubie Canal*, which supplies the district between Nice and Mentone. Farther on, the road forks. The left branch leads to (8 M. from Nice) the old village of *Aspremont* (1575 ft.; inn); while the right branch crosses the *Aire St. Michel* and leads via the *Chapel of St. Sebastian* to *Falicon* (1005 ft.; Inn), a picturesque village $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Nice.

From the Chapel of St. Sebastian a military road ascends the *Mont Cau* or *Mont Chauve d'Aspremont* (2780 ft.), the fortified summit of which is inaccessible. A stony path, however, passing below the fort, to the W., leads to (2 hrs.) Aspremont.

N.W. and W. Sides. — Stout shoes are essential in exploring the wild valleys among the undulating hills to the N.W. of Nice, such as the *Vallon Obscur*, a narrow and humid ravine about 500 yds. long reached from St. Sylvestre (see above) in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and the *Vallon de la Mantéga*. — Through the Valley of the *Magnan* (p. 509) a road, diverging from the Promenade des Anglais, ascends to (2 M.) the church of *La Madeleine* (stat., p. 514). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. before the village opens a narrow cleft which leads to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grand Puits aux Etoiles*, a natural shaft 115 ft. in depth. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond La Madeleine a cart-track diverges on the right (bridge) for St. Panerace (p. 512), while the road ascends to the left to (2 hrs. from Nice) St. Roman (inn; view).

These hills are intersected by a network of excellent roads, commanding beautiful views, and affording a great variety of excursions. The *Chemin de Pessicart*, diverging to the left from the Boulevard Gambetta (Pl. C, 1), ascends in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *St. Pancrace* (inn). The *Chemin de Fabron*, beginning 10 min. to the W. of the Pont Magnan (Pl. A, 5; tramway No. 4, p. 505), leads among handsome villas to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Nice) *St. Antoine*, whence we may proceed to *St. Isidore* or return to Nice by the *Chemin de Ginetières*, leading to the right about 1 M. to the N. of *St. Antoine*.

To the *Gare du Var*, race-course, *Cagnes*, etc., see p. 484.

E. and N.E. Sides. — *Montboron*, *Mont Vinaigrier*, and *Mont Pacanaille*, see p. 513 and below.

On the *Mont Gros* (1220 ft.; *View), $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E., above the Route de la Corniche (see below; shorter path from the Villa La Tour), is a large and excellently equipped Observatory, containing one of the largest refractors in Europe (30-inch lens) and a floating dome (adm. on application at the entrance).

76. Excursions from Nice.

a. From Nice to Mentone.

I. By the Grande-Corniche. — $19\frac{1}{4}$ M. CARRIAGE (25-30 fr.) in 4 hrs., highly recommended. As the drivers prefer the new and lower road, which is less picturesque, it is well to stipulate expressly for the Grande Corniche route. Brakes and motor-cars, see p. 505. — Pedestrians are advised to take the railway to Monte Carlo and thence to La Turbie (p. 522), whence they may return to Nice or descend to Mentone. The number of motor-cars and the dust seriously interfere with the pleasure of walking, but the ascent to the Col des Quatre-Chemins by the Corniche with descent to the Montboron (p. 513), Villefranche, or Beaulieu is a good half-day's excursion.

The celebrated *Route de la Grande-Corniche, constructed under Napoleon I. by the préfet Dubouchage, traverses the most beautiful part of the Riviera, and is far preferable to the railway. Beginning at the Place Risso (Pl. G, 1) the road ascends past the pretty Villa La Tour and sweeps round the *Mont Gros*, traversing rich vegetation and commanding a beautiful retrospective view of Nice and its surroundings. A little beyond the entrance to the Observatory (see above) we reach the ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Col des Quatre-Chemins* (1130 ft.; inn), whence a picturesque road diverges for (50 min.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the short-cuts) Villefranche and Beaulieu (p. 485).

The ridge of the *Mont Vinaigrier* (1150-1300 ft.), 5 min. to the S., commands beautiful *Views. The old road, a good mule-path, descends hence to the *Col de Villefranche* and Nice; while another road, diverging to the left and affording finer mountain-views than the Grande-Corniche, may be followed (to the *Col d'Eze*, p. 513) by those who already know the latter. — The *Mont Pacanaille* or *Mont Leuze* (1895 ft.; fine view) may be ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Quatre-Chemins Inn by a good path.

Our road continues to ascend, with a fine view of the promontory of St. Jean (p. 485), on the right. The culminating point



STATE OF ALABAMA - 8

(1775 ft.) commands an extensive retrospect of the snow-clad Alps. — From (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Col d'Eze* (*Auberge de la Drette*), with a fort, a route descends on the right to (25 min.) the curious village of *Eze* (inn; station, see below), perched on an isolated rock (1305 ft.) crowned by a ruined castle. — We now descend on the S. slopes of the fortified *Mont Camps de l'Alle* (2300 ft.), pass the beginning of the road to *Le Laghet* (p. 522), and reach (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Turbie* (p. 522; mountain railway from *Monte Carlo*, p. 522).

Beyond *La Turbie* the Corniche road descends and approaches the coast, commanding a continuous fine view of the Riviera di Ponente as far as *Bordighera*. We pass below the hill of *Roquebrune* or *Roccabruna* (see p. 486). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, the *Monaco* road joins ours on the right. — 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Menton*, see p. 522.

II. By the Petite-Corniche. — 18 M. CARRIAGE, see p. 505. — ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS from *Nice* to *Montboron*, *Beaulieu*, and *Monte Carlo*, see p. 505; from *Monte Carlo* to *Menton*, every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in 1 hr. 5 min. (fares 1 fr. 10 c., 65 c., return-fares 1 fr. 65 c., 1 fr.; late cars after the theatres).

The *Petite-Corniche, or coast-road, completed in 1881, is also preferable to the railway, although it is very dusty (comp. p. 512). The tramway, starting at the Place Masséna, ascends the *Boulevard Carnot* (Pl. H, 4), commanding a magnificent view of *Nice* on the right. Beyond the *Château de Montboron* we reach the station of (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Montboron* (inn), beside the octroi-office.

The *Boulevard de Montboron* leads hence to the left to the Gare de Riquier (p. 501). Near its beginning, beside the *Hôtel Montboron Palace* (p. 503), the *Route Forestière diverges to the right, leading to the wooded crest of the *Montboron*. The *Col de Villefranche* is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the tramway-station by this route.

The Petite-Corniche now rounds the *Cap de Montboron*, with the new *Royal Victoria Memorial Home*, to the left, and passes to the left of (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Villefranche* (p. 485). 5 M. *Pont-St-Jean*; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Beaulieu* (p. 485). — A tunnel beneath the *Baus-Rous* or *Cap Roux* brings us to the fine bay of *Eze-sur-Mer* (village, see above) and the (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) railway-station of *Eze*. — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mala* (inn), on a bay of the same name. — Passing the base of the *Tête-de-Chien* (p. 522) we traverse two tunnels (view on the right). — 10 M. *Eden Hotel* (p. 486), below which, on the right, appears the *Cap d'Ail*. Then, beyond the sumptuous *Villa Mallet*, we reach (11 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Monaco* (*La Condamine*, p. 518; station to the left) and (13 M.) *Monte Carlo* (station near the *Casino*, p. 519), where we change cars.

Beyond *Monte Carlo* the tramway crosses the bridge of St. Roman and re-enters France. To the left is the *Villa Varavilla* and to the right the *Villa Vigie* or *Veglia*, on the *Pointe de la Veille*. — 15 M. *Cabbé-Roquebrune* (p. 486); to the right is the railway station, to the left the village. — A broad road on the left ascends to join the Grande-Corniche, but we follow the *Boulevard du Cap Martin* to the right, passing the *Hôtel Riva Bella*. A small Roman monument on the left is the only relic of the ancient military station of *Iumone*. After passing the *Pension St. Georges*, the

tramway quits the road (fine view on the left), describes a wide curve, and traverses a curved tunnel, to the station for the *Hôtel du Cap-Martin* (p. 525). Thence it follows the Promenade du Midi to (18 M.) Mentone (p. 522).

b. From Nice to Grasse.

A. Vid Cannes, 34 M., see pp. 484, 500. — *B. Vid the Ligne du Sud*, 30 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 10 c., 3 fr.). Return-tickets (6 fr., 4 fr. 50 c.) are available for 2 days and may be used on either line.

The Ligne du Sud, a narrow-gauge railway, runs through an interesting mountain-district, traversing 17 viaducts, 9 tunnels, and a double-tier bridge, and passing numerous small stations. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Madeleine* (p. 511). At (8 M.) *Colomars* (200 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Inn) a line diverges for *Puget-Théniers* (see below). Our line now bends to the W. and crosses the Var by means of the *Pont de Manda*, the lower tier of which is used for the road. Fine views. — $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Jeannet-la-Gaude* (856 ft.). St. Jeannet lies at the foot of the *Baou* (2628 ft.), a huge crag, which may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; La Gaude about 2 M. to the S.; to the N. E., beyond the railway, is a ruined castle of the Templars. Beyond a tunnel we cross the curious *Gorge of the Cagne*.

16 M. *Vence* (1066 ft.; *Hôt. Auxias*, good; *Lion-d'Or*), an ancient town with 3120 inhab. and the remains of fortifications. The former *Cathedral* dates mainly from the 10th, 12th, and 15th cent., and contains some good 15th cent. carving. — 19 M. *Tourrettes-sur-Loup* (1040 ft.), a village on a steep height to the right, with three towers and other remains of fortifications. The line now descends rapidly and enters the valley of the *Loup*, where it is carried by a lofty curved viaduct over the *Gorges du Loup* to (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Loup* (755 ft.).

The **Gorges du Loup* (*Gr.-Hôt. du Loup*; *Hôtel-Restaurant de la Cascade*, trout), a highly picturesque ravine about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, with curious rock-formations and waterfalls, is a favourite point for excursions from Cannes and from Grasse. The visitor should go at least as far as (1 hr.) the *Cascade de Courmes* (130 ft. high; small restaurant). On a cliff (2620 ft.) to the left of the gorge ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Le Loup) is perched the village of *Gourdon* (fine view from the castle).

Beyond Le Loup the line once more ascends. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Bar-sur-Loup* (*Hôt. du Commerce*), a picturesquely situated village with an old castle (hotel-café) and a church containing interesting carvings and paintings. Before and after (28 M.) *Magagnosc-Châteauneuf* we thread a tunnel, then descend rapidly, and cross a lofty viaduct. — 30 M. *Grasse* (Gare du Sud), see p. 500.

c. From Nice to Puget-Théniers (Digne).

36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY (Ligne du Sud) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 65 c.).

To (8 M.) *Colomars*, see p. 514. — The Puget-Théniers line thence ascends the Valley of the Var, side by side with the road, traversing numerous tunnels, bridges, and embankments, and affording fine

views both up and down the valley. — 13 M. St. Martin-du-Var (387 ft.), at the confluence of the Var and the *Estéron*, in a fertile basin, surrounded by steep cliffs, on which are perched four villages. The road to these traverses the suspension-bridge beside the station of (14 M.) *Pont-Charles-Albert* (405 ft.).

An omnibus runs hence to (31/2 M.) *Gilette*, whence the Mont Vial (5085 ft.), an excellent point of view, may be easily ascended in 31/2 hrs. viâ (1 hr.) *Le Revest* (2800 ft.). The ascent is also made from *Malaussène* (see below) in 33/4 hrs., viâ the (21/2 hrs.) *Col du Vial* (4045 ft.).

Beyond (151/2 M.) *Levens-Vésubie* (455 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. de la Vésubie; des Voyageurs) we cross the Vésubie (to St. Martin-Vésubie, see p. 516). — Farther on, the valley of the Var contracts and forms the **Clus du Ciaudan* or *de Chaudan*, a gorge where there is scarcely room for both road and railway between the perpendicular cliffs (650-1300 ft.). Numerous tunnels. — 18 M. *La Tinée* (525 ft.; buffet).

An omnibus (2 fr.) plies hence in connection with the trains in 4-5 hrs. to (181/2 M.) *St. Sauveur-sur-Tinée* (1630 ft.; Hôt. Wiart; Richier), viâ the *Gorges de la Mescla* (see below) and the beautiful valley of the *Tinée*. Thence to *Valdeblore*, see p. 518; to *Beuil* (see below), 41/2 hrs. to the W., bridle-path viâ (3 hrs.) *Roubion*. — From St. Sauveur an omnibus (3 fr.) runs daily in 6 (return 4) hrs. to (18 M.) *St. Etienne-de-Tinée* (3740 ft.; Hôt. de Rabuons, pens. 7 fr.; de France; guide, Théoph. Fabre), whence the *Cime de la Bercia* (7475 ft.; 3 hrs.), the *Tenibres* (9945 ft.), and the *Grand Cimon de Rabuons* (9845 ft.; 5 hrs.) may be ascended viâ the *Grand Lac de Rabuons* (81 acres in area), a little above which is the *Refuge de Rabuons* (ca. 8130 ft.; inn in summer).

Beyond La Tinée we cross the Var and beyond a curved tunnel reach (20 M.) *La Mescla* (610 ft.), at the confluence of the Var and the *Tinée*. — 24 M. *Malaussène-Massoins* (767 ft.; ascent of Mont Vial, see above). The Var is recrossed. — 26 M. *Villars-du-Var* (Hôt. Malausséna), to the right.

30 M. *Touët-de-Beuil* (1060 ft.; Hôtel Latty, good), another picturesque village to the right, near a steep cliff with a small waterfall. — Crossing the *Cians*, we reach (31 M.) *Rigaud-le-Cians* (1100 ft.).

A road traverses the **Gorges of the Cians* to (14 M.) Beuil. The *Gorges Inférieures* are traversed before (3 M.) the *Moulin de Rigaud* (1640 ft.; hotel-restaurant) and the finer *Gorges Supérieures*, which become so narrow that the sky can no longer be seen, beyond (51/2 M.) *Pradastié*. Beuil (4770 ft.; Hôt. Pourchier; Féraud), frequented as a summer-resort, is situated near the S. foot of the Mont Monnier (9245 ft.), the easy ascent of which may be made in 3 hrs. Fine view. On the lower peak (bridle-path) is an observatory connected with that on Mont Gros (p. 512). — *Guillaumes* (see below) lies 13 M. to the W. of Beuil, viâ (41/2 M.) *Péone* (p. 518).

361/2 M. *Puget-Théniers* (1335 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Laugier, R. 3, déj. or D. 3 fr.), with 1340 inhab., is picturesquely situated in a fertile plain watered by the Var. It possesses a ruined château and remains of the old ramparts, now laid out as gardens.

Road to *St. André-de-Méouilles* (diligence in connection with the trains) and railway thence to *Digne*, see p. 424.

An omnibus (3 fr.) plies several times daily in 41/4 hrs. from Puget-Théniers to the (181/2 M.) tiny town of *Guillaumes* (Hôt. des Touristes; de l'Union; Raybaud), through the upper valley of the Var. The **Gorges of*

Daluis, passed on the way, with their curious green and red rocks, are even more remarkable than those of the Cians. The road is constructed more than 650 ft. above the river. — About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. lies *Péone* (inn), whence *Mont Monnier* may be ascended in 3 hrs. (see p. 515).

d. From Nice to St. Martin-Vésubie.

36 M. RAILWAY to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Levens-Vésubie* in 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 55 c.); thence DILIGENCE four times daily in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Martin* (fare 2 fr. 90 c.). — A passport is indispensable for excursions on the frontier, and photographing is strictly forbidden in Italy.

To (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Levens-Vésubie*, see pp. 514, 515. — The St. Martin road diverges to the right from that to Puget-Théniers and ascends the imposing *Gorge of the Vésubie*. Near (21 M.) *St. Jean-de-la-Rivière* (Hôt. du Midi), a hamlet with a curious old church, it passes through two tunnels.

About 4 M. to the left lies the ancient town of *Utelle* (2625 ft.; inn), whence *Mont Brec* (5200 ft.; view) may be ascended in 4 hrs. by the (1 hr.) *Col du Gineste*. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Roquebillière (see below).

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Suchet*. — 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bas-Lantosque* (hotels), at the mouth of a ravine. *Lantosque* is a village on the hill to the left.

Farther on, to the right, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bas-Lantosque, is *La Bollène* (Hôt. de la Bollène), and still farther on (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Roquebillière, see below) is *Belvédère* (2800 ft.; Hôt. de Belvédère, good; guides), overlooking the valley of the *Gordolasque*, the upper end of which is in Italy. About 3 hrs. from Belvédère is the chapel of *San Grato*, opposite the good little *Hôtel de San Grat*, and 3 hrs. farther is the *Refuge Nice* of the F. A. C. (7380 ft.), whence the *Mont Clapier* (9990 ft.), one of the finest points of view in the Maritime Alps, may be ascended in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (with guide, 18 fr. from Belvédère). In the vicinity is the *Lac Long* (8440 ft.; 50 acres), covered with floating ice even in summer.

31 M. *Roquebillière* (1896 ft.; Hôtel des Etrangers). About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on a road diverges to the right to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Berthemont* (3520 ft.; Hôt. des Bains; Grand-Hôt. Beau-Séjour), a summer-station with sulphur-springs.

36 M. *St. Martin-Vésubie*. — Hotels. *REGINA, R. 3-4, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 7 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL; VICTORIA, pens. 8-9 fr.; VÉSUBIE; DE LONDRES; BELLEVUE, DES ALPES, both open all the year round. — Pension Anglaise; Pens. Anglo-Américaine; Villa Giuge. — English Church Service.

St. Martin-Vésubie (3110 ft.), formerly *St. Martin-Lantosque*, at the confluence of the Madone-de-Fenestre stream and the Boréon, is visited as a summer-resort. There is a cold sulphur-spring, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *M. Nafta*, *J. B. Plent*, *Jean Plent*, of the 1st class; *P. Guigo*, *Dom. Martin*, *Louis Barel*). About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the W., via the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de St. Martin* (4947 ft.), is *Valdeblore-la-Bolline* (3410 ft.; two hotels), pleasantly situated near meadows, forests, and small lakes, and united by a road with *St. Sauveur* (p. 515), 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. — In the valley of the Boréon a road leads to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ciriegia* (4780 ft.; Boréon-Cascade Hôt. well spoken of), where the Boréon forms a fine fall, 115 ft. in height. Hence we may proceed via the forest-clad *Vallon de Salèses* and the pass of that name (6625 ft.) to (3 hrs.) the Italian village of *Molières* (inn) or, to the N. from the pass, to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lac Noir* or *Nègre*. The *Piagù* (7675 ft.; 2 hrs.) and the *Punta dell' Argentera* (ca. 10,825 ft.; 10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the highest summit of the Maritime Alps, are ascended from Ciriegia. — About 3 hrs. to the E. is the *Madone de Fenestre*

(6247 ft.; hotel), a pilgrim-resort beyond the frontier, surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains. Thence we may ascend by a good path to (11½ hr.) the *Col de Fenestre* (8100 ft.; refuge-hut; admirable view), whence we may descend to Entraque, Valdieri, and Cuneo; or ascend the (4½-5 hrs.) *Cima dei Gelas* (10,310 ft.; guide 15 fr.), toilsome but highly interesting.

e. From Nice to Tenda and Vievola (Cuneo-Turin).

53½ M. DILIGENCE to (51 M.) *Tenda* daily from the Hôt. de l'Aigle-d'Or, Place St. François, in 10½ hrs. (fares 9, 7 fr.). ELECTRIC TRAMWAY (No. 3, p. 505) every 1½ hr. to the *Pointe-de-Contes* (fares 1 fr., 60 c.; to Contes 1¼, ¾ fr.); to *Drap* every ¾ hr. (70, 40 c.).

Nice, see p. 501. The road ascends the valley of the Paillon to the N. — 5 M. *La Trinité-Victor*, 1¾ hr. from Le Laghet (p. 522). Then *Drap* and *Ourdan*. From (6½ M.) *Pont-de-Peille* a road ascends the main valley to the right to L'Escarène (see below; 15 M.), passing below (3 M.) *Peillon*, a picturesque village, resembling but even more quaint than Tourette (p. 511) or Eze (p. 513). The shorter road to L'Escarène (which we follow) leads via (8 M.) *Pointe-de-Contes* (inn).

The tramway here diverges to the left for *Contes* (*Hôt. Terminus; de France*), a picturesquely situated little town, 10 M. from Nice. About ¾ hr. to the W. lies *Châteauneuf-de-Contes* (hotel), 20 min. below the curious ruins of the ancient village (view).

12½ M. L'Escarène, Ital. Scarena (1090 ft.; *Hôt. de Paris*), an old place with some quaint buildings.

Lucéram (2184 ft.; inn), a highly curious and formerly important village, lies 4½ M. to the N., near the sources of the Paillon. The road goes on thence to (12 M.) *Petra Cava* (4780 ft.; *Hôt. Bellevue*, etc.), a summer-resort surrounded by fine woods (omn. from Nice in summer).

Beyond (13½ M.) *Touët-de-l'Escarène* the scenery becomes desolate, and we cross the (18½ M.) *Col de Braus* (3275 ft.).

25½ M. Sospel, Ital. *Sospello* (1140 ft.; *Hôt. de France*), with 3570 inhab., on the *Bévéra*, is frequented as a summer-resort. Diligence to Mentone, see p. 526.

In the upper valley of the *Bévéra* lies (7½ M.) *Moulinet* (2565 ft.; hotels), a summer-resort in a charming situation. Near the source of the stream is the plateau of *Turini* (5290 ft.; hotel), 6 M. from *Peara Cava* (see above).

The road once more ascends, crosses the *Col de Brouis* (ca. 2870 ft.; inn; fine view), and redescends, leaving on the right *Breil*, Ital. *Breglio* (*Hôt. de France*), on the *Roia*. We then ascend the valley of this stream (to Ventimiglia, see p. 486). — Beyond (39 M.) *La Giandola* (1245 ft.; *Hôt. des Etrangers*) we pass a defile and then the village of *Saorge* or *Saorgio*. — At (43½ M.) *Fontan* or *Fon-tana* is the French custom-house. Before the (46 M.) Italian frontier we enter the imposing defile of the **Gola di Gaudarena* or *Clus de Bergue*.

Thence via (51 M.) *Tenda* to (53½ M.) *Vievola* (3050 ft.; diligence to Ventimiglia, see p. 486), the starting-point of a railway to (27 M.) *Cuneo* and (81 M.) *Turin*, see Baedeker's Northern Italy.

77. Monaco. Monte Carlo. Mentone.

I. Monaco.

See Inset Plan on Map at p. 512.

Arrival. The railway-station is at *La Condamine*, at the foot of the rock on which Monaco stands.

Hôtels (all at La Condamine; open all the year round). HÔT. BRISTOL, Boul. de la Condamine, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; HÔT. RENAISSANCE, same boulevard; *HÔT. BEAU-SÉJOUR, Rue St. Louis 13bis, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; HÔT. D'ORIENT, Boul. de la Condamine, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 10 fr., well spoken of; *HÔT. DES ETRANGERS, Rue Florestine, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $12\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔT. DE LA CONDAMINE, Rue des Princes 1, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-10 fr.; HÔT. DE LA PAIX, Rue des Princes, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 10 fr.; HÔT. RIVES-D'OR, Rue Albert, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-10 fr.; HÔT.-RESTAURANT BEAU-SITE, Ave. du Port 1, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 9 fr., incl. wine; HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE, Rue Florestine, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr., good; HÔT. MONÉGASQUE, Boul. de la Condamine, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; PENSION ANGLAISE, Rue Albert, 9-10 fr.; HÔT. DE MARSEILLE & DE L'UNION, HÔT. DE FRANCE, these two in the Rue Florestine; HÔT. DES QUATRE-SAISONS, Boulevard Charles-Trois. — In the Ave. de la Gare: HÔT. DE NICE, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; HÔT.-RESTAURANT DU SIÈCLE, good; HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS.

Restaurants. Critérion, at the Hôtel Renaissance, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D., 3 fr. incl. wine; Pavillon Doré, Restaurant de la Marine, same boulevard; Romanin, Rue Grimaldi; de Provence, Rue Millo. — Brasserie Moderne (concert in the evening), Ave. de la Gare.

Carriages as at Monte Carlo (p. 521). — Electric Tramways from the Monaco Station to the Casino, every 5 min. (10 c.); from the Station to the Place de la Visitation, every 10 min. (10 c.); from the Casino to St. Roman, every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (10 c.); to Mentone, see pp. 513, 514; to Nice, see p. 513; from the Place Fontaine-St-Michel, above the casino gardens, to Beausoleil (Riviera Palace, see p. 520), every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (50 c.).

Post & Telegraph Offices, Ave. St. Martin, open from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m. (on Sun. and holidays, 8-12 and 2-4), telegraph-office till midnight; at La Condamine, Rue Grimaldi, near the Place d'Armes; telephone, Rue Caroline 2. — SYNDICAT D'INITIATIVE, Villa Césarie.

Warm Baths of all kinds: *Thermes Valentia, Boul. de la Condamine, on the quay.

Express Mail-Steamer to San Remo and Genoa, see p. 506. Agent, F. H. Nauth, at Monte-Carlo, Boul. des Moulins 2.

British Vice-Consul, Mr. Keogh, Boul. du Nord. — **Bankers**, Smith & Co. **English Church**. Chaplain, Rev. H. G. Willacy, M. A.

Mónaco (195 ft.) is the capital of the diminutive principality of the same name, which included Roccabruna and Mentone down to 1848. The name is derived from a temple of Heracles Monoikos, founded here by the Phoenicians; the monk in the arms of the town was a Hercules until the middle ages. This little 'enclave' in French territory is about $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. M. in area and contains 15,180 inhabitants. It is governed by sovereign princes of the house of Grimaldi; the reigning prince is Albert I. (b. 1848), who succeeded in 1889. The principality issues its own coinage and postage-stamps. There are no taxes, as all the expenses of the administration (including the cost of schools and roads) are defrayed by the 'Société Bains de Mer'.

The town consists of two parts: *Monaco* proper, with 3300 inhab., picturesquely situated on a bold promontory at the foot of the *Tête de Chien*, and *Condamine*, or the new town, on the bay below. The latter, now the more important of the two (6200 inhab.), is a favourite health-resort in winter and a sea-bathing place in summer. To the N.W. opens the pretty *Vallon des Gaumates*, at the entrance to which is the pilgrimage-chapel of *Ste. Dévote*, the patron-saint of the principality.

Descending from the railway-station towards the sea, we soon reach the *PLACE D'ARMES*, whence walkers ascend to Monaco by a path to the right, while carriages follow a road which winds round the promontory and approaches the palace from the E.

The *Palace*, a building of the Renaissance, with crenelated towers, contains sumptuous apartments adorned with frescoes (shown in summer 2-5 p.m., in the prince's absence; fee). The *Garden* is fine. — The *Place du Palais* commands a magnificent *View.

The *Cathedral of St. Nicholas*, an imposing modern structure in the Romanesque style by Chas. Lenormand (1875-97), has a high cupola above the crossing and an ambulatory with radiating chapels. Beside it is the new *Anthropological Museum*. — Near this church, on the S. side of the town, is the *Promenade St. Martin*, laid out on the old ramparts and commanding a splendid *View of the sea and coast. Adjoining the promenade a large *Museum of Oceanography* is now building, which will contain one of the most important collections of the kind in existence.

Monte Carlo is about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Monaco viâ La Condamine.

II. Monte Carlo.

Arrival. The *Principal Station* (buffet) is near the Casino (*ascenseur*, or lift, 25 c., up and down 35 c.). Station of *La Turbie*, see p. 523.

Hotels (see Plan, p. 512). At *Monte Carlo* proper (the first-named are most luxurious establishments with prices in proportion, especially at the height of the season, Jan.-March): *Hôt. MÉTROPOLE (Pl. 1), Galerie Charles-Trois, on a terrace to the N.E. (right) of the casino gardens (fine view), with 400 rooms at 12-15, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 6, D. 7-10, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôt. DE PARIS (Pl. 2), Place du Casino; *GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. 3), Rue de la Scala, R. from 6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 5, D. 7 fr.; HERMITAGE HOTEL, Rue de la Scala; Hôt. HARTER ET DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE (Pl. 7), Ave. des Spélugues, R. 5-12, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; ST. JAMES HOTEL (Pl. 5), Rue du Château-d'Eau, R. from 6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 7, pens. from 15 fr.; Hôt. DU PRINCE-DE-GALLES (Pl. 9), Boul. du Nord, R. 8-20, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 5, D. 8, pens. 16-25 fr.; GR.-HÔT. VICTORIA, Boul. du Nord, R. 6-15, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 8, pens. 16-28 fr.; Hôt. RICHMOND, Boul. du Nord; ROYAL HOTEL, Boul. Peirera, R. 5-15, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 7, pens. 14-28, omn. 3/4 fr.; Hôt. WINDSOR, Boul. du Nord and Boul. Peirera, R. 8-12, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. 17-25, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., English; *Hôt. DES ANGLAIS (Pl. 4), Square du Casino, R. 4-12, B. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 14, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE LONDRES, Boul. des Moulins, R. 5-12, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 14-20, omn. 1 fr.; ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Place de la Madone, R. 8-15, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-20, omn. 1 fr.; *BALMORAL PALACE, Ave. de la Costa, R. 8-12, B. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 14-20, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. DU HELDER, Ave. de la Madone, R. from 6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. from 14, omn. 1 fr.; SAVOY HOTEL (Pl. 6), Ave. Princesse Alice, R. from 6,

B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 14 fr.; Hôt. DE ROME, Boul. Peirera; Hôt. PAVILLON DU PARC, Boul. des Moulins, R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. from 15 fr.; SUN PALACE, Boul. des Moulins, R. 4-10, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-18, omn. 11/2 fr., well spoken of; SPLENDID HOTEL, Ave. de Roquerville, (cross-street), with restaurant, R. 3-6, B. 11/2, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr. — Plainer: Hôt. DES COLONIES, Ave. de la Costa, R. 41/2-71/2, B. 11/2, déj. 31/2, D. 41/2 (incl. wine), pens. 11-15 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. DE RUSSIE, Ave. de la Costa, R. 4-8, B. 11/2, déj. 31/2, D. 41/2, pens. 10-15, omn. 11/2 fr.; NOUVEL Hôt. DU LOUVRE, Boul. des Moulins 16, R. 5-10, B. 11/2, déj. 31/2, D. 41/2, pens. 10-18 fr., well spoken of; SERRA'S Hôt. BRITANNIA, same boulevard; PENSION VILLA BYRON, Boul. du Nord; PENS. VILLA DU MIDI, Rue Bel-Respiro, higher up; Hôt. DE GENÈVE, beside the Crédit Lyonnais, with restaurant (beer; déj. 4 fr.); Hôt. DU LITTORAL, Boul. des Moulins, R. 31/2-4, déj. 3, D. 31/2 (incl. wine), pens. 10-12 fr., well spoken of; PENS. VILLA LUCIE, Ave. St. Michel, 9-15 fr.; PENS. FRISIA (German), 8-15 fr. — Near the Monte Carlo railway-station: Hôt. TERMINUS ET COSMOPOLITAINE, R. from 3, B. 11/4, déj. 3, D. 31/2 (incl. wine), pens. from 8 fr., very fair; HÔTEL DES GOURMETS; Hôt. NATIONAL, R. from 51/2, B. 11/2, déj. 3, D. 31/2 (incl. wine), pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt. D'EUROPE, these three in the Rue du Portier.

At Beausoleil (Monte Carlo Supérieur; p. 521), outside the town, with which it is connected by the La Turbie railway (p. 521; fares 40 & 30 c. up, 20 & 15 c. down), and by an electric tramway (starting from the casino gardens; 50 c.): *RIVIERA PALACE (International Hotel Co.), a luxurious establishment, with a superb view, R. from 15, B. 2, déj. 6, D. 10, board 15, omn. 21/2 fr.; Hôt. SUISSE, R. from 4, B. 11/2, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. MONTFLEURI, R. from 4, B. 11/4, déj. 3, D. 31/2 (incl. wine), pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt.-PENS. FRANÇAISE, Square de la Festa, R. from 3, pens. from 9 fr.; Hôt. AUSTRIA. — At Les Moulins: PENS. VILLA RAVEL, 8-15 fr. — In the Avenue de Monte Carlo, leading to La Condamine: Hôt. BEAU-RIVAGE, R. from 51/2, B. 11/2, déj. 31/2, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt. DES PRINCES, R. from 7, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 14, omn. 1 fr., German, well spoken of. — Hotels at La Condamine, see p. 518.

The following hotels are open the whole year: Hôt. de Paris, de Londres, des Colonies, du Louvre, Villa Byron, Villa du Midi, Terminus, Europe, Suisse, and Montfleuri. — Lodgings and Furnished Apartments abound and are often preferred to the hotels. — House Agents: Roustan, Boulevard des Moulins; Bremond, at the Hôt. de Londres.

Restaurants. Métropole (p. 519), Ciro's Restaurant, Galerie Charles-Trois, *Restaurant de Paris (D. 6 fr.), *Restaurant Français, at the Grand-Hôtel (p. 519), Hermitage (p. 519), Carlton, Avenue des Fleurs, all these with high charges; Frères Provençaux, at the Hôtel de Russie; Alexandra (p. 519); Ré, du Commerce, Princess Restaurant, du Littoral (at the hotel of that name; see above), all four in the Boul. des Moulins; Hôt. de Genève, Terminus & Cosmopolitain (see above); du Rocher de Cancale, Boul. du Nord; du Portier, Tour Eiffel, Rue du Portier, both plain. — Brasseries: de Russie, at the Hôt. Savoy (p. 519); Taverne Parisienne, Ave. de la Costa; Brasserie Royale, Boul. du Nord; Gambrinus, Boul. du Midi, at Beausoleil (concerts). — Confectioners: H. Eckenberg, behind the Hôt. de Paris (p. 519); Rumpelmayer (expensive), Avenue des Fleurs; Scapini, Boul. des Moulins, to the S. of the church of St. Charles; Pasquier, Ave. St. Michel.

Post and Telegraph Office, Ave. de Monte Carlo (open 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.; on Sun. and holidays 8-11 and 2-4; telegraph till midnight).

Bankers. Crédit Lyonnais, Ave. des Beaux-Arts 2, near the casino (Cook's agent), and at Beausoleil near the station of La Turbie; Comptoir d'Escompte, Galerie Charles-Trois (agent for the Sleeping Car Co. and the North German Lloyd); Société Générale, Boul. du Midi, and Banque Populaire de Menton, at Beausoleil.

English Physicians. Dr. Fagge, Villa de la Porte-Rouge; Dr. Pryce-Mitchell, Villa Henri; Dr. Rolla Rouse, Winter Palace; Dr. Barnard, Villa Géronstère. — Dentists: J. Ash, R. Slade, Whiting. — Chemist: Wagner, Boul. de la Tour.

Carriages. Per drive within the principality of Monaco $11\frac{1}{2}$, per hr. 3 fr., at night (12.30-7 a. m.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 fr.; to Nice and back, with stay of 3 hrs., 25 fr. (bargain beforehand). For other drives beyond the principality, consult the tariff, by which only numbered carriages are bound. — **Tramways**, see p. 518. — **Motor and Brake** to Nice, see p. 505.

Monte Carlo (3800 inhab.), belonging to the principality of Monaco, and beautifully situated in a sheltered bay, is well known for its charming climate, but is chiefly visited on account of its gaming facilities.

The handsome *CASINO, built by *Charles Garnier* in 1878, stands on a promontory to the E. of the town. The façade towards the sea was rebuilt in 1903; above is a bronze figure of the 'Côte d'Azur', and at the angles Day and Night. At the sides are statues of Music, by *Sarah Bernhardt*, and Dancing, by *Gust. Doré*. The interior is very sumptuously fitted up. In the *Vestibule* (buffet) are landscapes by Jundt; in the *Salle des Fêtes* paintings by Feyen-Perrin, G. Boulanger, Clairin, and Lix; and in the *Salon de Conversation* a mural painting by Gervais. The *Salles de Jeu* are on the groundfloor. The *Reading Rooms*, on the first floor, may be reached by means of a moving staircase ('escalier roulant').

The Gaming Rooms are open daily, from 10 a. m. till midnight (11 p. m. in summer), by tickets obtained gratis at the office (to the left, in the vestibule) on presentation of the passport. Minors and inhabitants of the principality are not admitted. — The other rooms are also open from 10 a. m. till midday by special ticket ('carte blanche'). Concerts take place usually twice a day in the *Salle des Fêtes*; adm. on Sun. afternoon 5 fr., on Thurs. afternoon (symphony concerts) 3 fr. In winter theatrical performances (5-40 fr.) take the place of the evening concerts and in Feb. and March also of the Sun. afternoon concerts. — The games played at the Casino are *Roulette* and *Trente-et-Quarante*, the minimum and maximum stakes being respectively 5 and 6000, 20 and 12,000 fr.

The terrace behind the Casino commands a splendid *View. It is adjoined by the *Tir aux Pigeons*, the competitions of which attract the best trap-shots of all countries. In Jan. or Feb. there is a 'Grand Prix' of 20,000 fr. To the W. of the casino, opposite the post-office, is the international *Sporting Club* (Pl. S. C.; tea concerts daily at $4\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.).

In front of the Casino are beautiful *Gardens, admirably kept and containing numerous exotic trees and plants. To the left stands the *Palais des Beaux-Arts*, where an exhibition of modern works of art is held from Jan. to April (daily, 9-5; adm. 1 fr.).

Higher up, beyond the *Boulevard du Nord*, lies the new French town of **Beausoleil** (hotels, see p. 520), formerly *Monte Carlo Supérieur*, with 4730 inhab. and the station of the mountain-railway to **La Turbie**, near which are the new *Grand Casino de Beau-Soleil* (theatre, concerts, balls, etc.) and a little higher the *Casino Municipal* (concerts, varieties, etc.).

FROM MONTE CARLO TO LA TURBIE, mountain-railway in 20 min. (fares, up 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 30 c., down 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 15 c.). The line is about 2 M. long and rises 1345 ft. on the S. slope of the *Vallon des Gaumates* (p. 519), with intermediate stations at *Beausoleil*, *La Bordina*, and *La Corniche*.

The upper terminus is a few min. from the village. From the station of Beausoleil a road leads to the E. to the *Riviera Palace Hotel* (see below), which is reached by road in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the casino. — La Turbie or *Turbie* (1594 ft.; *Hôtel-Restaurant du Righi-d'Hiver*, at the station; *Hôtels-Restaurants National* and *de France*; villas to let) is an ancient village, chiefly visited by tourists for the sake of the *View. It contains the remains of the Roman *Tropaea Augusti* (hence the name), erected in B. C. 6 to commemorate the subjection of the Ligurians. In the 16th cent. the monument was used as the base of a fortress, destroyed by the French in 1706.

Route de la Corniche, see p. 512. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from La Turbie, in the direction of Nice, a road diverges to the right from this route and leads to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Le Laghet or *Notre-Dame-de-Laghet* (1116 ft.; two restaurants), a celebrated pilgrim-resort, much visited on Trinity Sunday, a dépendance of a former convent founded in 1654. We may return by La Trinité-Victor (p. 517). — The *Tête de Chien* (1880 ft.), about 1 M. to the S. of La Turbie, and the *Mont Agel* (3770 ft.), 7 M. to the N.E., are now occupied by forts and inaccessible.

III. Mentone.

Arrival. Mentone has two railway-stations, the *Gare Principale* (Pl. D, 4), where the hotel-omnibuses (1 fr., luggage 50 c.) are in waiting, and the secondary station of *Menton-Garavan* (Pl. G, 2), for the E. bay (p. 525).

Hotels and Pensions. — *On the W. Bay.* At some distance from the sea, to the N. of the Rue Partouneaux and the Ave. Félix-Faure, in a fine, open situation: *GR.-HÔT. DES ILES-BRITANNIQUES (Pl. a; D, 4), a fine house in the Ave. Careï, with restaurant, R. from 6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; *GR.-HÔT. NATIONAL (Pl. b; E, 3), a little higher up, in a very sheltered situation, R. 5-11, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4-5, D. 6-8, pens. 12-18 fr.; *GR.-HÔT. DU LOUVRE (Pl. c; D, 4), R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, board 8 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DES AMBASSADEURS (Pl. d; E, 4), R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr., German; GR.-HÔT. VICTORIA ET DES PRINCES (Pl. e; E, 4), R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6, pens. from 10 fr.; *HÔT. D'ORIENT (Pl. f; E, 4), R. from $5\frac{3}{4}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; *GR.-HÔT. DE RUSSIE ET D'ALLEMAGNE (Pl. h; E, 4), R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 10-18 fr., German; *HÔT. DE TURIN ET BEAU-SÉJOUR (Pl. i; E, 4), R. 3-6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-13 fr.; *HÔT. DE MALTE (Pl. k; E, 4), R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $12\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. DE VENISE (Pl. l; E, 4; English), R. 5-8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-17 fr., good; SCHMID'S HÔT. DES ÉTRANGERS (Pl. m; E, 4), Rue Partouneaux, R. 3- $4\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9-12 fr.; HÔT. DE GENÈVE ET D'ANGLETERRE, Rue des Bains (Pl. E, 4); HÔT.-RESTAURANT DE LA POSTE, Rue de la République 16, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr., incl. wine, unpretending. — To the N. of the station, in an open position (omn. from the Jardin Public during the season, 30 c.): *WINTER PALACE (Pl. W P; D, 3), R. from 7, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 7 fr.; *RIVIERA PALACE (Pl. R P; D, 3), with restaurant, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{3}{4}$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 14 fr.; HÔT. MONT-FLEURI (Pl. m; D, 4), R. from $4\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 11-15 fr.; PENS. VILLA HONORÉ (English); *HÔT. WAGNER, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9-15 fr. — In the Avenue Félix Faure and Rue St. Michel, in the town but mostly with a view of the sea: *HÔTEL ROYAL WESTMINSTER (Pl. n; E, 4), R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from $10\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE PARIS ET MÉTROPOLE (Pl. o; E, 4), pens. 12-14 fr., frequented by French visitors; WINDSOR PALACE (Pl. g; E, 4), R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr., frequented by the English; *BALMORAL ET DU LITTORAL, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; DES COLONIES, opposite the Hôt. de Paris et Métropole, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr., well spoken of; DE MENTON ET DU MIDI (Pl. p; F, 4), with restaurant, French. — In the Avenue de la Gare (for passing tourists): HÔT. DU PARC (Pl. q; E, 4), R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr., French; HÔT.-RESTAURANT D'EUROPE ET TERMINUS (Pl. et; D, 4), same charges; HÔT. ST. PETERSBOURG, HÔT. DU HELDER, both near the station; HÔT. RESTAURANT SUISSE ET DE LA GARE, R. 2-4, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 (incl. wine), pens. 7-9 fr.,



|| 5

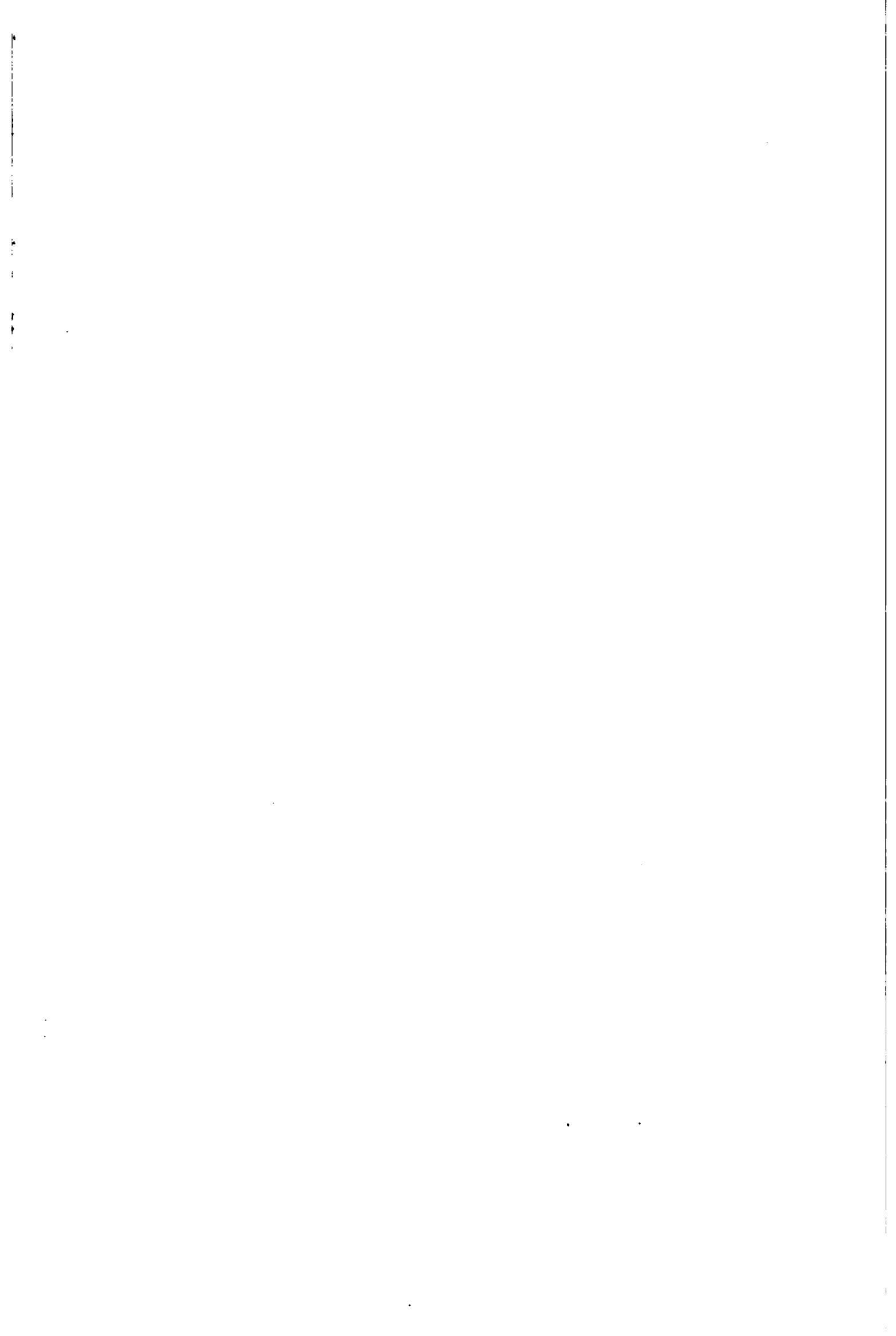
A

||

B



2 Postes & Télégraphes	E.4.	7.	"	Allemand	E.4
3 Monument commémoratif	E.4.	8.	"	Anglais (St John)	E.4
4 Eglise de la Miséricorde	F.4.	9.	"	(Christ Church)	F.3
5 " " " Conception	F.3.	10.	"	Ecosais	E.4



well spoken of; Hôt.-RESTAURANT DES DEUX-MONDES, R. from 2 fr., B. 80 c., déj. 2, D. 2½ fr. (incl. wine), these two unpretending. — Beyond the Jardin Public, in the Ave. Carnot and the Ave. de la Madone: Hôt. BRISTOL, R. 3-7½, B. 11½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-15 fr.; Hôt. SPLENDIDE ET VILLA RIVIERA (Pl. r; D, 4); DE LONDRES (Pl. s; D, 4, 5), R. 2½-5½, B. 11¼, déj. 2½, D. 31½, pens. 6-10 fr., German; PENS. DES ROSIERS (Pl. u; D, 4, 5), 7-9 fr.; SAVOY HOTEL ET PENS. ST. GEORGES (Pl. t; D, 5); Hôt. DU PRINCE-DE-GALLES, at the end of the promenade, R. from 3, B. 11½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr., English; PENS. ROCHES-ROUGES, 12-15 fr., German; Hôt. RIVES-D'AZUR, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5 fr. — In the Gorbio valley, in a warm and sheltered situation: *ALEXANDRA HOTEL (Pl. v; C, 5), 20 min. from the middle of the town, R. from 4, B. 11½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 10-25, omn. 2 fr.; *SANATORIUM DE GORBIO (Pl. A, 2; ca. 655 ft.), 1½ M. from the town, pens. and medical treatment 20-30 fr. (consumptives not adm.). — On the Annonciade hill (755 ft.; funicular railway but no carriage-road, see p. 525): Hôt.-PENS. ANNONCIATA, pens. from 7 fr. — On the sea, near the Cap Martin: Hôt. VICTORIA ET DE LA PLAGE, R. from 3, B. 11½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. from 9 fr.; Hôt.-RESTAURANT RIVES-D'OR. — At the Cap Martin (p. 526), in a magnificent situation: *GRAND-HÔTEL DU CAP-MARTIN (Pl. B, 5), a first-class Engl. house with a fine park, R. from 7, B. 11½, déj. 5, D. 7½, pens. (in Nov.-Dec.) from 16 fr.; Hôt. RIVA-BELLA, 2½ M. from Mentone (Pl. A, 4; p. 526), with fine view, R. 6½-20½, B. 11½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-20, omn. 2 fr.

On the E. Bay (10-25 min. from the town; many English): *HÔTEL D'ITALIE (Pl. w; F, 3), in an open situation, R. 3-6, B. 11½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.; GRANDE BRETAGNE (Pl. x, F, 3; same proprietor), on the sea, R. 2½-5, B. 11½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; BELLEVUE (Pl. y; F, 3), high up, R. from 4, B. 11½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 12½-20, omn. 2 fr., English; *Hôt. DES ANGLAIS (Pl. z; F, 3), on the sea, R. from 5, B. 11½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. from 12½ fr. — Plainer: *Hôt. BEAURIVAGE (Pl. BR; G, 2), R. 2½-5, B. 11½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 9½-12 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. GH; G, 2), R. from 4½, B. 11½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. SANTA MARIA, Promenade de Garavan, R. from 3, B. 11½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; PENS. MARINA, 7-10 fr.; Hôt. BRITANNIA, Promenade de Garavan, R. from 3, B. 11¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 fr., English; all these on the sea.

All the hotels and pensions are closed in summer, except the Hôtel de Menton, Hôt. Suisse & de la Gare, and Hôt. des Deux Mondes.

Apartments. There are many furnished villas to let, a list of which (about 300) may be obtained of Gust. Amarante, Place St. Roch 11, Tonin Amarante, Ave. Félix-Faure 19, Boglio (Anglo-American Estate Agency), Ave. Félix-Faure 18, Ad. Gintz & Co., Ave. Félix-Faure 15, or Biasca, Ave. de la Gare, who draw up contracts of lease, take inventories of furnishings, and compare them again when the visitor leaves. Rents 1000-15,000 fr. and upwards for the season. Private apartments (see p. xxiii) are to be had in the Avenue Félix-Faure, Rue de la République, and elsewhere.

Restaurants. Winter Palace, Hôt. Riviera Palace, Hôt. des Iles Britanniques (p. 522), all of the very first class; Pavillon de la Pointe-du-Cap-Martin, see p. 525; Hôt. de Menton; Hôt. d'Europe & Terminus, etc.; Grill-Room, Ave. Félix-Faure 13; Restaur. Moderne, Promenade de Garavan (with rooms). — Cafés. Café National, Promenade du Midi and Rue Trencat; Café de Paris, in the Hôt. de Menton (p. 522); Café Glacier, Café des Voyageurs, Avenue de la Gare. — Brasseries. Brasserie Austria et Posada Bar, Place St. Roch; Brasserie de Munich, at the Hôt. des Etrangers (p. 522); Café de Paris, see above. — Confectioners. Perrimond-Rumpelmayer (expensive), Eckenberg, both at the Jardin Public; Giovanoli, Ave. Félix-Faure; Ronzi Frères, Rue St. Michel.

Physicians. Drs. Campbell, Stanley, Rendall, and Samways, English; Dr. von Langenhagen, German; Dr. Francken, Dutch; Drs. Farina, Malibrani, and Chiaïs, French. — **Dentists.** G. Mount; Edgar Kerr. — **Chemists.** British Pharmacy, Saucet, Oddo, and Béros, all of whom make up English and German prescriptions during the winter.

Baths. Hugou, Rue Partouneaux (1 fr. 40 c.; hot alt-water bath 2½ fr.); Lambert, Quai de Garavan (Pl. F, 3); André, Promenade du Midi (Pl. D, 5); at the Hôt. Victoria et de la Plage (p. 523).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 2; E, 4), Rue Partouneaux, open from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.; till noon on Sun. and holidays (telegraph office daily, 8 a. m. till midnight). Second office in the Promenade de Garavan.

British Vice-Consul, Mr. Hector H. Hill. — **American Consular Agent**, M. Achille Isnard.

Bankers. Crédit Lyonnais, Ave. Félix-Faure 27; Banque de France, Rue Villarey; Isnard, Ave. Félix-Faure 15; Banque Populaire de Menton, Société Générale, Rue Partouneaux 41 & 11. — **Book Shops** (with lending libraries). Librairie Centrale, Rue St. Michel 3; Librairie Internationale, Ave. de la Gare 11bis (near the Jardin Public); Diemer, Ave. Carnot 27. — Syndicat d'Initiative, Place St. Roch.

Theatre. Casino Municipal (Pl. 11; E, 4), Rue Villarey (reserved seat 2 or 3 fr.).

Tourist Agents. Thos. Cook & Son, Ave. Félix-Faure (trunks to Nice, San Remo, Sospel, etc.); Sleeping-Car Co. (Graziani), Ave. Félix-Faure 14; Messageries Internationales, Rue St. Michel.

Electric Tramways. From the Beach (near the Hôt. Victoria et de la Plage, p. 523) to Garavan, every 10-20 min. (10-20 c.); from the Gare de Menton to the Place St. Roch (10 c.); to Monte Carlo (evening service for the theatre), Monaco, Beaulieu, and Nice, see p. 518.

Omnibus from the Place Nationale to the Valleys of Borigo and Carei, every hour (10 c.); from the Place du Cap to Ventimiglia 4 times daily (1 fr.); to Sospel, see p. 528.

Carriages. 1st Zone, per drive 1 fr., with two horses $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., at night (8 p. m. to 7 a. m.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 fr.; 2nd Zone, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; per hour 2 fr. 50, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c. — Drive to the Hôtel du Cap Martin 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; villas at the Cap 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Cap Martin and back 8 or 10 fr.; in the Boul. de Garavan 4-6 fr.; to Roquebrune, Gorbio sanatorium, and the Vallon de Menton 8 or 10 fr.; Mortola 10-15 fr.; Gorbio and back 12-15 fr.; Monte Carlo 8 or 12, and back, with stay of 1-2 hrs., 12 or 15 fr. — **Donkey** 5 fr. per day, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per half-day.

English Churches. St. John's (Pl. 8; E, 4), Ave. Carnot; chaplain, Rev. R. W. Goodall. — Christ Church (Pl. 9; F, 3), Promenade de Garavan; chaplain, Rev. A. P. Cronyn, M. A.; services at 10.30 a. m. and 3 p. m. — Scottish Church (Pl. 10; E, 4), Rue de la République; minister, Rev. J. E. Somerville, B. D.; service at 10.30 a. m.

Climate. Mentone is sheltered from the N. winds by a girdle of rocky mountains, and is considered one of the most favourable spots for a winter-residence on the Riviera. The E. bay in particular is thoroughly sheltered, and has a mean temperature in winter of 50° Fahr. A cool and refreshing breeze, however, generally springs up about noon, and the cold 'Tramontane' is also an occasional visitor. Between 1st Nov. and the end of April rainy days average 43, while snow rarely falls. Fogs are unknown, but heavy dews are frequent. The W. bay is less sheltered than the E. bay, but has a greater choice of houses at a distance from the sea, and affords pleasanter walks.

Mentone, Fr. Menton, a small town with 10,000 inhab., formerly belonging to the principality of Monaco, and annexed to France in 1861, is charmingly situated on the Golfe de la Paix, consisting of the Baie de l'Est or de Garavan and the Baie de l'Ouest, separated by a rocky promontory, on which the older parts of the town are built. In the E. bay is the harbour, completed in 1890 (fine view from the breakwater). The luxuriant vegetation consists mainly of orange and lemon groves, chiefly in the side-valleys (yielding ca. 45 million lemons annually), interspersed with gnarled carob trees (*Ceratonia siliqua*), figs, olives, etc. As a winter-resort Mentone vies with Nice and Cannes, offering simpler and quieter quarters than either of these, while not less favoured by climate.

From the principal station (Pl. D, 4) the Avenue de la Gare descends the right bank of the *Torrent de Careï*, the bed of which has been covered in between this point and the sea. The gardens thus constructed are embellished with a *Monument* by Puëch (Pl. 3) commemorating the union of Mentone with France and other sculptures, and are connected with the *Jardin Public* (Pl. E, 4), which, with the **Promenade du Midi*, skirting the sea, is the chief rendezvous of visitors (11-4; motor-cars forbidden). To the left, parallel with the Promenade, begins the *Avenue Félix-Faure*, forming, along with the *Rue St. Michel* (Pl. F, 4), the principal artery of the new town. In the *Rue Partouneaux*, diverging here to the left, is a *Bust of Dr. Bennet*, an English physician who did much to bring Mentone into favour as a winter-resort. — The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 1; E, 4) contains a library and a small museum of prehistoric antiquities (open daily, 9-12 and 2 to 4 or 5) The *Old Town*, near this point, has tortuous, steep, and badly-paved streets, but is very picturesque. Its principal building is the *Church of St. Michel* (Pl. F, 3), dating mainly from the 17th cent. but largely rebuilt since the earthquake of 1887. Adjacent is the *Church of the Conception* (Pl. 5; F, 3).

The E. bay is skirted by the flue *Promenade de Garavan* (Pl. F, G, 3, 2), which is continued on the E. by the *Promenade St. Louis* (Pl. D, 2). Below the *Pont St. Louis* (see below) this road crosses the *Torrent de St. Louis* (comp. p. 486), the frontier, and in 12 min. reaches the plain *Restaurant des Grottes*, with a small museum (adm. 1 fr.) of prehistoric antiquities found in the adjacent *Grottes des Rochers-Rouges* (Pl. E, 2). Farther on a steep footpath ascends to Grimaldi (p. 526).

Above the old town stood a château, the site of which has been converted into a *Cemetery*. Splendid views are enjoyed from the cemetery and from the sheltered **Boulevard de Garavan* (Pl. C, D, 2) which runs hence above the railway to joint the highroad near the *Pont St. Louis* (see above). — Another fine view, including the high rocky mountains mentioned at p. 526, is obtained from the convent of *SS. Annunziata* (Pl. B, 2), which may be reached by the cable-railway (50 c.) from the Sospello road to the Hôp-Pens. Annonciata (p. 523), by a path on the W. side of the valley of the Careï, to the left beyond the railway, or by another path (not so steep) beginning at the Winter Palace Hotel.

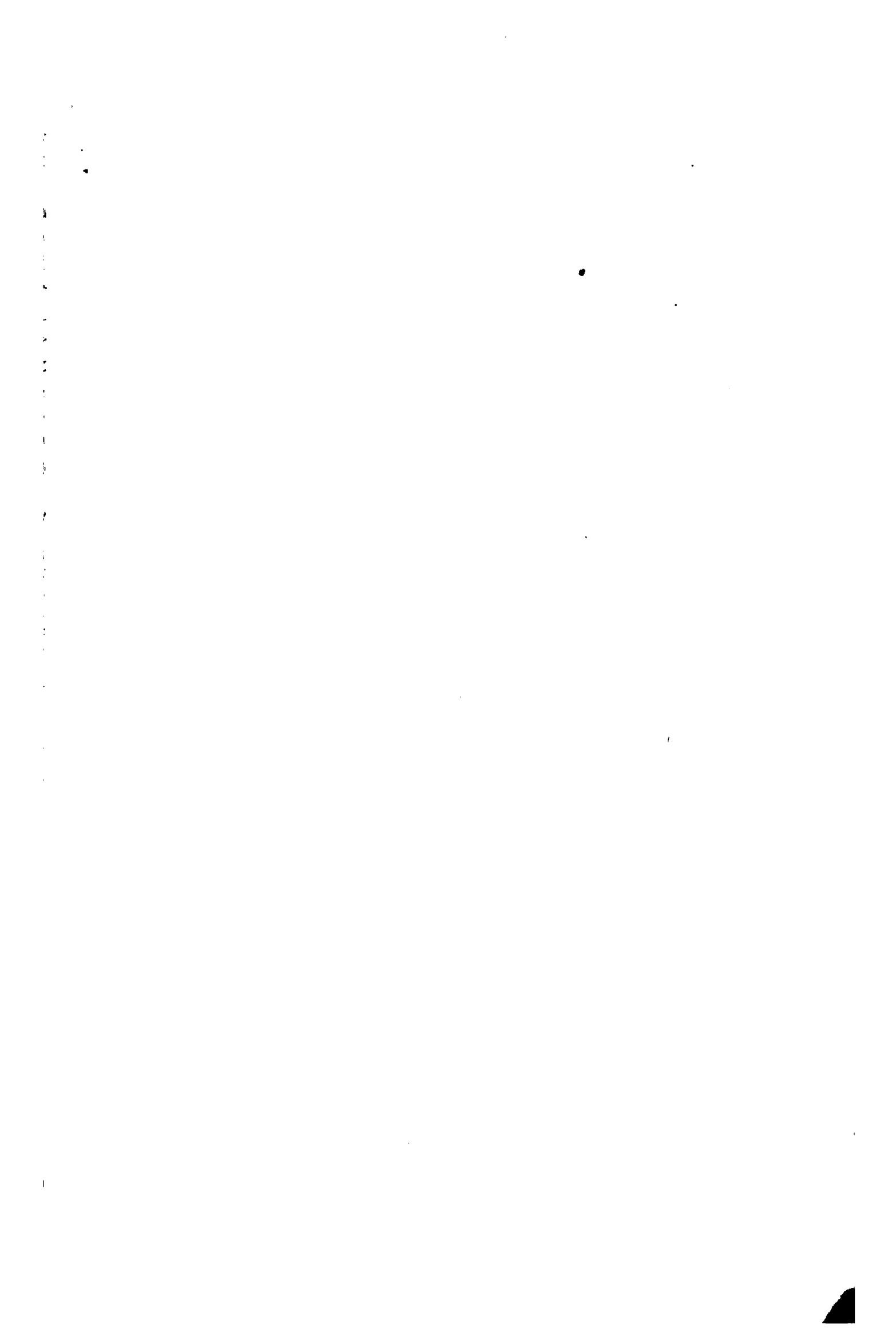
The favourite object for a short drive from Mentone (1 hr. there and back) is the **Cap Martin* (Pl. B, 4, 5), with its large hotel (p. 523; carriage, see p. 524; tramway see pp. 524, 514). Walkers ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) follow the *Boul. du Midi* and a road skirting the cape on the E. The cape is covered with a forest, part of which is now the park of the *Hôtel du Cap-Martin* (p. 523). The tramway-station is to the N.W. of the hotel; on the E. is the *Pavillon de la Pointe du Cap-Martin* (café-restaurant; view). On the highest point of the cape are a *Signal Station* (*Sémaphore*) and the scanty remains of a convent of

the 11th century. On the farther slope is the *Villa Cyrnos* (Pl. B, 4), belonging to the ex-Empress Eugénie. Farther to the N. are the *Hôtel Riva Bella* (p. 523) and the Roman monument mentioned on p. 513), above which runs the *Petite-Corniche* (p. 513).

Other pleasant walks may be taken to the W. to the *Vallée du Torrent de Careï* (see below), the *Vallée de Borigo* (or *Boirigo*), and the *Vallée de Gorbio*; to the E. to *Grimaldi* (*Hôtel Garibaldi*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the *Pont St. Louis* (see p. 525), and to *Mortola Inferiore*, finely situated on a rocky promontory. A visit should be paid here to **Sir Thomas Hanbury's Garden*, with its tropical vegetation, especially in Feb. and March, when the anemones are in bloom (open on Mon. and Frid. afternoons; strangers write their names in the visitors' book; adm. 1 fr., for the benefit of the poor). The garden, which is the finest on the Riviera, contains about 5000 species of plants (most of them labelled). It covers an area of nearly 60 acres and commands magnificent views.

EXCURSIONS (see Map, p. 512). A beautiful walk or drive may be made by the road to Sospello ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.; omn. daily in 3 hrs., returning in 2 hrs.). The road ascends the right bank of the *Torrent de Careï*, passing the *Electric Works* (*Usine électrique*; Pl. C, 2) and the *Moulin du Prince*. Near ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Monti* the road begins to ascend. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, a little to the right, is the *Gourg de l'Ora*, a gorge with a small waterfall. The road then winds up the *Col de Guardia* (two inns), penetrating the upper part of the hill by a tunnel 88 yds long. To the W. of the pass, $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Mentone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Sospello* (p. 517), is the hamlet of *Castillon* (2530 ft.), abandoned in 1887; below is the new village (inn). — Another walk is by ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Castellar* (restaurants, arrange prices; guide, Ben. Palmaro) to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) *Berceau*, with its two peaks, the *Roc d'Orméa* (3650 ft.) and the **Cime de Restaud* (3790 ft.). Magnificent prospect, embracing Corsica in the distance. *Castellar* is also the starting-point for an ascent ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 2 hrs. from the *Berceau*) of the **Grammont* or *Granmondo* (4515 ft.; view), to the N., by a bridle-path reaching to within $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. of the top. — From *Castellar* we may descend to (1 hr.) *Monti* (see above) or to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Gourg de l'Ora* (see above). — To *Sant' Agnese* (two restaurants, arrange prices), a poor but picturesque village built at the foot of a rocky ridge (2500 ft.) as a place of refuge from the Saracens ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by the *Col de Garde*). The return may be made via *Gorbio* (1426 ft.; *Café-Restaurant Reynaud*) and *Roquebrune* (p. 486) in 4-5 hrs., or in 2 hrs. direct via the picturesque *Gorbio Valley*. — The *Pic de Baudon* or *Aiguille* (4143 ft.) is ascended in 5 hrs. from Mentone via *Sant' Agnese* and the *Collet de Bausson*, to the N.E. of the mountain. Splendid *View. Descent to *Gorbio* (see above) or to *Peille* and *Pont-de-Peille* (p. 517; tramway to Nice).

The following ROUND may be recommended to visitors whose time is limited. Drive by the *Sospello* road (p. 517) as far as the tunnel of the *Col de Guardia* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 15 fr.), next visit *Castillon* (see above), and then proceed to the S., by a good footpath skirting the E. slope of the *Sircocca* (3494 ft.), to *Sant' Agnese* (2 hrs.; see above). Thence, by a stony road, commanding splendid views, to *Gorbio* and *Menton* (see above).



Geograph. Anstalt von



VI. CORSICA.

78. Ajaccio and its Environs	530
79. From Ajaccio to Evisa via Cargèse and Piana and back via the Col de Sevi (Vico)	534
From Porto to Calvi, 535. — Forest of Aitone. From Evisa to Corte. Monte Cinto. From Vico to the Baths of Guagno, 536.	
80. From Ajaccio to Bonifacio	536
From Cauro to Bastelica. From Santa Maria Siché to Zicavo. Monte L'Incuidine, 537.	
81. From Ajaccio to Bastia	538
Col de Vizzavona. Monte d'Oro, 539. — Monte Rotondo. From Ponte Leccia to Orezza, 540.	
82. From Bastia to Ile-Rousse and Calvi	541
a. Via Ponte Leccia	541
b. Via St. Florent	542
83. From Bastia to Cap Corse and back, skirting the Peninsula	543
From Santa Severa to Pino, 543.	
84. From Bastia to Bonifacio	544
From Folelli to Orezza. Prunete, Cervione, Pardina, etc. From Ghisonaccia to Ghisoni, 544.	

Steamboats. The steamer-service from French ports and Leghorn to Corsica is subject to alteration, and the traveller should not fail to consult the latest time-tables and make enquiries of the agents of the *Compagnie Fraissinet*, or the *Navigazione Generale Italiana*. The boats of these two companies are usually small and not very comfortable; and punctuality is not one of their virtues. Heavy luggage should be registered (10 c.). Return from Corsica and local steamers, see pp. 530, 536, 541, 542.

I. FROM MARSEILLES TO AJACCIO, 210 M. *Comp. Fraissinet* every Mon. and Frid. at 4 p. m. in 17 hrs. (fares 30 fr., 20 fr.). — II. FROM MARSEILLES TO BASTIA, 240 M. *Comp. Fraiss.* every Sun. and Thurs. at 11 a. m. in 20 hrs. (34 fr. 50, 23 fr. 50 c., and 50 c. harbour-dues at Bastia). — III. FROM MARSEILLES TO ILE-ROUSSE AND CALVI or to Calvi and Ile-Rousse, 184-190 M. *Comp. Fraiss.* every Tues. at 11 a. m. in 16-16½ hrs. (29, 19 fr.) to one or other of these ports, proceeding to the other (1 hr.) after a halt of 8½-9 hrs. — IV. FROM NICE TO BASTIA, 151 M. *Comp. Fraiss.* every Wed. at 5 p. m. in 12 hrs. (29 fr. 50, 15 fr. 50 c.). — V. FROM NICE TO AJACCIO direct, 150 M. *Comp. Fraiss.* every Sat. in winter at 6 p. m. in 12 hrs. (26 fr., 17 fr.); via Calvi or Ile-Rousse, 177-188 M., every Sat. at 6 p. m. in summer in 18 hrs., including 3 hrs.' halt (30 fr., 20 fr.). — VI. FROM LEGHORN TO BASTIA, 72 M. *Comp. Fraiss.* (office at Leghorn, Via San Sebastiano) in 6½ hrs., starting every Wed. at midday, Frid. at 7 a. m., and Sat. at 10 p. m. (fares 17 fr., 14 fr., food extra). *Nav. Gen.*

/tal. (office Piazza Micheli) every Thurs. at 11 a. m. in 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (21 fr. 20, 15 fr. 10 c., food included). Return, see p. 541.

A *Passport* is desirable for excursions in the interior of the island.
— Sketching or photographing should be avoided near any fortified place.

Corsica (French *La Corse*, Greek *Cyrnos*), situated between 43° and 41° 21' N. latitude, 50 M. distant from Italy and 100 M. from France, and separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, which is 8 M. in width, possesses an area of 3386 sq. M., and a population of 295,600 (census of 1901). A broad mountain-chain, consisting of grey granite and limestone formations, occupies almost the entire island. On the W. it rises abruptly from the sea, forming a number of bold promontories and deeply indented bays. On the E. side, towards Italy, the alluvial deposits have been more abundant, and have formed a level coast of some breadth. The vast height to which the mountains rise within a comparatively small space (e.g. Monte d'Oro 7850 ft., Monte Rotondo 8775 ft., Monte Cinto 8890 ft.) imparts a wild and imposing character to the scenery. The bulk of the area of the island is uncultivated. The magnificent forests of pine, beech, and evergreen oak, which once occupied nearly one-half of the surface, are now restricted to the higher mountain-valleys. Extensive chestnut-woods (yielding the staple food of the Corsican mountaineers) are found in the lower valleys. There are also large groves of olive. Many of the forests have been burned down by accident or design; and their place has been taken by pastures and by the so-called *Macchie* (Fr. *Maquis*), or dense thickets of arbutus, cistus, lentisk, and heath, affording shelter to brigands. The luxuriant flora of the island is remarkable more for its peculiarity than its diversity, and comprises various species found nowhere else. The mineral wealth of Corsica is far inferior to that of Sardinia, though it possesses numerous mineral springs. Good wine (usually red) is produced in several districts, and honey forms an article of export.

The character of the natives, notwithstanding the levelling and equalizing effects of advancing civilization, corresponds with the wild aspect of their country, and, at least in the more remote districts, still retains many of those peculiar features described by ancient writers. Their insatiable thirst for revenge (*vendetta*), formerly one of the chief causes of the depopulation of the island, has never been thoroughly eradicated. It exists, however, only among the Corsicans themselves, and the stranger visiting the island is as safe as in any part of Europe. The Corsican woman is much more industrious than her husband, the latter looking with disdain on the Italians from Tuscany ('Lucquois') who do most of the field-work. For the rest the Corsicans are distinguished by bravery, love of freedom, simplicity of manners, and hospitality, virtues which usually characterize a vigorous and primitive race. Their ballads, and especially their dirges (*voceri*), are full of poetical pathos. Native hospitality, which should always be accepted when offered, is entirely gratuitous, though sometimes irksome.

The situation and climate of the island are Italian, as was also its history down to the year 1769. Since the beginning of the 19th century its union with France has been still more closely cemented by its connection with the family of Napoleon. It now forms a department, the capital of which is Ajaccio, and is divided into 5 arrondissements: Ajaccio, Bastia, Calvi, Corte, and Sartene. An Italian dialect is still the language of the natives, but French is used for all official purposes and is spoken by the educated classes.

The great attractions of Corsica are its beautiful scenery and its interesting historical associations, for it can boast of few antiquities or treasures of art. A visit to the island is now easily accomplished. Spring is considered the most favourable season. A week's stay will enable the ordinary traveller to become acquainted with Ajaccio, Vizzavona, Corte, and Bastia. Those who desire a more thorough insight into the resources of the country and the character of the natives will encounter some

inconveniences, and should endeavour to obtain introductions to inhabitants of the island. The seashore is still ravaged by malarial fever in summer in spite of the large plantations of eucalyptus.

The *Hotels* and *Inns* are not dear, but are sometimes deficient in comfort and cleanliness. It is usually advisable to order meals in advance by telegraph, and even to engage rooms in this way if several are required at once. — The *Public Conveyances*, which usually ply by night, are also wanting in comfort and cleanliness, but most travellers will find the *Railways* amply sufficient for their purposes. *Hired Carriages*, generally constructed to hold 3-4 persons, cost 10-15 fr. per day, with a fee of 2-3 fr. (dearer in Ajaccio). The usual and the most convenient mode of locomotion is on *Horses* or *Mules*, for which 8-10 fr. a day are charged, including an attendant. Walking for pleasure is as great a marvel to the Corsicans as to the Italians. Exact bargains should in all cases be made by the hirer, and the services of middlemen rejected. *Cyclists* will find the roads good and not dusty, though often hilly.

Corsica, like its sister-island Sardinia, which was peopled by the same Iberian race, never attained to a high degree of civilisation in ancient times. The whole island is depicted as having been a wild and impenetrable forest, of very evil reputation. Its possession was nevertheless keenly contested by the great naval powers of ancient times. The Phœceans, banished from Asia by the Persians, founded the town of Alalia (afterwards Aleria) on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Tavignano, in B. C. 556. After a great naval battle in 536, however, they were compelled by the allied Etruscans and Carthaginians to abandon their settlement and migrate to Italy, where they founded the town Elea or Velia, in Lucania. The island then became subject to the Etruscans, and subsequently to the Carthaginians. The Romans wrested it from the latter in 238, but took 80 years to reduce it to subjection. Under Marius and Sulla the colonies of Mariana and Aleria were established on the E. coast, but both were subsequently destroyed. The island was frequently used as a place of banishment, as in the case of the philosopher Seneca, who spent eight years here (41-49 A. D.) during the reign of the Emp. Claudius. His account of the country and its inhabitants is by no means flattering, and the Corsicans sometimes declare that 'Seneca era un birbone'. The following lines written by him are to this day partially true:

'Prima est ulcisci lex, altera vivere raptu,
Tertia mentiri, quarta negare deos'.

Strabo describes the Corsicans as vindictive and untamable, while Diodorus praises their honesty.

After the fall of the Western Empire Corsica frequently changed masters: the Vandals, Byzantines, Ostrogoths, Franks, and Saracens rapidly succeeded each other in its possession. In 1070 the Pisans, and in 1300 the Genoese obtained the supremacy, which the latter retained till the 18th century. Their oppressive sway, however, gave rise to a long series of conspiracies and insurrections, in many of which a number of remarkable characters and bold adventurers distinguished themselves, especially Arrigo della Rocca, Vincentello d'Istria, and Giampolo da Leca in the 14th and 15th cent., and Renuccio della Rocca and Sampiero di Bastelica (killed on 17th Jan., 1567) in the 16th century. At length, in 1729, the universal disaffection to Genda began to assume a more serious aspect, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Republic to stifle it with the aid of German auxiliaries. The last of a long succession of adventurers was a Baron Theodore Neuhoff, son of a Westphalian nobleman, who landed on 12th March, 1736, at Aleria, near the mouth of the Tavignano, attended by a number of followers, and provided with warlike equipments. He was shortly afterwards proclaimed King of Corsica, under the title of Theodore I., but his success was short-lived, and he was soon compelled to quit the island, for the Genoese were assisted by the French. Theodore returned twice subsequently to Corsica, but was ultimately compelled to seek an asylum in London, where he died in obscurity in 1755. Meanwhile the Corsicans, under the command of the heroic Giampietro

Gaffori (d. 1753) and (from 1755) of Pasquale Paoli (born in 1724 at Morosaglia; died in London in 1807), fought so successfully against the Genoese, that the latter lost the whole island with the exception of Bastia. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1768 Genoa ceded Corsica to the French, who, however, were still strenuously opposed by Paoli and other leaders, and were unable thoroughly to assert their supremacy until 1774. After the French Revolution Paoli returned from England to Corsica, after an exile of 20 years, and became president of the island. Internal dissensions, however, again springing up, the English were invited by Paoli to his aid, and in 1794 under Hood, conquered the island. In 1796 they were compelled to abandon their conquest, and since that period Corsica has belonged to France.

78. Ajaccio and its Environs.

Arrival. Some of the steamers land passengers at the quay, others anchor outside. Landing in small boat, 1 fr., including luggage. Luggage is examined at the custom-house, Place des Palmiers, opposite the Hôtel de Ville. — The Railway Station lies to the N. of the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Place du Diamant (p. 532) and 1 M. from the principal hotels.

Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL D'AJACCIO ET CONTINENTAL (Pl. a), Cours Grandval, well situated in a large park in which a band plays daily, R. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (open Sept.-May); SUISSE (Pl. c; Schweizerhof; German), Boul. des Etrangers, R. 3-8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DES ETRANGERS, Cours Grandval 26, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, S. 3, pens. 7-9 fr., well spoken of. These have all a southern aspect and gardens, and are suitable for winter-residences. — HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. d), Place du Diamant, good but more adapted for transient guests than for invalids, R. 3-8, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9-12 (incl. wine), omn. 1 fr.; HÔTEL DES GOURMETS, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. $8\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (incl. wine), HÔTEL DU NORD or LAGORIO (No. 8), R. from 2, déj. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 6 fr., well spoken of, both in the Cours Napoléon. — Private Apartments about 50 fr. per month, service extra (3-5 fr.). Only a few Villas are to let (1000-4000 fr. for the winter). Agence du Diamant, Cours Grandval 2.

Cafés. Solferino, Napoléon, in the Cours Napoléon; du Roi-Jérôme, in the Hôt. de France. — Confectioner. Mille, Cours Napoléon. — Restaurant. De la Marine, Place des Palmiers 2, good (déj. or D. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 12), Rue de la Préfecture.

Bookseller. Peretti, Ave. du Premier-Consul. — Syndicat d'Initiative de la Corse, Cours Grandval.

Bankers. Banque de France, Cours Napoléon 19; Bozzo-Costa, Lanzi, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme 8 & 5.

Baths. Bains Publics, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); and at the hotels.

Cabs, in the Place du Diamant. Per drive $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., at night 2 fr.; per hour 2 fr.; per day about 20 fr. — Omnibus from the barracks in the Cours Grandval to the Chapelle St. Joseph, 20c.; from the Cours Grandval to the Pavillon Ariadne and the cemetery, 20 & 40 c. — DILIGENCES, see pp. 534, 536, and apply at the agents, Cours Napoléon. Places should be taken in advance. — MOTOR-CARS and BICYCLES may be hired at Cussy's, Place des Palmiers, and at Cours Grandval 8.

Steamers from Marseilles, Nice, Calvi, and Ille-Rousse, see p. 527. To Marseilles every Tues. at 5 p. m., and every Sun. and Wed. at 4 p. m.; to Nice direct every Tues. in winter at 7 p. m.; to Nice via Calvi or Ille-Rousse (see pp. 527, 541), every Tues. afternoon in summer, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.' halt at the first port; to Propriano, see p. 536. — A small local steamer (agent, Lanzi, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme) runs from Ajaccio to (1 hr.) Chiavari (p. 534; when the weather permits; fare 50 c.); and to (3 hrs.) Propriano (fare 5 fr., there and back 9 fr.). Enquiries should be made on the spot.

Popular Festivals. On Jan. 17th at the Chapelle St. Antoine; during the Carnival processions, masquerades, and battles of flowers and confetti



take place; on March 17th there is a religious festival in the evening at the Statue of Notre Dame de la Miséricorde (see below); 18th March, procession in the afternoon; 19th March, festival at the Chapelle St. Joseph; 12-14th May, horse-fair. — Horse Races in Feb. and April at the *Hippodrome de Vignetta*.

English Church (Pl. 2; *Holy Trinity*), Cours Grandval; services at 10.30 and 3.30; chaplain, Rev. H. B. Harper, B.A. — British Consul, Mr. W. J. Holmes.

Climate. Ajaccio is admirably sheltered by lofty hills on the N. and S.E., but it is somewhat exposed on the S.W., W., and N.W. The mean winter-temperature (52° Fahr.) is about 3° Fahr. higher than that of the Riviera. The heat is somewhat tempered by the humidity of the atmosphere. The number of rainy days is comparatively small (averaging 34 in the six winter-months), but a heavy dew falls at night. For those afflicted with pulmonary complaints Ajaccio offers one great advantage in its complete immunity from dust, owing to the hard granitic soil.

Ajaccio, with 21,800 inhab., was founded by the Genoese in 1492, and made the capital of the island in 1811 by Napoleon, at the request of his mother Letitia. It is most beautifully situated in an extensive bay, which stretches N. to the *Cap de la Parata*, near the *Iles Sanguinaires*, and S. to the *Capo di Muro*, whilst the background is formed by imposing mountains, often covered with a snowy mantle until late in the summer. The town is indifferently lighted at night and offers few amusements.

The *Harbour* commands a fine view of the gulf and the mountains. To the W. is the broad *Place des Palmiers*, adorned with palms and planes and a fountain surmounted by a marble statue of Napoleon I. as First Consul, by Labeureur. This place and its continuation, the *Avenue du Premier-Consul*, separate the old part of the town from the quarters to the N. To the right, at the corner of the *Boulevard du Roi-Jérôme*, is situated the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 6), containing a small museum, illustrative of the history of the Buonaparte family (adm. on application; catalogue 60 c.). The Rue Fesch (p. 532) begins a little farther on to the right; to the left is the Rue Napoléon, beside which is a figure of *Notre Dame de la Miséricorde* ('Madunuccia' in Corsican), tutelar of the town. No. 17 in the Rue Napoléon is the modest palace of the *Pozzo di Borgo*, one of the most distinguished Corsican families.

Carlo Andrea Pozzo di Borgo (1768-1842), an early friend of Napoleon, a democrat and adherent of Paoli, afterwards became a Russian counsellor of state and ambassador, and the Emperor's bitterest enemy.

The Rue St. Charles, the third turning to the right in the Rue Napoléon, leads to the small *Place Letizia*, containing the *Maison de Napoléon* (Pl. 8), with an inscription (adm. on application to the concierge, who lives opposite; fee 1 fr.). The house, which was plundered in 1793 by the partizans of Paoli (see p. 532), contains a few reminiscences of the great warrior.

The family of Buonaparte appears to have emigrated in the 16th cent. from Sarzana in Tuscany, perhaps with the powerful Malaspina, to Corsica. Messire Francesco Buonaparte, the first member of the family who resided in Corsica, died at Ajaccio in 1567. Napoleon's father, Carlo Maria Buonaparte (1743-85) became an advocate at Ajaccio, his native town, but was soon appointed by Paoli his secretary at Corte. After the battle of Ponte Nuovo (p. 540), Carlo fled with his young wife Letitia Ramolino to the

Monte Rotondo. He shortly afterwards returned to Ajaccio under French protection, and there, on 15th Aug., 1769, Napoleon was born. In 1777 Carlo was appointed deputy of the nobility for Corsica. At his father's death Napoleon, then 16 years of age, having quitted the school at Brienne two years previously, was studying at the Ecole Militaire at Paris.

After the storming of the Bastille in 1789 and the great subsequent crisis, Napoleon with his elder brother Joseph warmly espoused the popular cause at Ajaccio. He then repaired to Marseilles to welcome Paoli on his return from exile, and the latter predicted on this occasion that a great destiny was in store for the youth. In 1791 Napoleon obtained the command of the newly-constituted Corsican battalions, and in this capacity practically began his military career. In 1792, Paoli, dissatisfied with the proceedings of Napoleon, sent him to Bonifacio, to join the expedition against Sardinia. This, however, proved an utter failure, and on 22nd January, 1793, Napoleon narrowly escaped being slain by insurgents. Shortly afterwards he broke off his connection with Paoli and was compelled to quit Corsica with his family. During the zenith of his power the Emperor evinced little partiality for his native island, which he visited for the last time on 29th September, 1799, on his return from Egypt. During his exile in the island of St. Helena, however, his thoughts appear frequently to have reverted to Corsica. Antommarchi, Napoleon's physician in St. Helena, and the priest Vignale, who performed the last offices of religion for the emperor, were Corsicans.

Straight on in the same direction is the Rue du Collège in which is the *Cathedral of St. Euphrase* (Pl. 1), a domed church in the Italian style of 1592-1603, in which Napoleon was baptized in 1771. At the end of the street is the Place du Diamant (see below).

Near the middle of the Rue Fesch, which runs to the N.W. from the Place des Palmiers, is the **Palais Fesch** (Pl. 11), with the college of that name, which contains a library (38,500 vols.), casts, a cabinet of Corsican minerals, and a large collection of pictures (900, most of them copies; open on Sun. & Thurs., 12-4, to strangers on other days also). The court contains a bronze statue of Cardinal Fesch, half-brother of Napoleon's mother, by whom the collection was bequeathed to the town. In the right wing of the palace is the *Chapelle Fesch* (open daily, 8-9 a.m., and also on Thurs. & Sun., 12-4), built in 1855, containing the tombs of Letitia Ramolino, mother of Napoleon ("mater regum"; d. at Rome in 1836), and of Cardinal Fesch (d. at Rome in 1839).

At the end of the Rue Fesch is the *Cours Napoléon*, with its alleys of orange-trees. To the right is the fine *Statue of General Abbatucci* (1771-96), a Corsican who fell in the defence of Hüningen, by Vital Dubray. In a short street opposite the statue is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 10). In the other portion of the Cours, as we return towards the Place du Diamant, are the church of *St. Roch* (Pl. 4), the *Villa Sebastiani* (Pl. 7), with a fine park (gratuity), the *Theatre* (Pl. 16), and the *Préfecture* (Pl. 13).

The *Place du Diamant* or *Place Bonaparte*, the centre of traffic, is adorned with an equestrian *Statue of the Emperor* with his four brothers, in bronze, by Barye (1865). A military band plays here on Sun. at 3 p.m. in winter and in the evening in summer. To the right stands the *Military Hospital*, to the left the *Great Seminary*.

— To the W. run the *Cours Grandval* and the *Boulevard Lantivy*, the main thoroughfares of the *Strangers' Quarter* (*Quartier Grandval*). The former leads past the principal hotels, the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. 9), the *Château Conti*, the *Anglican Church* (Pl. 2), etc., to the *Place du Casone* (see below).

The **Boulevard Lantivy*, or quay skirting the S. part of the town, affords fine views and is much frequented of an afternoon. To the right, beyond the bishop's palace (see above), diverges the *Boul. des Etrangers*, running parallel with the *Boul. Grandval*. Farther on are the *Hospice Eugénie*, the *Place Miot*, the old *Fort Miot* (*Maestrello Battery*; now a school), and the *Normal School*.

Environs of Ajaccio.

One of the most beautiful walks or drives (carr. 5 fr.) near Ajaccio is afforded by the **Salario Road* (*Route du Salario*), which begins at the *Place du Casone* (see above) and gradually ascends the olive-clad slopes of the *Monte Salario* to the (2½ M.) spring of *Salario*, commanding charming views of the town, the harbour, the gulf, and the mountains. — About ¾ M. from the town, near the *Chapelle Péraldi*, is the entrance (to the left) to the sheltered *Promenade des Pins*, also affording beautiful views.

The top of the *Monte Salario* (965 ft.), 20 min. from the above-mentioned fountain, commands an extensive view, from the *Capo Tafonato* to *Monte Renoso*. The descent may be made to the *Promenade des Pins* (1¼ hr.) or, to the W., by the *Monte Cacalo* (to Ajaccio 1½-1½ hr.).

The **Parata Road*, forming a prolongation of the *Boul. Lantivy* (see above), although destitute of shade, also affords a charming promenade, skirting the sea for 8½ M. (carr. in 1¼ hr., 8 fr.). The gardens and macchie here contain numerous family burial-places and chapels. About ¾ M. from the town is the *Chapelle des Grecs*, dating from 1632, and 1 M. farther on is the *Town Cemetery*. Then the *Chalet du Cycle* (rfmts.), the (2½ M.) chalet of *Barbicaia*, noted for its orange-trees, and the *Pavillon Ariadne* (café). Beyond the (3½ M.) chalet of *Scudo* (Count Pozzo di Borgo), with its beautiful garden, there is a small restaurant. The road then leads through a deserted district, passing (5½ M.) *Vignola*. The (8½ M.) **Tour de la Parata*, an old Genoese stronghold (ca. 150 ft.), stands on a rock connected with the mainland by a narrow causeway. Fine sea-view, particularly in rough weather.

The *Iles Sanguinaires* or *Sagonaires* (from *Sagone*, p. 535?), opposite *La Parata*, are not very interesting. A boat (ordered in advance) may be taken to the (¾ hr.) largest island from the *Tour de la Parata*; a boat from Ajaccio direct takes 6 hrs. (not recommended).

The **Pointe de Pozzo-di-Borgo* (2560 ft.), to the N.W. of Ajaccio, is a favourite point for excursions. The road to it (7½ M.; horse 5, carr. 12 fr.) coincides at first with the road to Bastia and then ascends to the left. At (3 M.) the *Col de Faccia di Campo* we again turn to the left, and farther on we pass a chapel and the *Tours de*

Monticchi, the remains of a château of the 14th century. The road ends at ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Château de la Punta* (2165 ft.), constructed by the Counts Pozzo di Borgo from the remains of the Tuilleries at Paris, in imitation of the central pavilion of that palace.

The château (shown on application; fee) contains two Renaissance chimney-pieces, tapestry, pictures by Pordenone, Giulio Romano, Padovanino, and Salvator Rosa, and portraits of Napoleon by David (1815) and of C. A. Pozzo di Borgo (p. 581) by Gérard. — Refreshments may be obtained from the custodian.

The *View from the terrace of the château is fine, but a much more extensive prospect is enjoyed by ascending for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more (footpath) to the top of the mountain. To the N.E. are the mountains of Corsica; to the N., the gulfs of Lava and Sagone; to the S., Ajaccio and its gulf; to the S.W., the Iles Sanguinaires. To the W. the Pointe de Pozzo-di-Borgo is prolonged by the *Pointe de Lisa* (2590 ft.).

On the S. slope of the Pointe de Pozzo-di-Borgo is the *Penitentiary of Castelluccio* (580 ft.), which is reached from Ajaccio direct in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. or via the *Penitentiary of St. Antoine* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

To *Cauro*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. by the *Sartène* and *Bonifacio* road (p. 537), a charming excursion (carr., returning via Eccica and Suarella, 20 fr.).

The excursion to the penal agricultural colony of *Chiavari* (470 ft.), which lies 2 M. from the sea (omn.; 1 M. by short-cuts), on the S. side of the Gulf of Ajaccio, is made by the steamer mentioned at p. 530 (or by carr., 20 fr.). Visitors with an authorization are admitted in the morning to inspect this establishment, which contains about 700 convicts. Luncheon may be obtained at the canteen.

Another interesting trip may be made by taking the first train to *Vizzavona* (p. 539), ascending thence to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Col de Vizzanova* (p. 539), descending to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Bocognano* (p. 539), and returning to Ajaccio by the evening-train.

From Ajaccio to *Calcatoggio*, *Cargèse*, *Evisa*, and *Vico*, and to the *Calanche de Piana*, see R. 79; to *Bonifacio*, see R. 80; to *Bastia*, see R. 81; to *Guitera* and *Zicavo*, see p. 587; to *Caldaniccia*, see p. 588.

79. From Ajaccio to Evisa via Cargèse and Piana and back via the Col de Sevi (Vico).

This very fine excursion is, of course, most pleasantly made by hired carriage all the way (70 fr.; bargain desirable). A motor-omnibus plies in the season to ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cargèse*. — Three days should be devoted to the expedition, the nights being spent at *Piana* and *Evisa*. If four days can be spared the night-stations should be *Cargèse*, *Piana*, and *Evisa*. In summer instead of returning via the *Col de Sevi* the traveller should make the much finer expedition to *Corte* via the *Col de Vergio*. — Single travellers may use the diligence to (44 M.) *Piana* (changing vehicles at *Sagone*) or, in the reverse direction, to (32 M.) *Vico* (8 hrs.; 4 fr., 3 fr.), where a carr. from the Hôt. Gigli in *Evisa* should be ordered by telegram to be in waiting. — The expedition on foot is likewise recommended. Horse, 6-8 fr. per day.

Ajaccio, p. 530. We follow the *Bastia* road (p. 533) as far as (4 M.) *Mezzavia*, where we leave it on the right, and, passing under the aqueduct of Ajaccio, ascend towards the N. (left). — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Col de Listincone (780 ft.). — Beyond (12 M.) *Col de Sebastiano* (1360 ft.; inn) we have a beautiful *View, still better from the *Punta Vida* (10 min. to the W.), which commands the three gulfs of Ajaccio, Lava, and Sagone. — 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Marignaninca* (no view), 1/4 M. from *Calcatoggio* (Hôt. des Touristes, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.), which lies on a hill (1075 ft.) to the right.

We descend hence to the mouth of the *Liamone*, in a fertile but unhealthy plain on the beautiful *Gulf of Sagone*. To the right rises the Genoese tower of *Capigliolo*.

24 M. *Sagone* (two taverns), a small seaport, once the seat of a bishop. Road to Vico, see p. 536.

The road now undulates along the coast, with fine views of the mountains on the S. side of the bay.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cargèse* (Hôt. de France, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., plain but good; *Continental*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. or D. 2 fr.; *Mme. Zonettaki*), prettily situated between the Gulf of Sagone and the Gulf of Pero, has a population descended in part from Greek refugees of 1676. — Farther on the road ascends in steep curves to the *Col de la Croix* or *de Lava* (1635 ft.), beyond which we enjoy a view of the narrow **Gulf of Porto*.

44 M. *Piana* (1435 ft.; Hôt. des Calanches, R. 2, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) is perhaps the most beautifully situated village on the entire W. coast. — We round a ravine in which lies *Ficaiola*, and for about 1 M. traverse the curious rocks known as the **Calanche de Piana*, which attain a height of 1300 ft. and are especially fine at sunset. A winding descent now brings us to the river *Porto*, on the left bank of which we ascend inlands to the E., leaving the village of *Porto* (see below) on our left.

The interesting coast-road hence to (50 M.) *Calvi* (p. 542) is particularly fine in the reverse direction. The diligences from *Sagone* do not, however, go beyond (13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Porto* (two inns), a small seaport, which exports timber from the adjacent forests. At the harbour is an old Genoese watch-tower. Thence the road ascends (fine retrospect) through a small rocky gorge. — 8 M. *Partinello* (inn), a prettily situated hamlet. The lonely road next traverses an undulating and picturesque district. — From the (14 M.) **Col de la Croix* (1220 ft.) we enjoy a fine view of the *Gulf of Porto* behind and the *Gulf of Girolata* in front. The view from the (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Col de Parma* or *de Palmarello* is little inferior. The road descends towards the *Gulf of Galeria* and traverses the valley of the *Fango*. — *Galeria* (inn), a small seaport, lies 3 M. to the left of the road. — Beyond (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont du Fango* the road becomes still more lonely, though always picturesque. — 50 M. *Calvi* (p. 542).

Our road to *Evisa* soon enters a valley enclosed by the granite cliffs of the *Capo d'Orto* (4285 ft.), *Capo Magennole* (4055 ft.), and *Capo alla Palmonaccia* (5625 ft.), then runs high above the river. The valley of the *Porto* contracts to form the rocky amphitheatre known as the **Spelunca* or *Gorge de Porto*, beyond which the road crosses the river by the *Pont de Tavoletta* (2005 ft.) and ascends in windings (views) to *Evisa*.

62 M. **Evisa** (2760 ft.; *Hôt. Gigli*, R. 2, D. 3 fr., good), an agreeable summer-resort) is grandly situated near a magnificent forest of chestnuts and in full view of the mountains.

The pine-forest of *Aïtene*, one of the finest in Corsica, lies 3 M. to the N.E. of the village. An excursion should be made as far as the (7½ M.) *Col de Vergio* (4800 ft.; carr. 12 fr., horse 5 fr.).

FROM **Evisa** to **Corte**, 40 M., diligence only from **Calacuccia** (see below) to Corte. The road traverses the forest of *Aïtene* and beyond the *Col de Vergio* (see above) also the forest of **Valdoniello* (huge trees) and the valley of the *Golo* with the pastures of *Niolo*. — 20½ M. *Albertacce* (inn). — 22½ M. **Calacuccia** (2780 ft.; *Hôt. des Touristes*), whence the fatiguing ascent of **Monte Cinto** (8890 ft.; fine view) may be made in 7½ hrs., with guide. — Beyond Calacuccia the road traverses the **Scala di Santa Regina*, the fine gorge of the *Golo*, to the (31½ M.) *Ponte di Castirla*, at which a road diverges to the left for the station of **Francardo** (p. 540). — 33 M. *Col d'Ominanda* (2155 ft.). — 40 M. **Corte** (p. 539).

The road to Vico mounts on the E. to the (63 M.) *Fontaine de Caracuto*, turns abruptly to the S.W., and descends the S. slopes of the **Monte Suariccione** (4680 ft.) to (64½ M.) *Cristinacce* (inn).

68 M. *Col de Sevi* (3600 ft.; beautiful view). — 74 M. *Col de St. Antoine-de-Vico*. The road to Sagone descends hence to the W. into the valley of *Bologna*, then traverses the valley of Sagone, amidst macchia and marshes, and at (81 M.) **Sagone** (p. 535) joins the road to Ajaccio.

From the *Col de St. Antoine-de-Vico* the road to the E. leads to (1 M.) **Vico** (1310 ft.; *Hôt. des Gourmets*; *Hôt. de France*), a prettily situated old town (1700 inhab.), about ¾ M. to the S. of which is the *Convent of St. Francis*, with a fine view.

A diligence (2, 1½ fr.) plies hence during the season to the (7 M.) *Bains de Guagno* (1430 ft.; *Établissement*, for patients only; *Hôt. Continental*), one of the chief watering-places in Corsica, with thermal sulphur-springs. The village of *Guagno* (inn) lies 3½ M. to the E. To the E.N.E. rises the *Monte Rotondo* (p. 540).

80. From Ajaccio to Bonifacio.

87 M. To (53 M.) *Sartène*, DILIGENCE daily in 13½ hrs. (fare 8½, coupé 10½ fr.); thence to (34 M.) **Bonifacio** by another vehicle in 6½ hrs. (5 or 6½ fr.). Another conveyance runs from Ajaccio to *Santa Maria Siché* in 6 hrs. (fare 2½ fr.). — Steamboats. *Comp. Fraissinet* on Sun. at 2 p. m. for (2½ hrs.) *Propriano* (6 fr., 5 fr.; return-fares 11 fr., 9 fr. 20 c.), going on every second Mon. at 4 a. m. to (4 hrs.) **Bonifacio**, and returning on Tues. at 5 a. m. (fares to Bonifacio, 8½ fr., 6½ fr., return-fares 15 fr. 40, 11 fr. 80 c.). Local steamer to Propriano, see p. 530.

Ajaccio, see p. 530. The road runs for the most part through the interior of the island. About 1¾ M. from Ajaccio it diverges to the right from the Bastia road and skirts the railway. It crosses the latter at the station of *Campo di Loro* and then the *Gravone*, which forms two arms enclosing the marshy and malarious plain of *Campo di Loro* (p. 538). — Farther on we cross the *Prunelli*, by the (7 M.) *Pont de Pisciatella* (two poor taverns; good wine). The road then runs to the E. through the valley of the *Mutoleggio*. The

views are fine, especially beyond (11 M.) *Barracone*. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cauro* (1230 ft.; *Hôt. de France*, R. 2, D. $2\frac{3}{4}$ fr.), a village surrounded by magnificent mountains.

FROM CAURO TO BASTELICA, 12 M., diligence, in 3 hrs., in connection with the diligence from Ajaccio. — *Bastelica* (2600 ft.; *Hôt. de France des Etrangers*), a prettily situated place with 3600 inhab., was the birthplace of *Sampiero*, the patriotic foe of the Genoese, who caused him to be assassinated in 1567. A bronze statue, by Vital Dubray, was erected to his memory in 1890. The easy ascent of the *Monte Renoso* (7730 ft.; 5 hrs., with guide), to the S. of the *Col de Vizzavona* (p. 539), may be made in summer from Bastelica.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Col de St. Georges* (2500 ft.). The view from a height 10 min. to the E. is very extensive. The road descends (view). — At (20 M.) *Moulin d'Apa* the road to Zicavo diverges to the left. The Sartène diligence follows this road as far as ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Santa Maria Siché* (*Hôtel Continental*), a small place with a ruined château, once the property of Sampiero (see above), and then returns to the main road.

FROM SANTA MARIA SICHÉ TO ZICAVO, $17\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence daily in 5 hrs. (fare $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; 5 fr. from Ajaccio). — The road passes several villages and crosses the (7 M.) *Col de Granace* (2750 ft.). — $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bains de Guitera* (1436 ft.; *Hotel at the Etablissement*), on the right bank of the *Taravo*. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zicavo* (2295 ft.; *Hôt. Morazzani*), with 1650 inhab., charmingly situated.

The *Monte Incudine* (i. e. 'anvil'; 7010 ft.) may be ascended hence in 5-6 hrs. with guide (bridle-path to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of the top). About halfway there are some shepherds' huts, where the traveller may spend the night, if he wishes to see the sunrise from the summit. The *View is the finest in Corsica. Descent in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From Zicavo we may follow the highroad either to the S. to (37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sartène* (see below) or to the N. to (50 M.) *Corte* (p. 539; no public conveyance), reaching the railway at (36 M.) *Vivario* (p. 539).

21 M. *Grosseto-Prugna* (1445 ft.; inn). The road descends to the *Taravo*, and re-ascends after crossing the stream. — 30 M. *Petreto-Bicchisano* (1350 ft.; inn), prettily situated; $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Casalabriva*; $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Col or Bocca Celaccia* (1910 ft.), with fine view. To the S.W. is the gulf of Valinco, to which we descend. — 39 M. *Olmeto* (1066 ft.; inn), with 1600 inhabitants.

45 M. *Propriano* (*Hôt. de France*, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., well spoken of; *Dupont*, déj. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) is a thriving little seaport (1800 inhab.) on the beautiful *Gulf of Valinco*. Steamers, see pp. 530, 536. The road again quits the coast and ascends.

53 M. *Sartène* (980 ft.; *Hôt. César et de l'Univers*, déj. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., well spoken of; *de Provence*, pens. 6 fr.), a picturesquely situated town with 5100 inhab. (view). — The road now ascends and descends through a fertile district, which, however, is scourged in summer by drought and malaria. — Shortly before reaching (67 M.) *Roccapina* we obtain an admirable view of the *Gulf of Roccapina* and of the rock known from its shape as the *Lion of Roccapina*. — 73 M. *Pianottoli* (inn). Just beyond the *Col d'Arbia* (420 ft.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bonifacio, we command a fine view of that town.

87 M. *Bonifacio* (*Hôt. de France* or *Costa*, mediocre; *Hôt. Continental*), an ancient town and fortress (4200 inhab.), is pictur-

esquely situated on a prominent and lofty rock crowned by a citadel. It was founded in the 9th cent. by the Tuscan chieftain Bonifacio, after a naval victory over the Saracens. It subsequently came into the possession of the Pisans, then into that of the Genoese, by whom it was treated with marked favour. In return for this partiality Bonifacio remained inviolably faithful to Genoa, as was proved in 1420 by its memorable defence against Alphonso I. of Aragon.

From the harbour, in the bay at the foot of the promontory, we ascend to the town either by a flight of steps or by the street at the end of the quay. The former cathedral of *Santa Maria Maggiore*, in the centre of the town, is in the Pisan style. Farther on is the old *Citadel*, in front of which, beside the site of a massive tower blown up in 1900, is the *King of Aragon's Staircase*, descending to the sea. This consists of 142 steps cut in the rock during the siege of 1420, without the knowledge of the besieged. — To the right rises *St. Dominic*, a handsome Gothic church built by the Templars; the unfinished tower is in the Pisan style. Near the large barracks and the residence of the commandant is a *Well*, 210 ft. deep and 10 ft. in diameter, excavated in 1855-66, with a spiral stairway of 337 steps. To the right are the church of *Santa Maria Maddalena*, etc. — The promontory, near the end of which are the churches of *St. Francis* and *St. Anthony*, commands a charming view of the Straits of Bonifacio and of Sardinia (8 M. distant), with the village of Longo Sardo and its lighthouse opposite and the *Isola della Maddalena* to the left.

On the other side of the harbour is the *Pointe de la Madonetta*, behind which are some remarkable *Grottoes ('le Camere'), which visitors explore by boat in calm weather and with the wind from the E. (4-5 fr. for one or more persons; 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. if the Dragonetta only is visited). The best light-effects are seen in the afternoon. The *Dragonetta*, the most beautiful cave, near the *Pointe de Dragonato*, is not unlike the celebrated Blue Grotto at Capri.

From Bonifacio to Bastia, see R. 84. Steamer to Ajaccio, see p. 536.

81. From Ajaccio to Bastia.

98 M. RAILWAY (narrow-gauge) in 7- $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 80, 13 fr. 35, 9 fr. 75 c.). Views to the left. The section between Bocognano and Vivario will repay walking (no carriages; horses at Bocognano only).

Ajaccio, see p. 530. As the train quits the station, we enjoy a beautiful view of the Pointe de Pozzo-di-Borgo (left) and the gulf and town (right). The train runs between hedges of eucalyptus and cactus, threads a tunnel, and traverses the *Campo di Loro* or *dell'Oro* (p. 536), which is watered by the *Gravone*. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Campo di Loro*. — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Caldaniccia*, with warm sulphur-springs, in a desolate district. — 8 M. *Mezzana-Sarrola* (184 ft.). The *Gravone* is crossed; the scenery improves. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Carbuccia*; 19 M. *Ucciani*

(tunnel); 21 M. *Tavera*. — 25 M. *Bocognano* (2205 ft.; Hôt. de l'Univers), a large village surrounded by chestnut-woods, in a magnificent situation.

From Bocognano the highroad ascends the shadeless valley of the Gravone to the (8 M.) *Col de Vizzavona* or *La Foce* (3810 ft.; **Hôtel du Monte-d'Oro*, R. 2-4, D. 3½, pens. 8 fr., closed in winter), in a mountainous and wooded district, 2 M. above Vizzavona (¾ hr. by road, or ½ hr. by a shady footpath). The road descends, high above the valley of the *Vecchio* (see below) and through the extensive *Forest of Vizzavona (firs and magnificent beeches), to Vivario (see below).

The *Belvédère* (4765 ft.), ¾ hr. from the pass, commands a good view of the Monte d'Oro. — The *Monte d'Oro* (7850 ft.; 6 hrs., with guide) is ascended from La Foce without serious difficulty in summer. — The *Monte Renoso* (7790 ft.) is best climbed from Bastelica (p. 537).

Beyond Bocognano the valley of the Gravone is quitted by means of a tunnel, 2½ M. long, under the Col de Vizzavona (see above).

31½ M. *Vizzavona* (2970 ft.; *Buffet*; **Grand-Hôtel de Vizzavona*, finely situated on the edge of the wood, 3 min. above the station, R. from 2, D. 3½-4, pens. 10 fr.), ¾ hr. below the pass, to the N.E. Fine walks in the vicinity.

The railway now descends the valley of the *Vecchio*, an affluent of the Tavignano. 34 M. *Tattone* (2630 ft.). To the left rises the *Monte Rotondo* (p. 540). A grand view of the gorge to the left is obtained on emerging from the third of four tunnels passed through here. — The line makes a wide curve to the right to —

39 M. *Vivario* or *Gatti di Vivario* (2010 ft.; *Hôtel des Voyageurs*, poor; *Buffet*). Road to Zicavo, see p. 537. — We cross a viaduct, 240 ft. high, over the *Vecchio*. — 42½ M. *Vecchio* (1555 ft.); 45½ M. *Venaco* (1850 ft.); 47½ M. *Poggio-Riventosa* (1790 ft.). Numerous tunnels and viaducts were necessary on this part of the railway.

52½ M. *Corte* (1290 ft.; *Hôt. Paoli*; *Hôt. du Nord et d'Europe*; *Buffet*, déj. 2½ fr.), an old town with 5400 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Tavignano*, is commanded by a lofty citadel, which rendered it a keenly-contested point in the wars of former centuries. Corte was the central point of the democratic government of *Pasquale Paoli* (p. 530), who here established a university, a printing-office, and a newspaper in 1765. A bronze statue of the patriot, by Huguenin (1854), adorns the Place Paoli, and his bedroom and study, with window-shutters lined with cork, are still shown at the *Palazzo di Corte* (now a school). — A *Statue of Gaffori* (1901) stands before that leader's house, in a side-street to the W.; and in the Place du Duc-de-Padoue, to the N., rises a statue of *General Arrighi de Casanova*, 'Duc de Padoue' (1779-1853), erected in 1868. An agreeable walk may be taken past the citadel into the *Valley of the Tavignano*. Fine views from the heights to the N. of the town. — To Evisa via *Calacuccia*, see p. 536.

An interesting excursion may be made into the romantic *Valley of the Restonica*, with its cascades, chestnut-woods, and lofty granite walls. Driving is practicable for about 1½ M. At the head of the valley rises the snow-clad Monte Rotondo.

The Monte Rotondo (8775 ft.) is most conveniently ascended from Corte in July or August (ascent 7-8 hrs., descent 6 hrs.). As the view is clear only early in the morning two days are usually devoted to this excursion, the night being spent near the Lac du Monte Rotondo. A guide (J. Valentini and J. Ordione of Corte; 10 fr. per day), two mules (about 20 fr.), wraps, and a supply of provisions are necessary. The traveller ascends the valley of the Restonica (p. 539) to the (21/4 hrs.) Pont de Timozzo (3500 ft.); farther on, the gorge of the Timozzo is ascended, where the brook forms a series of pretty waterfalls, to the (11/4 hr.) shepherds' huts of Timozzo (4920 ft.), where the mules are left. Thence in 11/4 hr., across a wilderness of blocks of granite, to the Fontaine de Triggione (6400 ft.). The crater-shaped, snow-capped summit is visible hence; below it lies the small and clear Lac du Monte-Rotondo (6750 ft.). Fields of snow, rocks, and débris must be laboriously traversed before the (2 hrs.) summit is attained. A magnificent *Panorama is here enjoyed. The spectator surveys the greater part of the island, which resembles a vast rocky relief-map. Towards the S., however, the view is obstructed by the massive Monte d'Oro. The descent may be made on the S. side, via the Lac Bettianella and the Col de Manganella (5875 ft.), to (5-6 hrs.) the baths of Guagno (p. 536).

Farther on the railway traverses a bare and desert region. To the left rises the Monte Rotondo. — 58 M. Soveria (1500 ft.); 60 M. Omessa (1230 ft.). — 64 M. Francardo (870 ft.). To Castirla, Calacuccia, and Evisa, see p. 536. — Beyond this point we follow the left bank of the Golo, which in summer is often almost dry.

69 M. Ponte Leccia (640 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Cyrnos) is the junction of a line to (47 M.) Calvi (p. 542). The fine bridge was built by the Genoese.

FROM PONTE LECCIA TO OREZZA, 20 M. Diligence to Piedicroce, 2 M. on this side of Orezza, which may also be reached from Folelli-Orezza on the Bastia and Ghisonaccia railway (p. 544). On the way we pass (9 M.) Morosaglia (hotel), the native place of the Paoli family (pp. 530, 539). — 11 M. *Col de Prato (3195 ft.; inn; fine view); ascent of Monte San Pietro, see p. 544. We descend into the region known as Castagniccia, or land of chestnuts. — 18 M. Piedicroce d'Orezza (2085 ft.; Hôt. de France, pens. 41/2 fr.). — 191/2 M. Stazzona, about 3/4 M. from Orezza (p. 544).

The railway to Bastia descends the valley of the Golo, frequently crossing the stream. 74 M. Ponte Nuovo, where Paoli was finally overcome by the French in 1769. The country becomes more fertile. 79 M. Barchetta; 82 M. Prunelli di Casamozza.

85 M. Casamozza (105 ft.; Buffet), the junction for the line to Ghisonaccia and Bonifacio (p. 544). The railway now leads direct to the N.; the coast-district is flat and full of lagoons. — 87 M. Lucciana.

At the mouth of the Golo, 3 M. to the E. of Lucciana and 33/4 M. from Casamozza, once lay Mariana, a Roman colony founded by Marius, the remains of which are visible on the shore. The ruins of a beautiful chapel, and of a church called La Canonica, a basilica of noble proportions in the Lombard style, are situated here.

88 M. Borgo. — 92 M. Biguglia, the capital of the island under the dominion of the Pisans and Genoese (to St. Florent, see p. 542).

— 94 M. Furiani; 97 M. Lupino. Then a long tunnel.

98 M. Bastia. — Hotels (variously judged, see p. 529). HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Boul. Paoli 13, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 4, incl. wine, omn. 1 fr.; LINGÉNIER, Rue Salvator-Viale; D'EUROPE, Rue de l'Opéra, R. from 13/4 fr., B. 60 c., déj. 11/2, D. 2 fr., fair; DE L'UNIVERS, Ave. Carnot 1, near the station, déj. 2, D. 21/2 fr. — Cafés. Andreani, Boul. Paoli; Français, Place

St. Nicolas. — British Vice-Consul: *Mr. A. C. Southwell*. — American Consular Agent: *Mr. Simon Damiani*. — Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Salvator-Viale.

Steamers to *Marseilles* (every Thurs. at 4 p. m. and every Mon. & Thurs. at 1 p. m.), *Nice* (every Sat. at 10 a. m. and Frid. at 8.30 p. m.), *Leghorn* (every Thurs. at 10 a. m., every Mon. and Frid. at 10 p. m., and also on Mon. at 9 a. m.), and *Porto Torres* in Sardinia (every Sun. at 5 p. m.). Agent of the Comp. *Fraissinet*, A. Pierangeli, Rue du Nouveau-Port; of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, G. A. Musso, Rue du Nouveau-Port 1. Steamers from *Marseilles*, *Nice*, and *Leghorn*, see pp. 527, 528.

Bastia, with 25,400 inhab., the busiest commercial place in the island, and its capital down to 1811, was founded in 1380 by the Genoese and defended by a strong castle ('bastion'). The cathedral of *St. John the Baptist* contains several ancient tombs. In *St. Croix* are rich decorations in marble. The former *College of the Jesuits* contains a library of 30,000 vols., and in the *Theatre* is a small *Museum*. The Place *St. Nicolas*, by the new harbour, is embellished with a marble *Statue of Napoleon* by Bartolini. The old town with the citadel rises above the more modern quarter situated near the harbour. Beautiful walk along the coast towards the N., where a number of easily attained heights afford a variety of fine views. To the E., the islands of *Capraia*, *Elba*, and *Monte Cristo* are visible.

To *Ile-Rousse* and *Calvi*, see R. 82; to *Rogliano* and *Cap Corse*, see R. 83; to *Bonifacio*, see R. 84.

82. From Bastia to Ile-Rousse and Calvi.

A. Via Ponte Leccia.

75 M. RAILWAY to (61 M.) *Ile-Rousse* in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 5, 8 fr. 35, 6 fr. 10 c.); to (75 M.) *Calvi* in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 40, 10 fr. 10, 7 fr. 45 c.).

To (29 M.) *Ponte Leccia*, see p. 540. — The line to *Calvi* ascends the valley of the *Asco* to the N., then that of the *Navaccia*, beyond which it again approaches the coast. — Several small stations and numerous tunnels are passed. We traverse the fertile district of the *Balagna* before reaching (52 M.) *Belgodere*, near the little town of that name, whence a pretty road leads to *Calvi* (26 M.; p. 542). Silk-worms are reared in large numbers in the vicinity.

61 M. *Ile-Rousse* or *Isola Rossa* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr., well spoken of), a small seaport (1850 inhab.), was founded in 1758 by Paoli, to whom a monument has been erected in the large square opposite the church. Its name is derived from three red islets rising from the sea in front of the harbour. The environs are delightful; the view from the hill of *Santa Reparata*, surmounted by a deserted church, is finest by evening-light.

Steamers ply hence to *Marseilles* (every alternate Wed. at 10 p. m.), *Nice* (every alternate Tues. in summer at 10.30 p. m.), and *Ajaccio* (p. 530).

The railway then skirts the coast to (66 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Algajola*, a picturesque old town on the coast, with granite-quarries in the vicinity. During the Genoese period it was fortified and formed the central

point of the *Balagna* (see p. 541). — The loftily situated village of (72 M.) *Lumio*, with its orange-plantations and hedges of cactus, commands a beautiful view of the valley.

75 M. *Calvi* (*Hôt. Christophe Colomb*; *Hôt. Colombani*), a very ancient town of 2000 inhab., was an important and fortified place during the Genoese period, and noted for its faithful adherence to the Republic. In 1794 it was bravely defended against the English by the French commandant Casabianca. The harbour is unsafe, but it is the nearest to the French coast. *Calvi* consists of two parts. The modern *Lower Town* contains the Railway Station, the Sous-Préfecture, and the Church. In the middle of the fortified *Upper Town*, to the N. above the harbour, is the old Cathedral. A house in the Rue Colombo claims erroneously to be the birthplace of Columbus. Charming view of the bay, with the promontory of *Revellata*, and of the rocky mountains of *Calenzana*, to the S.E. of the town.

Steamers ply hence to *Marseilles* (every second Wed. at 11 p. m.), *Nice* (every second Tues. in summer at 10.30 p. m.), and *Ajaccio* (p. 530). — Road to *Porto* (*Ajaccio*), see p. 535.

b. Via St. Florent.

44 or 49 M. to *Ile-Rousse*, according as the direct road to St. Florent is taken or not; railway from *Ile-Rousse* to (14 M.) *Calvi*. DILIGENCE to St. Florent, by the direct road, daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (returning in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.); to (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oletta* on the other road, every alternate day.

Bastia, see p. 540: The direct road to St. Florent (14 M.) ascends to the W., crosses the *Serra Mountains* (p. 543) by the (6 M.) *Col de Teghime* (1775 ft.; splendid view of the sea to the W. and E.), and joins the road along the W. side of the peninsula at (11 M.) the *Col de San Bernardino* (p. 543).

The other road (19 M.), still more picturesque, diverges from the *Ajaccio* road near the station of *Biguglia* (p. 540), about 6 M. to the S. of *Bastia*, and leads through the (10 M.) *Lancone Defile* and over the (11 M.) *Col de San Stefano* (1140 ft.; inn). Thence it descends past (12 M.) *Olmeta di Tuda* and (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oletta* (hotel) to join the *Ile-Rousse* road (see below) about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from St. Florent.

14 or 19 M. St. Florent or *San Fiorenzo* (*Hôt. de l'Europe*, well spoken of) is a small seaport, charmingly situated on the bay of its own name and commanded by a citadel. — In the neighbourhood formerly lay the mediæval town of *Nebbio*, the ruined cathedral of which (*Santa Maria Assunta*), of the 12th cent., stands on an eminence.

The road hence to (30 M.) *Ile-Rousse* crosses the *Aliso* and traverses the lonely *Désert des Agriates*, a mountainous pastoral district. — 14 M. (from St. Florent) *Col du Cerchio* or *de Lavezzi* (1020 ft.). — We cross the (19 M.) *Ostriconi* and the (25 M.) *Regino* and enter the *Balagna* (see p. 541).

30 M. *Ile-Rousse*, and thence to (44 M.) *Calvi*, see p. 541

83. From Bastia to Cap Corse and back, skirting the Peninsula.

$75\frac{1}{2}$ M. From Bastia to Centuri (*Camera*), $31\frac{1}{2}$ M., OMNIBUS daily in 8 hrs. (4 fr.). — From Centuri to Canari, 17 M. (no public conveyance). — From Canari to Bastia, 27 M., DILIGENCE daily.

The Peninsula of Cap Corse is about 26 M. in length and $7\frac{1}{2}-9\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth. It is traversed longitudinally by the *Serra Mts.* (4280 ft.), culminating in the *Monte Stello* and the *Cima della Follice*. Beautiful valleys descend on the E. and W. flanks of these mountains. A good road leads along the coast, passing several ancient watch-towers of the Pisans and the Genoese, and affording a view of the picturesque islands of Elba, Capraia, and Monte Cristo.

Bastia, see p. 540. — We quit the town near the new harbour and skirt the sea. Most of the villages lie at some distance from the coast. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brando-La-Vasina*, 1 M. beyond which there is a *Stalactite Cavern* (adm. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), surrounded by pleasant gardens. — 5 M. *Erbalunga* (inn); $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marine de Sisco* (restaurants); 11 M. *Marine de Pietra-Corbara*; 14 M. *Marine de Porticciolo*.

At (16 M.) *Santa Severa* (inn) opens the charming valley of *Luri*, producing a luxuriant growth of grapes, oranges, and lemons.

A road (10 M.) crosses the peninsula hence, via (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Luri* (inn) and the (7 M.) *Col de Ste. Lucie* (1325 ft.), near which is a ruined tower, popularly known as the 'Tower of Seneca', commanding a splendid view. About 3 M. from the pass is *Pino* (see below).

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marine de Meria*. Beyond (23 M.) *Macinaggio* the road quits the coast. — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Campiano* (inn), in a fertile valley, the chief village in the parish of *Rogliano*.

$28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Col de St. Nicolas* (980 ft.); then (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Boticella*, a hamlet of the parish of *Ersa*.

$30\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Col de la Serra* (1185 ft.). Ascending a little to the right, beyond a mill, we enjoy a splendid *View of the Cap Corse, the ancient *Promontorium Sacrum*. Off the point lies the islet of *Giraglia*, with a lighthouse. — $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Camera*, a hamlet of *Centuri*, with a small harbour.

The road on the West Side of the peninsula is still more picturesque, with fine mountain-views and cliff-scenery. — $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pecorile* (inn), chief hamlet of *Marsiglia*. — $39\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pino* (inn) has a convent with a 15th cent. statue of the Virgin and some Italian paintings (to Santa Severa, see above). — 43 M. *Minervio*.

$48\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marinca* belongs to *Canari*, a commune embracing about a dozen hamlets and two interesting churches. To the E. rises the *Cima della Follice* (see above). — $55\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nonza* (inn), a village curiously situated on a cliff, 480 ft. in height. To the E. is the *Monte Stello* (see above). We approach the Bay of St. Florent.

At (64 M.) *Col de San Bernardino* (235 ft.) we join the direct road from Bastia to St. Florent via the *Col de Teghime* (p. 542). — $75\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bastia*.

84. From Bastia to Bonifacio.

109 M. RAILWAY to (54 M.) *Ghisonaccia* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 35 c.), and DILIGENCE thence to (55 M.) *Bonifacio* in 12 hrs. ($8\frac{1}{2}$, 7 fr.).

From Bastia to (13 M.) *Casamozza*, see p. 540. The railway hence follows the bleak and desolate E. coast of the island, soon crossing the *Golo* (p. 540). — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Arena-Vescovato*. *Vescovato* (inn), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. (omnibus), is the chief place in the fertile district of the *Casinca*. — 20 M. *Folelli-Orezza*.

FROM FOLELLI TO OREZZA, 14 M.; diligence daily in the season to (14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Piedicroce-Orezza*, via (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stazzona* (Hôt. du Casino; de la Paix), which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Orezza. — The road ascends the valley of the *Fium' Alto*. — Orezza is a watering-place with two cold chalybeate springs, in an unhealthy situation. — The *Mont San Pietro* (5790 ft.; *View), to the S.W., is easily ascended in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (there and back) from Piedicroce. Bridle-path to within $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. of the top. It is also climbed from the *Col de Prato* (p. 540) in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — An omnibus also runs from Piedicroce to (12 M.) *Pardina* (see below), with mineral springs.

The railway crosses the *Fium' Alto* and approaches the coast. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Padulella*. — 29 M. *Prunete-Cervione*.

Prunete (inn) is a sea-bathing resort. — *Cervione* (1070 ft.; inn), 4 M. to the N.W. (omn.), has an interesting church. A mail-cart plies thence to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Valle d'Alesani* (inn), near *Pardina* (see above).

33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Alistro*. Beyond (37 M.) *Bravone* we traverse the malarious *Plain of Aleria*. — From (45 M.) *Pont du Tavignano* a road ascends the valley of that river to (31 M.) *Corte* (p. 539). — 46 M. *Aleria*, about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the *Etang de Diane*, where the ancient town of *Aleria* was situated. The modern *Aleria* lies 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of the station. — 49 M. *Puzzichello*.

54 M. *Ghisonaccia* (Hôt. *Costantini*, at the station), the present terminus, is 3 M. to the N.W. of the village of that name.

FROM GHISONACCIA TO GHISONI, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, mail-cart daily, through the valley of the *Fium' Orbo*. — Beyond (6 M.) *Pinzalone* the road threads the picturesque *Defile of *Inzecca*. — 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Defile of the *Strette* or of the *Saut de la Mariée*. About 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on is a third defile commanded by the rocks of the *Kyrié Eleison* and the *Christé Eleison* (5200 ft.). — 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ghisoni* (2160 ft.; Hôt. *Romani*, R. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Bernardini*, déj. or D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., well spoken of) is picturesquely situated. To *Zicavo*, on the S., and *Vivario*, on the N., see p. 537.

The Bonifacio diligence starts on the arrival of the morning-train. — Beyond the (57 M.) village of *Ghisonaccia* (inn) the road crosses the *Fium' Orbo*. About 6 M. to the W. of (58 M.) *Migliacciaro* (inn) lie the thermal baths of *Pietrapola*. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Casamozza*. We cross the *Travo*. — 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Solenzara* (Hôt. des Voyageurs); 82 M. *Santa Lucia di Porto Vecchio* (Bordenave's Inn).

92 M. *Porto Vecchio* (Hôt. *Olivieri*, déj. or D. 2, pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with 3350 inhab., founded by the Genoese on a gulf known to the ancients as *Portus Syracusanus*, is now being developed as a French naval station. Malaria prevails here in summer.

The road now quits the coast. — 109 M. *Bonifacio*, see p. 537.

I N D E X.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Aas de Bielle, Col d' 135.
 Abel Lemercier, Refuge 410.
 Able De le 187.
 Abondance 297.
 Abriès 420.
 —, Col d' 420.
 Accous 134.
 Achate, Pont de l' 416.
 Adé 129.
 Adour, the 62. 63. 71. 87.
 117. 120. 162. 163.
 Agay 483.
 Agde 107.
 Agel, Mont 522.
 Agen 71.
 Agneaux, Mont. des 418.
 Agnel, Col 420.
 —, Glacier de l' 357.
 Agneliers-Bas, Les 393.
 Agonac 39.
 Agout, the 99. 108. 109.
 Agriates, Désert des 542.
 Aguessac 265.
 Aiffres 17.
 Aigles, Col des 406.
 Aiglière, Pointe and Col de l' 409.
 Aigoual, the 273. 440.
 Aigrefeuille-le-Thou 8.
 Aigue-Agnelle 419.
 Aiguebelette 363.
 Aiguebelle 324.
 Aigueblanche 342.
 Aigueperse 215.
 Aigues-Mortes 438.
 Aiguèze 432.
 Aiguille, Mont 390.
 —, Plan de l' 313.
 — Grises 315.
 — Rousse, Grande and
 Petite 349.
 — Verte 302. 310.
 Aiguilles 420.
 — Rouges 312.
 Aiguillette, L' 374.
 Aiguillon 71.
 — sur-Mer 22.
 —, Bay of 22.
 Aiguillons, Pic des 158.
 Ailefroide 409.</p> | <p>Ailefroide, Col de l' 408.
 —, Glacier de l' 411.
 —, Sommet de l' 411.
 Aimargues 438.
 Aime 344.
 Ain, Gorge of the 289.
 —, Monts d' 289.
 Aire-sur-l'Adour 62.
 Airvault 15.
 Aitone, Forest of 536.
 Aix(Bouches-du-R.) 465.
 —, Canal d' 465.
 —, Ile d' 28.
 — les-Bains 327.
 Aixe-sur-Vienne 13.
 Aizac, Coupe d' 431.
 Aizenay 28.
 Ajaccio 530.
 Alais 433.
 Alaric, Mont. d' 103.
 Alba 430.
 Alban 99.
 Albarine, the 247. 290.
 Albaron, Pointe d' 380.
 382.
 Albe, Pic d' 177.
 Albenc, L' 370.
 Albens 382.
 Albères, Monts 190.
 Albertacce 536.
 Alberts, Les 109. 396.
 Albertville 340.
 Albi 97.
 Albias 94.
 Albine 109.
 Aleria 544.
 Alet 186.
 Alex 339.
 Aleyrac 271.
 Algaiola 541.
 Algas, Pic d' 142.
 Alistro 544.
 Alixan 370.
 Allamands, Les 296.
 Allanz, Brèche d' 156.
 Allassac 88.
 Allée-Blanche, the 319.
 — —, Glac. de l' 318. 319.
 Allègre 219.
 Allemont 397.
 Allenc 274.</p> | <p>Allerey 200.
 Alles 54.
 Allevard 383.
 Allier, the 202. 203. 207.
 211. 274.
 Allinges, Les 296.
 Allos 393. 424.
 —, Col and Lac d' 393.
 Allues, Les 351.
 Alpe, Col de l' 399.
 —, Refuge-Hôtel de l' 413.
 Alpes Basses (Departm. of) 423.
 — Maritimes (Departm. of) 508.
 Alpines, the 449. 462.
 Althen-les-Paluds 458.
 Altier 275.
 Aluech, Grotte d' 272.
 Alvau, Roche d' 405.
 Alzon 266.
 Amats, Cirque des 272.
 Ambazac 36.
 Ambérieu 290.
 Ambert 218.
 Ambès 57.
 —, Bec d' 57.
 Ambierle 207.
 Ambin, Col and Dents d 357.
 Amélie-les-Bains 195. 56.
 Amoulat, Pic 138.
 Amphion-les-Bains 297.
 Amplepuis 208.
 Ampuis 427.
 Ancizan 131.
 Andelat 264.
 Andey, Pointe d' 299.
 Andilly-St-Ouen 22.
 Andorra 185.
 Andrest 87.
 Andrézieux 253.
 Anduze 433.
 Ane, Bec de l' 340.
 Aneto, Pic d' 177.
 Angers 30.
 Anges, Baie des 508.
 Anglas, Lac d' 139.
 Angolon, Pointe d'
 Angoulême 10.
 Angoulins 25/26.</p> |
|--|--|--|

- Aniane 281.
 Anie, Pic d' 134.
 Annecy 332.
 — le Vieux 339.
 —, Lake of 334.
 Annemasse 291.
 Annes, Col des 339.
 Annonay 252.
 Annot 424.
 Anouillas, Plat. d' 138.
 Anse 201.
 Antenac, Pic d' 173.
 Anterne, Col, Lac d' 306.
 Anthéor 483.
 Antibes 484.
 —, Cap d' 484.
 Antignac 167.
 Antioche, Straits of 25.
 Antraigues 431.
 Aosta 321.
 Aoste-St-Genix 247.
 Aoube, Cab. & Col d' 161.
 Aouste 444.
 Apa, Molino d' 587.
 Aps 430.
 Apt 464.
 Aquæ Gratianæ 328.
 — Sextiæ 466.
 Aragnouet 131.
 Araillé, Pic d' 151.
 Aramits 133.
 Aramon 429.
 Aran, Valley of the 167.
 Aravis, Col des 340.
 —, Porte des 340.
 Arbéousse, Cab. & Col d'
 154.
 Arbia, Col d' 537.
 Arbizon, Pic d' 131.
 Arbois, Mont d' 293.
 Arbresle, L' 208.
 Arc, the 357.
 —, Col de l' 377.
 —, Pas de l' 271.
 —, Source of the 362.
 Arcachon 60.
 Arcas, Pic des 411.
 Arçay 30.
 Archeboc, Pointe d' 345.
 Arcizans-Dessus 139.
 Arcs, Les 480.
 Ardèche, Gorge of the 432.
 Ardens, Casc. d' 296.
 Ardentes 35.
 Ardiden, Col, Lacs, & Pics
 152.
 Ardoise, L' 428.
 Areches, Col d' 344.
 Arèna-Vescovato 544.
 Arès 59.
 Ares, Col d' 196.
 Areu, Pointe d' 293.
 Areu, Pointe d' 340.
 Arfeuilles 207.
 Argelès-Gazost 142.
 — sur-Mer 190.
 Argens, l' 480.
 Argensole, Defile 432.
 Argentat 256.
 Argentera 393.
 Argentière 302.
 —, Aig., Col, and Glac.
 — d' 302. 303. 387.
 —, Col de l' 393.
 — la-Bessée, L' 394.
 Argenton 35.
 — Château 14.
 Arias, Aig. des 402.
 Ariège, the 132. 180. 181.
 Arizes, Vallon d' 165.
 Arjuzanx 62.
 Arlanc 218.
 Arles 459.
 — les-Bains 195.
 — sur-Tech 195.
 Arlevé, Chal. d' 306.
 Armand, Aven 273.
 Armoi 296.
 Arnéguy 68.
 Arnès, Col d' 360.
 —, Pointe d' 360.
 Arnet, Pont d' 184.
 Arnousse, Pic d' 135.
 Arpajon 268.
 Arpelin 395.
 Arpenaz, Casc. d' 293.
 Arphy 440.
 Arpont, Dôme de l' 358.
 —, Glac. de l' 358.
 —, Granges de l' 358.
 Arras 139.
 Arrats, the 84.
 Arrayé, Caillou de l' 158.
 Arre 266.
 Arreau 131.
 Arrémoulit, Col, Lacs
 and Refuge d' 141.
 Arrens 139.
 Arriel, Pic d' 141.
 Arris, Puits d' 165.
 Arrius, Col d' 141.
 Arros 133.
 Ars 202.
 — en-Ré 25.
 Arse, Casc. d' 180.
 Arselle, L' 360.
 Arses, Pointe des 361.
 Arsine, Col, Ref., and
 Lac d' 417.
 —, Glacier d' 414.
 Artemare 290.
 Arthenay 8.
 Artiac, Château 258.
 Artigou, Bois d' 159.
 Artigues 174.
 Artouste, Lac d' 141.
 Arualas, Pic de las 142.
 Arudy 136.
 Arvant 217.
 Arve, the 291. 308. 332.
 Arves, Aig. d' 415.
 Arvieux 395.
 Arvillard, Mont. d' 385.
 Asasp 133.
 Ascaïn 118.
 Ascension, Lac de l' 394.
 Aspe, Vallée d' 133.
 —, Pic d' 135.
 Aspi, Waterfall of 165.
 Aspin 166.
 —, Col d' 166.
 Aspremont 511.
 Aspres-les-Corps 380.
 — sur-Buëch 391.
 Assat 126.
 Asse, Cluses de l' 424.
 Assier 94.
 Astau, Granges & Val d'
 171.
 Astazou, Pics d' -155.
 Asté 165.
 Asti, Pic 420.
 Astos Valley 178.
 Astrets, Col d' 152.
 Astros, Chât. d' 480.
 Attignat 200.
 Aubagne 479.
 Aubazine 256.
 Aubenas 430.
 Aubert, Lac & Pic d' 161.
 Aubie-St-Antoine 20.
 Aubière 226.
 Aubiet 84.
 Aubignas-Aps 430.
 Aubin 112.
 Aubisque, Col d' 139.
 Aubrac 264.
 Aubusson 249.
 Auch 86.
 Aucun 139.
 Aude, the 100. 186.
 Audinac 179.
 Aula 179.
 Aulas 440.
 Aule, Pic d' 141.
 Aulnay de Saintonge 9.
 Aulus 180.
 Aumar, Lac d' 161.
 Aumessas 266.
 Aumont 264.
 Aupillous, Pic des 409.
 Aurac-Lafayette 217.
 Auranoure, Tête de l'
 402.
 Aure, Col d' 161.
 —, Tête de l' 403.
 — Valley 131.
 Aurec 257.
 Auribeau 464. 500.

- Aurillac 263.
 Auriol 479.
 Auris 387.
 Aussois 326.
 —, Col d' 356.
 Autaret, Col de l' 361.
 Auténac, Pic d' 173.
 Auteroche, Château d' 262.
 Autevielle 121.
 Autry 205.
 Auvergne, the 223.
 Auxonne 200.
 Auzat 182.
 Avajan 131.
 Avalanches, Col des 405.
 Avanchers, Les 343.
 Avaudru, the 305.
 Aventignan 131.
 Avernet, Col de l' 345.
 Avérole 360.
 —, Vallée d' 359. 360.
 Aveyron, the 93. 96. 112.
 114. 265.
 Avèze 266.
 Avignon 450.
 Avignonet 100.
 Ax-les-Thermes 183.
 Axat 186.
 Axima 344.
 Aya, Peña de 119.
 —, Cab. de l' 165.
 Aydat, Lac d' 226.
 Aydius 134.
 Ayerne, Chalets d' 298.
 Ayes, Chal., Col, and Pic
des 395.
 Ayous, Pic d' 135.
 Ayré, Col & Pic d' 161.
 Azay-le-Rideau 29.
 Azun, Vallée d' 139.
 Azuns 134.
- Bac 268.
 Bacanère, Pic de 174.
 Baccimaille, Som de 149.
 Bachellerie, La 257.
 Badette, Brèche de la 149.
 Bagaud, Ile de 493.
 Bages et de Sijean, Etang
de 188.
 Bagnac 263.
 Bagnères-de-Bigorre 162.
 — de-Luchon 167.
 Bagnols-les-Bains 274.
 — sur-Cèze 428.
 Baigts 121.
 Bailletta, Col de la 349.
 Baix 428.
 Balagna 541.
 Balaitous, Pic de 141.
 Balaruc 282.
- Balazuc 431.
 Balbigny 208.
 Baldy, Pont 395.
 Balistres, Col des 191.
 Ballan 28.
 Ballande, Gorge de la 352.
 Balmaz, Rocher de la 340.
 Balme-Arâches 292.
 —, Chal. à la 318.
 —, Grotte de 293.
 — de-Rencurel 377.
 — les-Grottes 290.
 — Rousse, Pointe de 405.
 Balmot, Chal. de 346.
 Balsièges 265.
 Banassac-la-Can. 265.
 Banc-Plat, the 337.
 Bandol 479.
 Bange, Pont and Grotte
de 331.
 Banne - d'Ordenche 231.
 Bannière, Puy de la 216.
 Bans, Les 408.
 —, Pic and Col des 408.
 Banyuls-sur-Mer 191.
 Bar, Le 514.
 —, Mont de 219.
 Baraque, La 224. 391.
 Baraques, Les 377. 380.
 Barats, Les 313.
 Barbazan 167.
 Barbentane 448.
 Barberine, Cab. de 301.
 Barbezieux 12.
 Barbicaia 533.
 Barbotan 71.
 Barcelonnette 392.
 Bard 358.
 Bardonnèche 327.
 Bardys, Les 36.
 Barèges 158.
 —, Forêt de 159.
 Barge 421.
 Barioz 352.
 Barjols 465.
 Barme de l'Ours, Glac.
de la 348.
 Barque-Fuveau, La 468.
 Barracone 537.
 Barrancos, Pic des 177.
 Barraux 383.
 Barrême 424.
 Barry, Roc de 444.
 Barres, Les 4.
 Barrière, Château 41.
 Barsac 69.
 Bas-Lantosque 516.
 — Monistrol 257.
 Basmont, Col de 324. 341.
 Bas-Monthoux 304.
 Bassens 13.
 Basses Alpes (Departm.
of) 423.
- Bassiès, Case. de 182.
 Bastan, the 152. 158.
 Bastelica 537.
 Bastia 540.
 Bastide, La 274.
 Bâthie, La 341.
 Batiaz, La 299.
 Bâtie, Château de la 253.
 384.
 Bâtie-Montsaléon 422.
 — Neuve-le-Laus, La 392.
 Bat-Laétouse, Pic de 141.
 Batoa, Pic de 131.
 Bâton, Casc. du 398.
 Bauche-les-Bains, La 363.
 Baudiment, Château 4.
 Baudon, Pic de 526.
 Bauges, Les 331.
 Baume, Mont de la 422.
 Baumes, Cirque des 270.
 — Chaudes, Les 270.
 — Vieilles, Les 270.
 Bausson, Collet de 526.
 Baux, Les 462.
 Bayard, Chât. 382.
 —, Col 381.
 Bayle, Pic 398.
 Bayonne 64.
 Baystellance, Refuge 150.
 Bazas 69.
 Bazel, Pointe de 349.
 Béage, Le 261.
 Béar, Cap 191.
 Béarn, Le 122.
 Béassac 409.
 Beaucaire 426.
 — Canal 426.
 Beaucens 143.
 Beauchastel 427.
 Beaudéan 165.
 Beaufort 341.
 Beauges, Les 331.
 Beaujeu 201.
 Beaujolais 201.
 Beaulieu 89. 485.
 — Berrias 432.
 Beaume, La 445.
 Beaumont 54. 379.
 — de-Lomagne 74.
 Beaune 199.
 Beauregard, Chât. de 371.
 Beaurepaire 443.
 Beaurières 445.
 Beausoleil 521.
 Beautiran 69.
 Beauvezier 424.
 Beauvoir (Isère) 384.
 —, Chât. de 370.
 Becca Motta, Glac. 347.
 Bee-Rond 361.
 Bédarieux 266.
 Bédarrides 448.
 Bédeillac 179.

- Bédous 134.
 Beicas 187.
 Beillant 19.
 Bel-Achat, Plan 312.
 Belcaire 184.
 Belchamp 337.
 Bélesta 182.
 Belfort (Pyr.) 187.
 Belgodere 541.
 Bellac 9.
 Bellachat, the 324. 341.
 Belle-Côte, Sommet de 347.
 Belledonne, Col, Croix, and Lac de 372. 373. 381. 388.
 —, Pics de 398.
 —, Refuge de 398.
 Belle-Etoile 340. 384.
 Belleface, Roc de 345.
 Bellegarde (Ain) 290.
 —, Fort de 194.
 Belle-Lauze 386.
 Bellenaves 247.
 Bellentre 344.
 Belleroche-Belmont 206.
 Bellevaux 296.
 Belleville (Savoy) 341.
 — (Saône) 201.
 —, Vallée de 351.
 Bellevue 257.
 —, Colline de 372.
 —, Pavil. de 817.
 Belley 290.
 Bellocq 121.
 Belmont 372.
 Bel-Oiseau 301.
 Belvédère (Alpes Marit.) 516.
 — (Corsica) 539.
 — (Haute-Sav.) 312.
 — (L. St. Bernard) 322.
 Belvès 85.
 Belvèze-Aude 100.
 Belvezet 274.
 Belvianes 186.
 Benet 31.
 Benqué-Dessous 172.
 — Dessus 172.
 Béraldi, Pic 178.
 Béranger, Aig. de 318.
 Bérard, Casc. à 302.
 —, Vallée de 302.
 Bérarde, La 407. 400.
 —, Pic de la 405.
 Béraudes, Pic des 418.
 Berceau 526.
 Bercia, Cime de la 515.
 Bergerac 54.
 Bergons, Pic de 154.
 Bernac-Debat 162.
 Bergue, La 304.
 —ernazaou, Vallée du 152.
- Bernex 297.
 Bernin 383.
 Bérod 292.
 Berre 449.
 Berry, Canal du 32. 202.
 Bersac 36.
 Berthemont 516.
 Bertholène 114.
 Berzé 206.
 Berzème 428.
 Bésines, Col de 184.
 Besolles 232.
 Bessans 359.
 Bessat, Le 252.
 Bessay 207.
 Besse-en-Chandesse 290.
 Bessèges 432.
 Bessey, Le 398.
 Bétharram 126.
 Bethmale 179.
 Beuil 515.
 Beychevelle, Château 57.
 Beynac, Château 54.
 Beynost 247.
 Bézenet 204.
 Béziers 105.
 Biarritz 66.
 Bicchisano 537.
 Bicoque, La 493.
 Bidarray 68.
 Bidart 117.
 Bidassoa, the 118. 119.
 Bidos 133.
 Bielle 136.
 Biguglia 540.
 Billard, the 296.
 Billom 255.
 Billy 207.
 Binet, Mont 133.
 Bioge 296.
 Biou, Col de 135.
 — Artigues 140.
 Biolay, Le 343.
 Bioley, Le 345.
 Biolle, La 390.
 Bionnassay 315.
 —, Aiguille de 317.
 —, Glacier de 317.
 Bionnay 315.
 Biros, Val. de 179.
 Biscarrou, Pic de 140.
 Biscarrosse 60.
 Bise, Cornettes de 298.
 Bize 105.
 Blachièvre, La 393.
 Blajoux 269.
 Blaitière, Aig. de 310.
 —, Casc. de 309.
 Blanc, Glacier 411. 412.
 —, Lac (Oisans) 398.
 — — (Pyr.) 181.
 — — (Tarentaise) 356.
- Blancarde, La 479.
 Blanchard 298.
 Blanchet, Col 420.
 Blanquefort 55.
 Blavettes, Les 393.
 Blaye 57.
 Bléone, the 422.
 Blesie 261.
 Bleu, Lac 148. 161. 165.
 Bleymard, Le 275.
 Blond, Monts de 9.
 Blonnière, La 336.
 Bloye 332.
 Bobba, Col 349.
 Bobbio 421.
 Boeage, Le 21.
 Bocea, La 483. 500.
 Bochard, Aig. à 311.
 Bochor, Mt. 352.
 Bocognano 539.
 Boëge 304.
 Boën 253.
 Bœufs-Rouges, Crête des 409.
 Bois, Le 343.
 Bois-de-Céné 28.
 Boisseron 281.
 Boisset 263.
 Bollène, La 516.
 — la-Croisière 446.
 Bolozon 289.
 Bonaguil, Chât. 70.
 Bonaveau 298.
 Bon-Encontre 73.
 Bonhomme, Col du 318.
 —, Croix du 318.
 Bonifacio 537.
 Bon-Nant, the 317.
 Bonne 304.
 Bonne-Pierre, Glac. de la 411.
 — —, Ref. de la 403. 405. 411.
 Bonnets, Les 372.
 Bonneval 361.
 — les-Bains 345.
 — les-Granges 342.
 Bonneville 292.
 Bonnieux 464.
 Bonrepos, Chât. de 389.
 Bons 388.
 Bonson 253.
 Bons-St-Didier 295.
 Bonvoisin, Pic 409.
 Bôo-Silhen 142.
 Boray 299.
 Bordeau, Château de 390.
 Bordeaux 42.
 Allées de Tourny 48.
 Amphitheatre 48.
 Baths 44.
 Botanical Garden 48.
 Boulevards 53.

BORDEAUX:

Cathedral 51.
 Church of St. André 51.
 — St. Eloi 52.
 — St. Michel 52.
 — St. Paul 52.
 — St. Seurin 49.
 — Ste. Croix 53.
 — Ste. Eulalie 52.
 Clocher Peyberland 51.
 — St. Michel 53.
 Cours d'Alsace - Lorraine 46.
 — Victor Hugo 46.
 Custom House 46.
 Ecole des Beaux-Arts 53.
 — Professionnelle 49.
 English Park 48.
 Exchange 46.
 Fontaine des Trois Grâces 46.
 Grand-Marché 52.
 — Théâtre 44. 47.
 Grosse Cloche 52.
 Harbour 46.
 Hospital of St. Andrew 52.
 Hôtel de la Bourse 46.
 — de la Douane 46.
 — de Ville 49.
 Institut Nat. des Sourdes-Muettes 49.
 Jardin Public 48.
 Library, Public 48.
 Lycée 52.
 Marché des Grands-Hommes 48.
 Monument to the Girondins 47.
 Musée Bonie 52.
 Museum of Antiquities 48.
 — of Natural History 48.
 — of Paintings 49.
 Notre-Dame 48.
 Palais de Justice 52.
 — Gallien 48.
 Parc Bordelais 53.
 Place de la Bourse 46.
 — de la Comédie 47.
 — des Quinconces 47.
 — Gambetta 49.
 Pont de Bordeaux 45.
 Porte de Bourgogne 46.
 — de Cailhau 46.
 — de l'Hôt.-de-Ville 52.
 Préfecture 47.
 Prison 52.
 Railway Stations 42.
 — Tubular Bridge 46.
 Rostral Columns 47.

BORDEAUX:

Statue of Carnot 47.
 — Gambetta 48.
 — Montaigne 47.
 — Montesquieu 47.
 — Tourny 48.
 Theatres 44. 47.
 University 52.
 Bordes, Les 179.
 Bordina 521.
 Borels - en - Champoléon 381.
 Borly 304.
 Borines 493.
 Bormettes 493.
 Bornand, Grand and Petit 339.
 Borne, the 217. 292. 339.
 Borredon 93.
 Bort 249.
 —, Orgues de 249.
 Bosses du Dromadaire 315.
 —, Cabane des 315.
 Bossey-Veyrier 291.
 Bossoms, Les 312.
 —, Glac. des 312.
 Boticella 543.
 Bouaye 28.
 Bouc, Canal de 463.
 Boucau, Le 64.
 Boucharo 156.
 Bouchet, Vallon du 420.
 Bouleternère 191.
 Boulogne-sur-Gesse 84.
 Boulou, Le 194.
 Boulouris, La 483.
 Boum, Pic de 174.
 Bounéou, Trou de 173.
 Bouquéron 369.
 Bouquet, Guidon and Serres du 432.
 Bouquetin, Col du 349.
 Bourbon-Busset, Chât. de 214.
 — l'Archambault 205.
 Bourbonnais, Le 203.
 Bourboule, La 227.
 Bourcet, Pic 405.
 Bourdeau 330.
 Bourdeilles, Chât. 42.
 Bourg 288.
 Bourganeuf 249.
 Bourg-Argental 252.
 — d'Arud, Le 399.
 — de-Péage 444.
 — d'Oisans, Le 387.
 — d'Oueil 173.
 Bourgeade 255.
 Bourges 202.
 Bourget, Le 330.
 —, Lac du 322.
 Bourgoin 363.

Bourg - Lastic - Messeix

255.
 — Madame 193.
 — sur-Gironde 20.
 Bourg-St-Andéol 428.
 — St-Maurice 345.
 Bournazel, Chât. 112.
 Bourne, Gorges de la 377.
 Bournezeau 31.
 Bourriot-Bergonce 70.
 Bourroux 139.
 Boussac 35.
 Boussardes, Les 389.
 Boussens 132.
 Bousson 420.
 Bout-du-Lac 335.
 Bout-du-Monde (Puy-de-Dôme) 216.
 — (Grésivaudan) 384.
 Bouveret, Le 298.
 Bouzols, Chât. 261.
 Bovinant, Col de 375.
 Boyardville 27.
 Bozel 352.
 Bozouls 114.
 Braffes, Pointe des 304.
 Bram 100.
 Bramabiau, Source de 273.
 Bramans 357.
 Bramatuerro, Lacs de 149.
 Brame-Farine 384.
 Bramousse, Val. de 419.
 Brandes 398.
 Brando 543.
 Brantôme 42.
 Brassac (Puy-de-D.) 217.
 — (Agout) 108.
 Braus, Col de 517.
 Bravone 544.
 Brazato, Col de 142.
 Brec, Mont 516.
 Brèche de Roland 155.
 —, Fausse 155.
 —, Glacier de la 156.
 Brède, La 69.
 Bredons 261.
 Breglio 517.
 Breil 517.
 Brenne, La 35.
 Brenva, Glac. de la 316. 320.
 Brequin, Mont 325.
 Brescou, Ile de 107.
 Bresse 288.
 Bressouilleile 232.
 Bressuire 30.
 Bretenoux 89.
 Breton Straits 22.
 Breuil, Le 217.
 —, Col du 319.
 —, Glac. du 319.
 — Barret 31.

- Brévent, the 312.
 —, Col du 306.
 Brévières, Les 345.
 Brevoort, Pointe 414.
 Brézé-St-Cyr-en-Bourg
 14.
 Briançon 394.
 —, Chât. de 341.
 —, Mont 217.
 Briantes 35.
 Bric-Bouchet 420.
 — Froid 420.
 Brides-les-Bains 351.
 Brignoles 469.
 Brignoud 382.
 Brigue 299.
 Brionne, La 249.
 Brioude 217.
 Brissac 30.
 Brive 89.
 Brives 261.
 Brizon 292.
 Broc-Beaurecœuil 217.
 Brou, Chât. 3.
 Brouffier, Mine de 386.
 Brouillard, Glacier du
 315.
 Brouis, Col de 517.
 Brousset, Case de 140.
 Broutay, Chât. 35.
 Brouzet 432.
 Bruges 55.
 Brun, Cap 490.
 Bruniquel 97.
 Brunissard 395.
 Brusq 490.
 Brutinel 381.
 Bûche, Col de la 310.
 Budelière-Chambon 248.
 Buet, the 302.
 Buffe, La 415.
 Buftère, Col de 418.
 Bugarach, Pech de 186.
 Bugue, Le 85.
 Buisson, Le 85.
 Bujaruelo 156.
 Burat, Pales or Pic de 174.
 Bure, Pic de 391.
 Burg, Le 89.
 Burlats 109.
 Buron, Chât. 216.
 Busseau-d'Ahun 249.
 Busset 214.
 Bussière-Galant 12.
 Buxières-les-Mines 205.
 Buzançais 34.
 Buzet 108.
 Buzy 133.
 Cabaliros, the 147.
 Cabanes, Les 97.
 Cabannes, Les 183.
 Cabaretou, Col de 109.
 Cabariot 27.
 Cabbé-Roquebrune 486.
 Cabessut 96.
 Cabre, Col de 445.
 Cabrils, Les 266.
 Cacadogne, Pic de 229.
 Cacalo, Monte 533.
 Cadéac 131.
 Cadenet 464.
 Cadillac 53.
 Cadouin 85.
 Cadours 84.
 Cady, Granges de 192.
 —, Plateau de 192.
 Cæsar's Camp 162.
 Cagne, the 514.
 Cagnes 484.
 Cahors 91.
 Cahuzac 97.
 Cailar, Le 438.
 Caillaouas, Lac de 171.
 Caille, La 332.
 Caillet, Le 309.
 Cajarc 96.
 Calabre, Pointe de 349.
 Calacuccia 536.
 Calade, La 465.
 Calanche de Piana 535.
 Calbière, Grotte de la
 182.
 Calcatoggio 535.
 Caldaniccia 538.
 Calenzana 542.
 Caleyère 394.
 Californie, La 499.
 Callaz, La 298.
 Calmont-d'Olt 114.
 Calvi 542.
 Calvignac 96.
 Calypso 143.
 Camargue, La 482.
 Camarquès 275.
 Cambasque, Val. de 147.
 Cambo-les-Bains 68.
 Cambon 271.
 Camera 543.
 Camoïns-les-Bains 479.
 Campagnac 285.
 Campagne-sur-Aude 186.
 Campan 166.
 — Valley 166.
 Campbieil, Valley of 157.
 Campcardos, Pic de 184.
 Campiano 543.
 Camplong, Mont. de 157.
 Camp-Major 479.
 Campo di Loro 536.
 Camprodon 196.
 Canard, Bec du 402.
 Canari 543.
 Canauley 59.
 Canaveilles, Graus de
 193.
 Can-Brixot, Grotte de
 196.
 Cancéru 146.
 Candé, Chât. 3.
 Canet 190.
 Canfranc 135.
 Canigou, the 192.
 Canillo 185.
 Cannes 494.
 Cannet, Le 499.
 Canonica, La 540.
 Canourgue, La 270.
 Cantal, Monts du 249. 282.
 —, Plomb du 262.
 Cantaous 131.
 Cantenac 55.
 Cantobre 266.
 Capbreton 64.
 Cap d'Ail-La Turbie 486.
 Capdenac 96.
 Capendu 103.
 Capigliolo 535.
 Capluc, Roch. de 271.
 Capoulet 182.
 Capucin, Chapeau du 404.
 —, Pic du 231.
 Capvern 180.
 Carbon-Blanc 21.
 Carbuccia 538.
 Carcanières 187.
 Carcans 59.
 Carcassonne 100.
 Carcenac-Peyralès 114.
 Cardoua, Plat. de 138.
 Careï, Torrent de 524. 526.
 Carença, Gorges and Lac
 de 193.
 Cargèse 535.
 Cario 536.
 Carlitte, Col de 194.
 —, Désert de 194.
 —, Puy de 184.
 Carmaux 114.
 Carnoules 480.
 Carol, Tours de 184.
 Caronte, Etang de 449.
 Caroux, Mont 111.
 Carqueiranne 490.
 Carpentras 458.
 Carré, Lac 385.
 —, Glacier 404.
 —, Pic 150.
 Carrelet, Ref. du 403.
 405. 407. 411.
 Carrey, Le 351.
 Carro, Cime du 349.
 —, Col du 362.
 —, Glacier du 362.
 Carte, Chât. 28.
 Casalabrina 537.
 Casamozza 540.
 Cascade, Col de la 156.
 — de-Couz, La 363.

- Casinca, the 544.
 Casque, the 155.
 — de Néron 369.
 Casse-Blanche 343.
 — Déserte, Col de la 404.
 407. 414.
 — —, Glac. de la 414.
 Casset, Le 389.
 —, Chalet du 336.
 —, Col du 417.
 Cassis 479.
 Castaing, Granges de 175.
 Castanesa, Pic 177.
 Casteill 192.
 Casteilla 194.
 Casteillou, Col de 187.
 Castelbouc 269.
 Castel Delfino 420.
 Castelfranc 71.
 Casteljaloux 70.
 Castellane 424.
 Castellar 526.
 Castelli-Rossello 190.
 Castelluccio 534.
 Castel-Minier 180.
 Castelnau, Chât. 89.
 —, Camp and Muraille
 de 404.
 —, Col de 406.
 Castelnau-d-Fayrac 54.
 Castelnaudary 100.
 Castelnau-d'Azun, Chât.
 139.
 — de-Lévis 97.
 Castelsarrasin 74.
 Castelvieil 170.
 Castet 63.
 Castets 131.
 Castiello 195.
 Castillon (Alpes - Marit.)
 526.
 — (Gironde) 54.
 —, Chât. de 432.
 Castres 108.
 Castries 281.
 Catinat, Crête de 419.
 Cattlar 191.
 Caubous 172.
 Caudos 62.
 Caunes 103.
 Cauro 537.
 Caussade 93.
 Causses, the 267.
 Caussols 501.
 Cauterets 143.
 Cauvalat, Bains de 440.
 Cavaillon 463.
 Cavalaire 494.
 Cavignac 20.
 Cayan, Plat. de 149.
 Cayenne, La 27.
 Cazaubon 71.
 Cazaux (Gironde) 60.
 Cazaux-de-Larboust 170.
 Caze, Chât. 269.
 Cazoulès 54.
 Cazouls-lès-Béziers 107.
 Ceaux d'Allègre 219.
 Céciré, Pic de 172.
 Cèdre, Col de la 158.
 Ceillac 419.
 Ceindre, Mont 246.
 Ceix, Détroit du 344.
 Celaccia, Col 537.
 Célard, Col du 409.
 Célas 432.
 Celles-Villetoureix 12.
 Célon 36.
 Cendre-Orcet, Le 216.
 Cénevières, Chât. 96.
 Cenis, Mont 358.
 —, Petit-Mont 357.
 Centre, Canal du 199. 205.
 Centron 344.
 Centuri 543.
 Cépie 185.
 Cerbère 191.
 Cerbillona, the 150.
 —, Col de 151.
 Cerchio, Col du 542.
 Cerdane, Tower of 184.
 Cère, the 89. 262.
 Cerès 360.
 Ceresole 350.
 Céreste 484.
 Céret 195.
 Cérisey, Casc. de 148.
 Cerizay 31.
 Cérons 69.
 Cerrù, Lac 349.
 —, Chal. de 350.
 Certamussat 393.
 Cervières 395.
 Cervione 544.
 Césanne 396.
 Cessens, Col de 330.
 Cette 282.
 Céuse, Mont. de 391.
 Cévennes, Northern 252.
 —, Central 206.
 Cevins 341.
 Ceyrat 226.
 Ceyreste 479.
 Ceyssat, Col de 224.
 Cézanne, Ref. 408. 411.
 Cézy, Pic de 138.
 Chabanais 12.
 Chabarrou, Pic and Lac
 de 150.
 Chabenet 35.
 Chaberton, the 396.
 Chabeuil 444.
 Chablais, the 295.
 Chable, Le 303.
 Chabons 364.
 Chabouret, Croix de 252.
 Chabrières 424.
 Chabris-Gièvres 33.
 Chagny 199.
 Chailles, Gorges de 363.
 Chaillol-le-Vieux 381.
 Chaise, La 28.
 — Dieu, La 218.
 Chaize-le-Vicomte, La 31.
 Chal, La 415.
 Chalabre 181.
 Chalais 13.
 —, Convent of 365.
 Chalanches 398.
 Chalanson, Pointe de 360.
 Chaldette, La 264.
 Challans 28.
 Challes-les-Eaux 323.
 Chalmazelle 254.
 Chalon-sur-Saône 199.
 Chalp, La 378. 395. 421.
 Chalpe, La 359.
 Châlus 12.
 —, Chât. 217.
 Chalusset, Chât. 88.
 Chamalières 224.
 Chamaret 445.
 Chamatte, La 424.
 Chambéry 322.
 Chambeuron, Aig. and
 Brec de 393.
 Chamblet-Néris 248.
 Chambon 232. 325.
 —, Lac 232.
 — Feugerolles, Le 257.
 — sur-Voueize 248.
 Chambotte, La 330.
 Chambran 418.
 Chambre, La 385.
 Chamechaude, Pic de 375.
 Chamelet 206.
 Chamois, Col des 406.
 Chamonix 306.
 —, Valley of 308.
 Chamousset 324.
 Champagne 289.
 Champagny - le - Bas and
 le-Haut 347.
 —, Gorge of 348.
 Champ-de-Mars, Signal
 428.
 — Ebran 400.
 Champdeniers 15.
 Champdieu 253.
 Champel 317.
 Champéry 298.
 Champhorent 400.
 Champigny - sur - Veude
 29.
 Champillet-Urciers 35.
 Champlong - de - Lozère
 275.
 Champoléon 381.
 Champ-St-Père 22.

- Champs, Les 358.
 Champsaur 381.
 Champtercier 423.
 Chamrousse 372.
 Chanaz 329.
 Chancel, Ref. 412.
 Chancelade 42.
 Chaniers 19.
 Chanrouge, Col de 351.
 Chantelle 207.
 Chantemerle 389.
 Chanteuges 274.
 Chanton 321.
 Chantonnay 31.
 Chapareillan 383.
 Chapeau, the 311.
 Chapelle, La (Savoy) 317.
 — du-Bard 384.
 — en-Valgaudemar, La 380.
 — en-Valjouffrey, La 378.
 — en-Vercors 377.
 — Geneste 218.
 Chapelles, Les 344.
 Chapelue, La 419.
 Chapieux, Les, or
 Chapiu 319.
 Chapterie 9.
 Chapuis, Chalet 336.
 Chapus, Le 27.
 Charance, Mont. de 391.
 Charavines 364.
 Charbon 387.
 Charbonel, Pointe and
 Glacier de 359.
 Charbonnières 246.
 —, Castle 324.
 Chardon, Glac. and Col
 du 403. 407.
 Chardonnet, Rochers du
 348.
 Chardonnet, Aig. du 302.
 —, Col du 303.
 Chardonnières Glacier
 360.
 Charensac 261.
 Charente, the 9. 10. 26.
 Charix 289.
 Charlanoz 312.
 Charlieu 206.
 Charmaix 326.
 Charmant 13.
 Charmant-Som 373. 376.
 Charmette, Col de la 373.
 Charmettes, Les 323.
 Charmoz, Aig. des 310.
 Charniat, Pont de la 331.
 Charnier, Col de 391.
 Charolles 205.
 Chârost 33.
 Charpoua, Rocher de la
 310.
 'arras 26.
- Charrière, Tête and
 Brèche de 405.
 Charroux 9.
 Chartilly, Chât. 204.
 Chartreuse, Grande 374.
 Charvet, Vallon du 348.
 350.
 Charvin, Mont 339.
 Chassagne, Chât. 204.
 Chasse 441.
 Chasseforêt, Dôme de 355.
 Chasseneuil 4.
 — sur-Bonnieure 12.
 Chasseradès 274.
 Chasteaux 90.
 Chat, Col and Dent du
 330.
 —, Grotte du 174.
 —, Pas du 165.
 Châtaigneraie 31.
 Château, Le 27.
 Château-Arnoux 422.
 — Dauphin 420.
 Châteaubrun 36.
 Château-Larcher 9.
 Château-l'Évêque 39.
 Châteaumeillant 35.
 Châteauneuf-Calcernier
 448. 428.
 — de-Contes 517.
 — du-Pape 448.
 — du-Rhône 445.
 — les-Bains 216.
 — sur-Charente 12.
 — sur-Cher 248.
 —, Puy de 233.
 Château-Ponsac 8.
 Château-Queyras 419.
 — Renard 456.
 Châteauroux 33. 394.
 Chateix, Puy de 223.
 Châtel 297. 390.
 —, Rocher du 361.
 Châtelailon 26.
 Châtelard, Le (Haute-
 Savoie) 294. 331. 364.
 — (Lyonnais) 248.
 — (Switzerland) 301.
 —, Pointes du 359.
 Châteldon 214.
 Châtelpuy 215.
 Châtellerault 3.
 Châtelleret, Ref. du 403.
 404. 406.
 Châtillon, Château de 322.
 —, Col de 292.
 — d'Azergues 206.
 — de-Michaille 289.
 — le-Désert 391.
 — St-Aubin 7.
 — sur-Chalaronne 269.
 — sur-Indre 34.
 — sur-Sèvre 7.
- Châtre, La 35.
 Chaud, La 217.
 Chaudanne, La 346.
 Chaudefour, Val. de 229.
 Chaudesaigues 264.
 Chaudon-Norante 424.
 Chaudronniers, Trou des
 175.
 Chauffailles 206.
 Chauffayer 380.
 Chaumeny, La 298.
 Chaurionde, Pointe de
 341.
 Chausenque, Brèche de
 161.
 Chauvet 381.
 Chauvigny 9.
 Chavagnes - les - Redoux
 31.
 Chavanay 427.
 Chavaniac, Château de
 217.
 Chavannes, Les 296.
 —, Col des 319.
 Chavanon, the 249.
 Chavarroche, Puy 262.
 Chavière, Chal. de 354.
 —, Col de 356.
 —, Glacier de 326.
 Chavoire 384.
 Chazal 268.
 Chazelet, Le 415.
 Chécouri, Col de 320.
 Chef-Boutonne 17.
 Cheix, Le 216.
 Cheminées des Fées 293.
 Chenal-Dessous and Des-
 sus 346.
 Chenavari, Volcano of
 428.
 Chêne 295.
 Chenonceaux 38.
 Cher, the 3. 28. 32. 248.
 Chéret, Tête de 407.
 Chérettes, Les 385.
 Chéry-Lury 33.
 Chessy 206.
 Chétif, Mont 320. •
 Cheval-Blanc 464.
 — Mort, Col du 192.
 — Noir 343.
 — Rouge 404.
 Chevelure-de-Madeleine,
 Casc. de la 171.
 Chevrette, Chal. de la 385.
 Chevrière, Roche 326.
 Cheylard, Le 253.
 Cheylas-la-Buissière 382.
 Chiavari 584.
 Chignin-les-Marches 324.
 Chindrieux 322.
 Chinon 29.
 Chioula, Col de 184.

- Chirac 285.
 Chiroulet, Cab. de 185.
 Chirouze, La 389.
 Chiserette, La 348.
 Cholet 7.
 Chollière, Fond de 353.
 Choranche 377.
 Chorges 392.
 Choulières, Les 418.
 Christé Eléison 544.
 Cians, Le 515.
 —, Gorges du 515.
 Ciaudan, Clus du 515.
 Cier-de-Luchon 167.
 Cigalère, Roch. de 174.
 Cimella 510.
 Cimiez 510.
 Cinglegros, Pic de 271.
 Cinq-Cours, Hourque des 160.
 Cinquets, Plat. des 147.
 Cintegabelle 180.
 Cinto, Monte 536.
 Ciotat, La 479.
 Ciré 8.
 Cirès 172.
 Ciriegia 516.
 Ciron 9.
 Citerne, Cirque de 272.
 Ciusalet, Monte 357.
 Civaux 8.
 Civray 9.
 Cize 289.
 Clairac 70.
 Clairavaux 249.
 Clairée, the 396. 418.
 Clan 4.
 Claphouse, Tête de 380.
 Clapier, Le 257.
 —, Col de 357.
 —, Mont 516.
 Claps, Rochers du 445.
 Claux, Les 410. 418.
 Clavans 398.
 Claveisolles 206.
 Clavetta, the 319.
 Clavières 396.
 Clayette, La 206.
 — Baudemont, La 206.
 Clazay 31.
 Clefs, Les 339.
 Clelles-Mens 390.
 Cléraus, Glacier de 385.
 Clérieux 443.
 Clermain 206.
 Clermont-Ferrand 219.
 — l'Hérault 111.
 Cléry, Signal de 357.
 Clidane, the 255.
 Cliergue, Puy de 230.
 Clion, Le 34.
 Clisson 21.
 Clochatel, Cime de 407.
- Clot, Le 400.
 — de la Cime 395.
 — de l'Homme, Glac. du 410.
 — des Cavales, Col and Glac. du 406. 414.
 — en-Valgaudemar 380.
 — Raffin, Chal. of 413.
 Clouzeaux, Les 31.
 Clouzis, Clocher de 411.
 Cluny 205.
 Clusanfe, Alp 298.
 Clusaz, La 339.
 Cluse, La 289.
 —, Mont. de la 330.
 Cluses 292.
 Coarraze-Nay 126.
 Cochette, Col de la 373. 398.
 Cœur, Casc. du 174.
 Coëx 28.
 Cognac 12.
 Cogolin 494.
 Coin, Glacier du 408.
 Coiron 428.
 Coise 324.
 Colagne, the 265.
 Colayrac 71.
 Collerin, Col de 360.
 —, Mont 360.
 Collet Blanc 343.
 Collioure 190.
 Collobrières 480.
 Colloney, Pointe du 293.
 Collonges-Fontaines 202.
 Colmars 424.
 Colomars 514.
 Colombier, Mont 290. 381.
 Colombières 110.
 Colon, the 372.
 Coma Armada 194.
 Combal, Lac de 320.
 Combe, Pas de la 422.
 — Brémond 393.
 Combeloup 372.
 Comberousse, Col de 385.
 Combes, Les 339.
 Combeynot, Pic de 416.
 Combloux 338.
 Commentry 248.
 Commequiers 28.
 Compérié, Col 187.
 Comps 490.
 Concise 296.
 Condamine, La 519.
 —, Cime de la 408.
 — Châtelard 393.
 Condat-en-Feniers 249.
 Condom 71.
 Condorcet 446.
 Condrieu 427.
 Conduché 96.
 Conférence, Ile de la 119.
- Conflans 340.
 Confolens 12.
 Conjux 329.
 Conqués 112.
 Cons, Dent de 337.
 Contamines, Les 317.
 Contende, Pic de 184.
 Contente, Col de 147.
 Contes 517.
 Coolidge, Pic 405.
 Coquille, La 39.
 Corbières, the 103.
 Cordes 97.
 Cordier, Pic de Neige 412.
 —, Pic du Glacier 414.
 Cordœil, Mont. de 424.
 Cordouan, Lighthouse of 58.
 Corenc 369. 376.
 Cormery 35.
 Cornilla 190.
 — de-Conflent 192.
 Cornelles, Puita des 185.
 Corniche, Route de la 512. 513.
 — d'Or 483.
 Cornillon, Mont 257. 387.
 Coroné, Lac 177.
 —, Col, Pic & Glacier 177.
 Corps 379.
 Corrèze 256.
 Corridor, the 315.
 Corsavy 198.
 Corse, Cape 543.
 Corsica 527.
 Corsuet, Mont de 390.
 Corte 539.
 Cos, Lac du 385.
 Cosne-sur-Oeil 202.
 Costabonne, Pic de 196.
 Costebelle 492.
 Costelades 275.
 Coste-Rouge, Col and Glacier de la 408.
 Coteau, Le 207.
 Cotepen, Lac 385.
 Côte-Rôtie, the 443.
 — St-André, La 443.
 Couarde, La 25.
 Coublevie 374.
 Coubre, La 58.
 Coucheron, Col du 364.
 Coucoulude, Signal de 431.
 Coudes 216.
 Couffoulens-Leuc 186.
 Coufiens 180.
 — de-Betmajou 179.
 Couiza-Montazels 186.
 Coulgray-Salbart. Chât. 15.
 Coulombiers 8.
 Coulon 31.

- Coulonges-s.-l'Autize 31.
 Coume-de-Bourg, Col de la 172.
 Coumely, the 155.
 Cour, La 351.
 Courbassil 184.
 Courçais 35.
 Courcourde - Condillac 445.
 Couret 165.
 —, Col du 139.
 —, Pas de 172.
 Courets, Col des 174.
 Courmayeur 320.
 Courmes, Gorges de 514.
 Courniou 109.
 Cournonterral 112.
 Couronne, La 13.
 Courpière 218.
 Courrerie, La 373. 375.
 Cours 208.
 Coursan 105.
 Courthézon 448.
 Courty 214.
 Couse, the 217. 232.
 Coussac, Source du 269.
 — Bonneval 89.
 Coustouges 198.
 Coutras 13.
 Couvercle, the 310.
 Coux, Col de 298.
 Couzan 253.
 —, Chât. 254.
 Couze 54.
 Couzeix-Chaptelet 9.
 Couzon 202.
 Crabioules, Pic de 172.
 Crammont, the 320.
 Cransac 112.
 Craponne 253.
 Crau, La 345. 490.
 —, Plaine de la 449.
 Crazannes, Chât 7.
 Crèche, La 8.
 Créchy 207.
 Crédio, the 291.
 —, Tunnel du 291.
 Cregueña, Lac de 177.
 Crémade, La 100.
 Crémieu 247.
 Crépin, Casc. du 293.
 Cressat 249.
 Crest 444.
 Crêt de Châtillon 335.
 — de la Goutte 291.
 — du Maure 336.
 — du Rey 344.
 Creuse, the 3. 35. 249.
 Creux-Noir, Pointe 354.
 Crève-Tête, Pointe de 343.
 Crey, Le (Val des Glacières) 319.
 Crey, Le (Tignes) 346.
 Creysse-Mouleydier 54.
 Criou, the 305.
 Crissolo 421.
 Cristillan, Val. de 419.
 Cristinacce 536.
 Croce, Colle della 535.
 Croix, La 494.
 —, Col de la 421. 535.
 — Bayard, La 374.
 — de Chantemerle 343.
 — de la Coche, Col de 343.
 — de Toulouse 395.
 — de Vie 28.
 — d'Hins 59.
 — Haute, Col de la 391.
 — Morand, Puy de la 232.
 Crolles, Dent de 383.
 Cros-de-Cagnes 484.
 Crouzet, Têtes and Col du 402.
 Crozant 38.
 Croze, La 270.
 Crozet, Le 384.
 —, Lac du 381.
 Cruas 428.
 Crueize, Viad. de la 265.
 Crum, Som de 139.
 Crussol 421.
 —, Chât. 444.
 Cuberre, Pont de 178.
 Cubzac-les-Ponts 20.
 Cucumelle, Grande 418.
 Cuers-Pierre feu 480.
 Cuisery 200.
 Cuje la Palas 141.
 Culan 35.
 Culaous, Col de 152.
 Culasse, Cirque de la 193.
 Culet, Le 175. 298.
 Culoz 290.
 Cuneo 517.
 Curé, Trou du 186.
 Cureilles, Granges de 152.
 Curtillard 384.
 Cusset 218.
 Cusy 331.
 Cuzeau, Roc de 229.
 Cuzorn 85.
 Cylindre (Pyr.) 157.
 —, Col du 156.
 Daille 346.
 Dalley, Casc. du 300.
 Daluis, Gorges of 515.
 Dames, Plan des 318.
 Damiatte 108.
 Darbellay 352.
 Dard, Casc. du 313.
 —, Pointe du 354.
 Dargilan, Grotte de 274.
 Darsac 217.
 Dattier, Le 494.
 Dauphin, Le 388.
 Dax 63.
 Decazeville 112.
 Déchargeur, Casc. du 305.
 Defey, Refuge 345.
 Dégagnac 91.
 Demoiselles, Casc. des 175.
 Dents Blanches 298.
 Déols 34.
 Déome, the 252.
 Désaignes 427.
 Désert, Le 374.
 — en-Valjouffrey 379.
 Déserts, Les 324.
 Deson 339.
 Détroit, the 270.
 Deux-Nants 343.
 Dévoluy, the 391.
 Diable, Pont du 296. 400.
 Diana, Stagno di 544.
 Die 445.
 Dieu, Ile 28.
 Dieulefit 445.
 Digne 423.
 Digoin 205.
 Dijon 199.
 Dingy 339.
 Diosaz, Gorges de la 294.
 —, the 294. 306.
 Disonche, Chal. de 336.
 Dissais-sur-Vienne 4.
 Dive, Canal de la 30.
 Divonne 291.
 Dogne, the 230.
 Doire, the 249. 320.
 Dolent, Col and Mont 303.
 Dolmen, Col du 273.
 Dolonne 320.
 Domancey 293.
 Dombes, La 289.
 Dôme, the 349.
 —, Cab., Col, and Glac. du 315.
 —, Passage du 349.
 — de Neige (Écrins) 405.
 Dôme, Monts 223.
 Domène 381.
 Doménon, Lacs 373.
 Domeyrat, Chât. 217.
 Dompierre-sur-Mer 22.
 — Sept-Fonts 205.
 Don-Jean-Maurice, Croix de 359.
 Donnzac 97.
 Donzenac 88.
 Donzère 445.
 Dora, the 320.
 Doran, Aiguille 328.
 —, Casc. & Chal. 293.

- Dorat, Le 8.
 Dordogne, the 13. 20. 40.
 42. 54. 85. 89. 90. 94.
 226. 228. 230.
 Dore, the 214. 218. 230.
 254.
 —, Le Mont 228.
 —, Monts 223.
 Doron de Beaufort 341.
 — de Salins 341. 350.
 Douch 111.
 Douche, Lac de la 417.
 Doucy 343.
 Doue, Mont 281.
 Doué-la-Fontaine 30.
 Doumiselles, Grotto 439.
 Doussard 337.
 Douzes, Les 274.
 Doyet-la-Presle 204.
 Dragonetta, Grotto 538.
 Draguignan 480.
 Drance, the 296. 297. 298.
 299.
 Drap 517.
 Draye, Tête de la 410.
 Drèche, La 114.
 Drignac-Ally 249.
 Droites, Les 310.
 Drôme, the 443. 444.
 Dronne, the 12. 13. 42.
 Dru, Grand and Petit 310.
 Drugeac 249.
 Dufau 128.
 Duhamel, Pyramide 404.
 Duingt 335.
 Duis, Granges de la 362.
 Dunières, the 252.
 — Montfaucon 252.
 Durance, the 392. 422.
 448. 464.
 Durande, Mont. de la 261.
 Duras 53.
 Durbize, Plateau de 229.
 Durbon, Chartr. de 391.
 Durolle, the 254.
 Durtol 255.
 Dyanne 232.
 —, Col de 232.
 Eau-Morte 337.
 — Noire 301.
 Eaux-Bonnes 136.
 — Chaudes 139.
 — Rousses, Les 321.
 Eauze 71.
 Ebreuil 247.
 Echaillon 372.
 —, Bec de l' 364.
 Echappaux, Les 343.
 Echelle, Col de l' 396.
 —, Pas de l' 291.
 —, Pointe de l' 326.
 —, Pont de l' 152.
 Echelles, Les 36. 363.
 Echiré-St-Gelais 15.
 Ecluse, Defile of the 291.
 —, Fort de l' 291.
 Ecole 331.
 Ecot, L' 362.
 Ecoutes, Les 269.
 Ecrins, Les 406. 412.
 —, Glac. and Col des
 405. 411.
 Ecutieu, L' 304.
 Egletons 256.
 Egourgeou, Lac 421.
 Eguzon 36.
 Elevaz 321.
 Elne 190.
 Embrun 393.
 Emile-Pic, Col 412. 414.
 Emosson 301.
 Emparis, Plateau d' 413.
 Encausse 132.
 Encel, Pas d' 298.
 Enchâtra, L' 401.
 —, Aig. de l' 400.
 —, Casc. de l' 399.
 Enclave, Col d' 318.
 Encombres, Col and
 Perron des 343.
 Encoula, Rocher & Col
 407.
 Enet, Ile d' 26.
 Enfer, Casc., Gouffre, &
 Rue d' (Pyr.) 173. 174.
 —, Gorge d' 230.
 —, Pic d' 149.
 —, Trou d' 180.
 Enfetchores, the 414.
 Engins 376.
 —, Gorges d' 376.
 Entécade, Pic de l' 177.
 Entraigues 263. 378. 409.
 — en-Arves 415.
 Entre-deux-Eaux 354.
 Entre-deux-Mers 20.
 Entremont 339.
 Entrevaux 424.
 Entrèves 320.
 Enval, Gorge d' 216.
 Enveitg 185.
 Epargny, L' 292.
 Epaule, the 155.
 Epernon, Chât. 53.
 Epierre 324.
 Epis, Les 56.
 Eraigne, Puy d' 233.
 Eras-Taillades, Pic d' 139.
 Erbalunga 543.
 Ercé 180.
 Eréoueil, Lacs d' 178.
 Eristé, Pic Central d' 178.
 Ermitage, L' 443.
 Ernest-Caron, Ref. 410.
 Erran, Prairies d' 174.
- Ersa 543.
 Escaldes, Les (Andorra)
 185.
 — (Pyr. Orient.) 194.
 Escalette, Pas de l' 176.
 Escalier du Roi 431.
 Escarène, L' 517.
 Escot 134.
 Escoubous, Val. d' 161.
 Escougous, Val d' 161.
 Escouloubre 187.
 Escreins 419.
 Escuret, Pie d' 133.
 Esera, the 177.
 Espadas, Pic de las 178.
 Espade, Pic d' 162.
 Espagne, Pont d' 148.
 Espalion 114.
 Espaly 260.
 Espéraza 186.
 Espère 91.
 Espiadet 166.
 Espinabell 196.
 Espinasse 226.
 Espingo, Lac d' 171.
 Espinouse, Monts de l'
 110.
 Espira 187.
 Esplumous, Casc. d' 150.
 Esponne, Plat. d' 147.
 Espugnette, Cab. d' 156.
 Esquierry, Val d' 171.
 Esquieze 152.
 Esquiou, Plaine d' 165.
 Esquit, Pont d' 134.
 Esseillon, Forts de l' 357.
 Esserts-Blay 341.
 Estables, Les 261.
 Estagel 187.
 Estaque, L' 450. 478.
 Estaubé, Val d' 158.
 Estax, Pic d' 182.
 Esterel, Monts 483.
 Estibat, Pic d' 179.
 Estivaux 88.
 Estom, Lac d' 151.
 — Soubiran, Col & Lacs
 d' 151.
 Estomac, Etang de l' 449.
 Estours Valley 179.
 Estranguillé, the 173.
 Estressin 441.
 Etache, Col d' 357.
 Etages, Les 400.
 — Vallon des 402. 407.
 Etale, Rocher de l' 340.
 Etançons, Vallon and
 Glac. des 400. 403. 404.
 406.
 Etangs, Plan des 177.
 Etendard, the 398.
 Etoile, Lac de l' 413.
 Etrembières 291.

- Etret, Tête de l' 402.
 Etrier, Pont de l' 331.
 Etroits, Les 270.
 Etsaut 134.
 Eugénie-les-Bains 62.
 Euzet-les-Bains 432.
 Evariste Chancel, Ref. 412. 413.
 Evaux 249.
 Evettes, Col, Glac., and Lac des 360. 362.
 Evian-les-Bains 297.
 Evionnaz 299.
 Evires 332.
 Evisa 536.
 Excideuil 42.
 Eybens 365.
 Eychauda, Col and Lac de l' 418. 417.
 Eglierie, Pointe and Col de l' 409.
 Eyguières 462.
 Eygun 134.
 Eygurande-Merlines 255.
 Eymes, the 383.
 Eymet 70.
 Eymoutiers 39.
 Eyrans-Cartelèque 20.
 Eyrein 258.
 Eyzies, Les 85.
 Eze 486. 513.

 Fabian 131.
 Fabrègues 112.
 Fabrezan 103.
 Fache, Grande 149.
 Facture 59.
 Fades, Viaduc des 247.
 Faisans, Ile des 119.
 Fajole, La 187.
 Falgoux 249.
 Falicon 511.
 Fanges, Ferêt des 186.
 Fango, Pont du 535.
 Fare, Lac de la 398.
 —, Ref. de la 398.
 Farlède, La 480.
 Faron, the 490.
 Faucon 393.
 Faugères 111.
 Fauguerolles 70.
 Fauro, Roche 412.
 Faverges 337.
 Fayet, Le 293.
 Féés, Grotte des 439.
 Feissons-sur-Salins 342.
 —, Croix de 342.
 Félix Faure, Chalet 363. 354.
 Félix-Neff, Pic 394.
 Felletin 249.
 Fenestre 228.
 —, Col de 516.
- Fenouillet, the 493.
 Fer-à-Cheval, the 305.
 Ferrand, Lac 391.
 —, Puy 230.
 Ferrat, Cape 486.
 Ferret, Val 320. 321.
 —, Cape 61.
 Ferrière, La 384.
 — St-Mary 261.
 Ferrières 109.
 Ferté-Hauterive, La 207.
 — Reuilly, La 33.
 Fesse, Chal. 358.
 Fétoules, Tête des 402.
 —, Col and Glac. des 402.
 —, Chaîne des 399.
 Feugerolles, Chât. 257.
 Feurs 208.
 Feysin 440.
 Fiac 108.
 Fier, Defile, Gorges, Portes du 332.
 —, Val du 332. 339.
 Fifre, the 406.
 Figeac 95.
 Figueras 194.
 Figuier, Cap du 119.
 Fillière, the 382.
 Finhaut 301.
 Finiels, Pic de 275.
 Firmi 112.
 Firminy 257.
 Fitou 188.
 Fium'Alto 544.
 — Orbo 544.
 Fix-St-Geneys 217.
 Flachère, La 383.
 Flayose 465.
 Fléchère, Chât. de la 304.
 Flégère, the 311.
 Fleurance 86.
 Fleury 105.
 Florac 278.
 Florensac 106.
 Floriaz, Aig. de la 312.
 Flotte, La 25.
 Floure 103.
 Flumet 338.
 Foce, La 539.
 Foix 181.
 Folelli-Orezza 544.
 Follice, Cima della 543.
 Fond, Chal. du 326.
 Fond - de - France, Casc. du 384.
 — de-la-Combe 305.
 Fonds, Chal. des 305.
 —, Vallée des 305.
 Fongillarde 420.
 Fonneuve 94.
 Fonserannes, Locks of 106.
 Fontaine Froide 354.
- Fontaine-le-Puits 343.
 Fontaines 199.
 — Vendée 31.
 Fontan 517.
 Fontanabran, the 301.
 Fontanat 224.
 Fontanette 353.
 Fontarabie 119.
 Fontenay-le-Comte 31.
 Fontgombault 3.
 Fontpédrouse 193.
 Font-Romeu, Hermitage of 193.
 Font-Sancte 419.
 Fontvieille 482.
 Forcalquier 464.
 Forciolline, Val delle 422.
 Forclaz, Col de la (Hte-Savoie) 284.
 Foréant, Lac 421.
 —, Vallon de 420.
 Forez, Monts du 218.
 Forgevieille 36.
 Formiguères 187.
 Fornet, Le 349.
 Fornets 345.
 Forno 362.
 Foron, the 292. 295. 296. 304.
 Fos 449.
 Fou, Gorge de la 196.
 Fouille, Col de la 390.
 Fouillouse, La 209.
 Fouillouze 393.
 Fouilly, Le 294.
 Fouran, Pointe de 394.
 Fouras 26.
 Fourcanade, Pic 177.
 Fourchier 418.
 Fournache, Chal. 326.
 Fourneaux, Les 325.
 Fours, Col des 319. 361.
 —, Pointe des 319.
 Fourtic 71.
 Fourvoirie 374.
 Foux, La 393. 494.
 Fraiche, Col de la 385.
 Fraiche, Casc. de la 353.
 Fraïsse, Le 111.
 Fraisse-Unieux 209.
 Francardo 540.
 France, Hosp. de 175.
 Franchet 346.
 —, Rochers de 349.
 Franqui, La 188.
 Fraxinet, Le 494.
 Fray-Miquel, Port de 185.
 Fréaux, Les 388.
 Frêche, Val de la 175.
 Freissinières, Val 394.
 Freissinouse, La 391.
 Fréjus 481.
 —, Col de 326.

- Fréjus, Gulf of 482.
 —, Pointe de 326.
 Frêne, Col du 331. 385.
 —, Pic du 385.
 Freney, Le 338. 388.
 Fresnay, Glacier du 316.
 Fresse, Col de 348.
 Frette, Col de 345.
 Fréty, Mont 321.
 Freycenet-la-Tour 261.
 Freychinet 390.
 Freydières 381.
 Freyssinet, Le 418.
 Friuge 347.
 Fritaz 298.
 Froid, Mont 357.
 Fromage, Col de 419.
 Fromental 36.
 Fromentine 28.
 Fronsac (Gironde) 13.
 — (Hte. Garonne) 167.
 Front, Pointe du 349.
 Frontenay-Rohan 8.
 Frontenex 340.
 Frontignan 281.
 Frugières-le-Pin 217.
 Fruit, Aig. du 351.
 —, Chal. du 351.
 Fuenterabia 119.
 Fumades, Les 432.
 Fumel 70.
 Furiani 540.
 Furon, the 376.
 —, Gorges du 370.

 Gà, Le 393.
 Gabas 140.
 Gabian 111.
 Gabiéton, the 155.
 Gabizos, Pic de 139.
 Gadagne 457.
 Gagnières 432.
 Gaillac (Tarn) 99.
 Gaillagos 139.
 Gaillands, Les 312.
 Gairaut 511.
 Galeria 535.
 Galibier, Grand and Petit 416.
 —, Col du 416.
 Galié 167.
 Galise, Col de la 349.
 —, Pointe de la 349.
 Gallargues 276.
 Gallinous 292.
 Gan 133.
 Gandolière, Tête 403.
 Ganges 439.
 Gannat 215.
 Gap 391.
 Gapeau, the 480. 493.
 Garabit Viaduc 264.
 Garbet, Lac de 180.

 Garcin, Le 388.
 Gard, the 429. 434.
 —, Pont du 429.
 Gardanne 468.
 Garde, La (Isère) 398.
 — (Var) 480.
 —, Chât. de la 180.
 —, Fort de la 196.
 — Adhémar, La 445.
 — Freinet, La 494.
 — Guérin 275.
 Gardette, Pont de la 157.
 Gardies 286.
 Gardon, the 429. 433.
 Garganta, Pico de la 135.
 Gargas, the 380.
 —, Grotto of 131.
 Gargilesse 35.
 Garin 172.
 Garmo Negro, Pic de 142.
 Garonne, the 13. 20. 45.
 70. 80.
 Garoupe, Cap de la 484.
 Gars, Pic du 167.
 Garses, Etang des 177.
 Gartempe, the 8. 9. 36.
 Gascogne, La 86.
 Gaspard, Pic 414.
 Gassin 494.
 Gastaldi, Punta 421.
 Gaube, Lac & Pic de 148.
 Gaubert-le-Chaffaut 423.
 Gauchoirs, Les 399.
 Gaudarena 517.
 Gauriaguet 20.
 Gavarnie 155.
 —, Casc. de 155.
 —, Cirque de 155.
 —, Gave de 152.
 —, Port de 156.
 Gazinet 59.
 Géant, Aig. du 321.
 —, Col du 316. 321.
 —, Glacier du 314. 316.
 Géants, Pavé des 428.
 431.
 Gébroulaz, Col 326. 358.
 —, Chal. de 351.
 Gèdre 155.
 Géla, Pic de la 158.
 Gélas, the 516.
 Gémozac 19.
 Genepy, Rochers de 348.
 Genétouze, La 28.
 Geneva 295.
 —, Lake of 295.
 Genèvre, Mont 396.
 Genolhac 275.
 Genouillet 343.
 Gény, Pic 403
 Ger, Pic de 129. 138.

 Gerbats, Pic 158.
 Gerbier-de-Jonc, the 261.
 Gerde 165.
 Gergovie, Plateau de 226.
 Gergy 200.
 Gers, the 86.
 —, Lac de 305.
 Gerzat 216.
 Gesse 187.
 Gets, Les 296.
 Gévaudan, Le 265.
 Gex 291.
 Ghisonaccia 544.
 Ghisoni 544.
 Giaffa 360.
 Giaglione 358.
 Giandola, La 517.
 Giens 493.
 —, Gulf of 492.
 —, Peninsula 493.
 Gier, the 250.
 —, Canal du 250.
 Gières-Uriage 381.
 Giettaz, La 340.
 Gièvres 33.
 Giez 337.
 Giffre, the 292. 296. 304.
 Gigot, Mont 330.
 Gijou, the 109.
 Gilette 515.
 Gilly 205.
 Gimel 256.
 Gimont-Cahuzac 84.
 Ginesté, Col du 516.
 Ginoles 186.
 Gioberney, Mont 407. 380.
 Giraglia 543.
 Girard, Col de 362.
 Girardin, Col de 419.
 Giraud, Salins de 463.
 — Lézin, Brèche 406.
 Girolata, Gulf of 585.
 Giroux 218.
 Girose Glacier 413.
 Gitamélon 343.
 Gitte, La 318.
 Givors 250.
 — Canal 250.
 Givry 200.
 Glacé, Lac 385.
 Glacier Blanc, Col du 414.
 Glaciers, Aig. des 319.
 —, Chalets des 319.
 —, Glac. des 318.
 —, Torrent des 319. 345.
 —, Val des 319.
 Glaire, Valley of the 161.
 Glandasse, Mont. de 445.
 Glandon, Col du 387.
 Gleizolles 393.
 Glère, Cirque and Col de 176.

- Gleyzin, Chal. de 382. 385.
 —, Combe de 385.
 Gilière, the 352.
 —, Chal. de la 354.
 —, Pointe de la 354.
 Goléon, Aig. du 415.
 Golèse, Col de la 298.
 Goletta, Col de la 347.
 Golfe-Juan - Vallauris
 484.
 Golo, the 536. 540. 544.
 Goncelin 382.
 Gontaud 70.
 Gontière, Aig. & Col 350.
 Gorbio 526.
 —, Vallée de 526.
 Gordalasque, the 516.
 Gorgutes, Lac de 176.
 Got, Le 85.
 Gouaux-de-Larboust 172.
 Gouffre-d'Enfer, Reserv.
 du 252.
 Goulaz, La 360.
 Goule-Noire, Pont de 377.
 Goulets, Gr. and Pet. 377.
 Goupey, Pic de 138.
 Gourdon 90.
 —, Roc de 428.
 Gourg-de l'Ora 526.
 Gourgs-Blancs, Pic des
 171.
 Gourrette 139.
 Gourron, Granges de 173.
 Gourzy, the 138.
 Gouter, Aig. du 316.
 —, Dôme du 316.
 Graffouil, Casc. de 196.
 Gragnague 100.
 Gragnolet 378.
 Graissesac 266.
 Gramat 94.
 —, Causse de 94.
 Grammont, the 526. 298.
 Granace, Col de 537.
 Grand-Arc, the 324. 341.
 377.
 — Aréa 395.
 — Barbat 148.
 — Bec de Pralognan 347.
 — Bérard 392.
 — Bornand 339.
 — Brassac, Le 42.
 — Charnier 385.
 — Châtelard 325.
 — Col 344.
 — Colombier 290.
 — Crossey, Defile of 374.
 — Ferrand 391.
 — Fond, Pointe and Gla-
 eier du 360.
 — Galbert 388.
 — Galibier 416.
 Grandjean 17.
- Grand Lac 152.
 — Lay, the 31.
 — Lemp, Le 364.
 — Lieu, Lac de 28.
 — Luberon 464.
 — Marchet 353.
 — Miceau 324.
 — Mont 341.
 — Morgon 393.
 — Pissaillas, Glac. 361.
 — Plateau 315.
 — Pressigny, Le 3.
 — Revard 330.
 — Rhône, the 462. 463.
 — Roc Noir 356.
 — Rubren 393.
 — Serre, Le 448.
 — Som 375.
 — Suchet, the 225.
 — Tanargue 431.
 — Thiervoz 384.
 — Vallon, Glacier du 402.
 — Veymont 390.
 Grande-Aiguille 365. 407.
 — Aig. Rousse 349.
 — Aiguillette 420.
 — Casse 355.
 — Chartreuse 374.
 — Côte 342.
 — Croix, La 358.
 — Epervière 392.
 — Lance d'Allemont 398.
 — — de Domène 373.
 — Maison 387.
 — Montagne, Combe de
 la 326.
 — Motte 355.
 — Ruine 404. 414.
 — —, Col de la 406.
 — Sassièvre 346.
 — Valloire 385.
 Grandes-Rousses 397.
 — Sables, Les 387.
 Grands-Goulets 377.
 — Montets, Col des 303.
 — Moulins 385.
 — Mulets 315.
 Granero 421.
 Grange, Chât. de la 217.
 —, Pointe de 297.
 Granges, Les 300. 343. 352.
 —, Casc. des 283.
 — Martin 344.
 Grangettes, Col des 417.
 Granier, Mont 383.
 Granville, Cro de 85.
 Graou, Col & Tête 401.
 Graoués, Cirque des 174.
 Grasse 500.
 — Chèvre, Col de 306.
 Grassonet 303.
 Gratelo, Lac de 347.
 Grau du Roi 439.
- Grauhet 114.
 Grave, La 388. 414.
 —, Pic de la 401.
 —, Pointe de 56.
 — d'Ambarès, La 13. 20.
 Gravenoire, Puy de 223.
 Graveson 448.
 Gravone, the 536. 538.
 Greffier, Col du 360.
 Gregonio, Lac 177.
 Grenade-sur-l'Adour 62.
 Grenoble 365.
 Gréoulx 465.
 Grépon, Aig. de 310.
 Grésivaudan Valley 381.
 Gresourières, Les 409.
 Gresse 390.
 Grésy-sur-Aix 332.
 — sur-Isère 340.
 —, Casc. de 330.
 Grève, La 20.
 Grézan 427.
 Grézette, Chât. 71.
 Griaz, La 316.
 Grignan 445.
 Grimaldi 526.
 Grimaud 494.
 Griou, Puy 282.
 Gripp 162.
 —, Casc. de 162.
 Grivats, Les 213.
 Grivolée, La 372.
 Groisy-le-Plot 332.
 Gros, Mont 512.
 —, Puy 262.
 Gros pierres 432.
 Grosseto-Prugna 537.
 Gros Villan 342.
 Gruissan, Etang de 188.
 Grum, Som de 139.
 Grust 152.
 Gua, Le 363. 372.
 Guagno, Bains de 536.
 Guardia, Col de 526.
 Guchen 131.
 Gudane, Château de 183.
 Guerche, La 202.
 Guéret 249.
 Guéry, Lac de 231.
 Guéthary 117.
 Gueula, Col de la 301.
 Gueule d'Enfer 431.
 Gueydan, Pont de 424.
 Guibertes, Les 389. 418.
 Guiche 121.
 Guiers, the 363.
 — Mort, Valley of the 374.
 Guil, the 394.
 —, Vallée du 419.
 Guillaumes 515.
 Guillestre 418.
 Guinguette, La 380.
 Guitera, Bagni di 537.

- Guîtres 13.
 Gujan-Mestras 60.
 Gurmençon 133.
 Gurra, La 345.
 Guyenne, La 44.
 Haie-Fouassière, La 21.
 Halsou 68.
 Haut, Chal. de l' 336.
 — Brion 59.
 — du-Seuil 383.
 Hautecombe, Abbey 329.
 Hautefage, Tour de 86.
 Hautefort 39.
 Haute-Luce 341.
 Hauterive (Vichy) 214.
 — (Cañon du Tarn) 269.
 Hauteville 290.
 Hautforts, the 296.
 Hautpoul, Chât. 109.
 Haya, the 119.
 Haye-Descartes, La 3.
 Héas 158.
 — Chap. & Val. de 157.
 158.
 Hèches 131.
 Hendaye 119.
 Henvières, Les 419.
 Hérault, L' 440.
 —, the 106. 107. 111. 440.
 Herbiers, Les 22.
 Hérépian 111.
 Héric, Gorge d' 111.
 Hérisson, Le 248.
 Herm 182.
 Herpie, the 398.
 Hières, Les 415.
 Hirondelles, Col des 316.
 Homme, Bec and Pic de
 l' 413.
 —, Val. de l' 175.
 — Mort, Tue de l' 179.
 Hôpital, L' (Isère) 340.
 — (Lyonnais) 208.
 — (Tarn) 275.
 Hort-Dieu, Signal 440.
 Hortière, L' 367.
 Hospital 135.
 Hospitalet, L' 184.
 Hostens 59.
 Hottonnes 289.
 Houches, Les 316. 294.
 Houerts, Col des 419.
 Houle, Col de la 150.
 Hourat, the 136.
 Hourgade, Pic de 171.
 Hourquette, Pic 135.
 — d'Ossoue 150.
 Hourtin, Etang d' 59.
 Huesca 135.
 Huez 398.
 Huismes 29.
 Hume, La 60.
 Hyères 491.
 —, Iles d' 493.
 — Roadstead 493.
 —, Salins d' 493.
 If, Château d' 478.
 Ille-Barbe, L' 202.
 — Bouchard 29.
 — d'Elle 22.
 — Rousse, L' 541.
 — Savary, Chât. de l' 34.
 Iles, Les 303.
 Ille 191.
 Illéou, Casc. & Lac d'
 148.
 Illiez, Val d' 288.
 Incudine, Monte 537.
 Indre, the 3. 29. 33. 34.
 Infernet, Col de l' 415.
 —, Gorge de l' 388.
 Ingril, Étang d' 281.
 Intermédiaire, Pic 174.
 Inzecca, Defile of 544.
 Ireuse, Pointe d' 296.
 Irun 119.
 Iscle, L' 424.
 Iseran, Col d' 350.
 Isère, the 324. 340. 341.
 344. 361. 366. 443. etc.
 —, Sources of the 349.
 Iseye, Col d' 184.
 Isle, the 13. 40.
 — Jourdain, L' 9. 84.
 — sur-Sorgue 457.
 Isola Rossa 541.
 Ispagnac 268.
 Issarlès 261.
 Issigeac 70.
 Issoire 217.
 Issoudun 33.
 Istres 449.
 Itsatsou, or
 Itxassou 68.
 Izeste 136.
 Izoard, Col and Chalets
 d' 395.
 Jabron, the 422. 445.
 Jaca 195.
 Jaillet, Col 340.
 Jaillon 358.
 Jaizquivel 119.
 Jalla, the 369.
 Jallieu 247.
 Jalouvre, Pic de 292.
 Jambaz, Col de 296.
 Janas 490.
 Jandri, the 401.
 Janneyrias 247.
 Janssen, Cabane 315.
 Jardin (Chamonix) 309.
 — (Argentière) 302.
 Jarlatte, Vallon de la 391.
 Jarnac 12.
 Jarrie 389.
 —, La 8.
 — Vizille 389.
 Jaume 376.
 Jausiers 393.
 Javie, La 423.
 Jean Gauthier, Col 418.
 Jeanne, Pointe 402.
 Jer, Pic de 129.
 Jéret, Val de 148.
 Jeu-de-Ballon 481.
 Jily 420.
 Joanne, Pointe 422.
 Job 218.
 Jocelme, Pic 409.
 Joly, Col 341.
 —, Mont 317.
 Jonage, Canal de 247.
 Jonas, Grottes de 230.
 Jonchère, La 36.
 Jonchères 274.
 Jonte, the 271. 273. 274.
 Jonzac 20.
 Jorasses, the 321.
 Jotty, Le 296.
 Jouannet-Chavagnes 30.
 Joucou, Defile 186.
 Joué-lès-Tours 28.
 Jouplane, Col de 296.
 Jouvet, Mont 342.
 Jovet, Mont 342. 351.
 —, Col and Lac du 344.
 —, Plan 318.
 Joze 216.
 Juan, Golfe 484.
 — les-Pins 484.
 Juillan 129.
 Junquera, La 194.
 Juzet, Waterfall of 170.
 Laas 87.
 Labach, Bordes de 172.
 —, Granges de 175.
 Labarthe-Avezac 131.
 — Inard 132.
 Labassa, Pic 151.
 Labastide-Rouairoux
 109.
 Labenne 64.
 Labérouat 134.
 Labouheyre 62.
 Labouret, Col de 423.
 Laboutarié 114.
 Labroquère 166.
 Labruguière 109.
 Lac, Cirque du 272.
 — Glacier and Col du
 413.
 Lac Blanc, Col du 353.
 Lacabarède 109.
 Lacanau 59.
 Lacapelle-Viescamp 263.

- Lacaune 109.
 Lachat, Mont 315.
 —, Montagne de 339.
 Lac Noir, Ref. 401. 516.
 Lacour, Val. de 230.
 Lacourt 179.
 Lacourtensourt 75.
 Lacrouzette 109.
 Lacs, Refuge des 355.
 Lafarge 39.
 Lafoux 430.
 Laffrey 378.
 —, Grand Lac de 378.
 Laghet, Le 522.
 Lagnieu 290.
 Lagrasse 103.
 Laguépie 97.
 Laguiole 264.
 Laid, Mont 139.
 Liaisonnay 347.
 Laissenant 350.
 Lalinde 54.
 Lalleyriat 289.
 Lalouque 63.
 Lamalou-les-Bains 110.
 Lamanon 462.
 Lamastre 427.
 Lamativie 90.
 Lamothe 60.
 — Fénelon 90.
 Lamure-sur-Azergues 206.
 Lancebranlette 321.
 Lancettes, Glac. des 318.
 Lancey 382.
 —, Combe de 382.
 Lancone, Defile 542.
 Landes, Les 59.
 Lanfon, Dents de 339.
 Langeac 274.
 Langogne 274.
 Langon 69.
 —, Le 22.
 Languedoc, Le 77.
 —, Canal du 78.
 Lannemezan 131.
 Lanoux, Lac 184.
 Lans 376.
 Lansevard 344.
 Lans-le-Bourg 358.
 — le-Villard 359.
 Lantosque 516.
 Lanuéjols 268. 273.
 Lanzo 361.
 Laoune, Ravine of the 149.
 Lapalisse 207.
 Lapalme 188.
 —, Etang de 188.
 Lapeyrouse 247.
 Lapradelle 187.
 Laquet, Col du 160.
 Laqueuille 255.
 Larreeveau 121.
 Larche 383.
 —, Col de 393.
 Largentière 431.
 Larmet, Pointe de 378.
 Laroche-Faugère 217.
 Laroque-Timbaut 86.
 Larrau 121.
 Larrune 118.
 Lars, Chalets de 396.
 Laruns 136.
 Larzac, the 266.
 Lassouts 114.
 Lassur 184.
 Lastours 103.
 Latéral à la Garonne, Canal 70.
 Latte de Bazen 138.
 Lau, Granges du 360.
 Laubies, Signal des 275.
 Lauranoure, Tête de 402.
 Laurichard, Pyramide du 416.
 Laurière 36.
 Lauris 464.
 Laus, Le 395.
 Lautaret, Le 388.
 —, Pic de Neige du 413.
 Lautrec 114.
 Lauvitel, Brèche, Lac, and Signal de 399.
 Lauze, Col de la 401.
 Lauzes, Les 361.
 Lauzet, Le 389. 392.
 Lauvette, Col de la 422.
 Lauzon, Tête de 391.
 Laval 382.
 — de-Cère 90.
 Lavalduc 449.
 Lavancher 303.
 Lavandou, Le 494.
 Lavaufanche 249.
 Lavaur 108.
 Lavedan, Lac de 139.
 Lavelanet 182.
 Lavey 299.
 —, Glac. and Col de la 402.
 —, 407.
 —, Ref. de la 400.
 Lavezzo, Colle di 542.
 Laver, Le 326.
 Lavouet 317.
 Lavoulte-sur-Rhône 427.
 Lavoute-sur-Loire 258.
 Laye 381.
 Laze, Som de 153.
 Leccia, Ponte 540.
 Lechans, Chalets de 362.
 Léchaud, Col 306.
 —, Pointe de 319.
 Lectoure 86.
 Legal 281.
 Lège 167.
 Legé 23.
 Leisse, the 350.
 —, Col de la 350. 355.
 Lemercier, Pointe 402.
 —, Refuge 410.
 Lemie 361.
 Lempdes 261.
 Lencloître 30.
 Lenta Valley 350. 381.
 Lente, Forest of 370.
 Léon 64.
 Lépargny 292.
 Lepéna, Pointe de 355.
 Lépin-Lac-d'Aigueb. 363.
 Lérins, Iles de 499.
 Lescar 121.
 Leschaux 335.
 —, Col de 335.
 —, Glac. de 309.
 Lesches-Beaumont 445.
 Leuchi, Chai. du 320.
 Lescun 134.
 —, Pont de 134.
 Lescure 179.
 — (Tarn) 114.
 Lesparre 58.
 Lesponne 165.
 Lestelle 126.
 Létrade 249.
 Leucate 188.
 Leuse, Mont 512.
 Levanna 362.
 Levant, Ile du 493.
 Levens-Vésubie 515.
 Levroux 34.
 Lexos 97.
 Leyment 247.
 Lezan 438.
 Lézignan 103.
 Lezo 120.
 Lezoux 254.
 Lhéris, Col de 166.
 —, Pène de 165.
 Lhers, Chât. de 428.
 —, Valley of 100.
 Libourne 13.
 Lieuran-Ribaute 267.
 Lignat, Chât. 247.
 Ligne, Valley of the 432.
 Ligré-Rivière 29.
 Ligueil 35.
 Ligugé 9.
 Limagne, La 215.
 Limeuil 85.
 Limoges 36.
 Limonest 248.
 Limoux 185.
 Linxe 63.
 Lioran, Le 282.
 —, Puy 282.
 Lis, Val. du 173.
 Lisle 42.
 — sur-Tarn 99.

Listincone, Col de 535.
 Litayrolles or Literola,
 Val de 178.
 Livet 386.
 —, Gorge de 386.
 Livron 444.
 Llivia 193.
 Llo 193.
 —, Col de 193.
 Loches 34.
 Lodève 111.
 Logis-Neuf, Le 111.
 Lognan, Pavil. de 302.
 Loire 427.
 —, the 30. 202. 206. 207.
 246. 251. 253. 257. 258.
 Lombard, Col, Glacier,
 and Ref. 415.
 Lombarde, Vallon 361.
 Lombez 84.
 Lombrive, Grotte de 183.
 Londe, La 493.
 Londenière, Col de 381.
 Long, Lac 353. 516.
 —, Pic 157.
 Longefoy 344.
 Longet, Col de 393.
 Lons-le-Saunier 200.
 Loo, Chal. de 386.
 Lordat, Chât. 183.
 Lorette 250.
 Lorgues 465.
 Lormont 13.
 Lorry, Pic de 135.
 Lory, Pic 405.
 Losetta, Cima di 422.
 Loson, Cab. du 399.
 Lostange 109.
 Lot, the 70. 71. 91. 96.
 112. 114. 265. 287. 274.
 Lothiers 35.
 Loubès 13.
 Loudervieille 131.
 Loudun 29.
 Louhans 200.
 Louhossa 68.
 Loup, Le 514.
 —, the 484. 514.
 —, Col du (Valgaudemar)
 409.
 —, Gorges du 514.
 Lourde-Rocheblave, Re-
 fuge 156.
 Lourdes 127.
 —, Lac de 129.
 Loures 167.
 Loutraz 357.
 Louvesc, La 252.
 Louvie-Soubiron 136.
 Lovagny 332.
 Lovitel, Lac 399.
 —, Brèche and Signal de
 399.

Lozanne 206.
 Loze, Rocher de la 351.
 Lozère, Mont 275.
 Luant 35.
 Luc 114.
 Luc-en-Diois 445.
 — et Le Cannet, Le 480.
 Lucciana 540.
 Lucéram 517.
 Lucinges 304.
 Luchon 167.
 —, Hosp. de 175.
 Luçon 22.
 Ludon 55.
 Lugagnan 142.
 Lugans 114.
 Lugny-les-Charolles 206.
 Lugos 62.
 Lugrin-Tour-Ronde 297.
 Luisin 300.
 Lumbin 383.
 Lumio 542.
 Lunas 266.
 Lunel 276.
 — Viel 276.
 Lupino 540.
 Lurbe 133.
 Lurdé, Col de 138.
 Lure, Signal de 422.
 Luri 543.
 Lusignan 8.
 Lus-la-Croix-Haute 391.
 Lussac - les - Châteaux 8.
 Lustou, Pic de 131.
 Lutour, Valley of 151.
 Luxé 9.
 Luxey 59.
 Luynes 488.
 Luz 153.
 —, Gorge de 152.
 Luzaïde 68.
 Luzech 71.
 Luzenac-Garanou 183.
 Luzières, Pont de 109.
 Lyons 233.
 Art Collections 238.
 Botanical Garden 246.
 Cathedral 243.
 Charité, Hospice de la
 237.
 Church of Ainay 236.
 — of the Redemption
 245.
 — of N.-D. de Four-
 vière 244.
 — St. Bonaventura 243.
 — St. Jean 243.
 — St. Nizier 237.
 — St. Peter 242.
 — St. Pothinus 245.
 Conservatoire Bota-
 nique 246.
 Cours du Midi 236.

LYONS:
 Ecole de Santé Mili-
 taire 245.
 Faculté de Médecine et
 de Pharmacie 245.
 Fontaine Bartholdi 237.
 — des Jacobins 237.
 Fourvière 244.
 —, Notre-D. de 244.
 Grand Séminaire 244.
 Hôtel de Ville 237.
 — Dieu 243.
 Ile-Barbe 246.
 Jardin des Chartreux
 242.
 Libraries 242.
 Loyasse Cemetery 244.
 Lycée 242.
 Manécanterie 244.
 Monument Carnot 243.
 — des Légions du
 Rhône 245.
 — des Victimes du Siège
 de 1793, 245.
 — of the Republic 236.
 — of J. Soualary 242.
 Musée de la Propaga-
 tion de la Foi 237.
 Museum of Art 238.
 — of Antiquities 239.
 — of Nat. Hist. 240.
 — des Tissus 243.
 Notre-Dame-de-Four-
 vière, Chap. de 244.
 Palais de Justice 245.
 — de la Bourse et du
 Commerce 242.
 — des Arts, or
 — St. Pierre 238.
 Parc de la Tête-d'Or
 245.
 Passage du Rosaire 245.
 Picture Gallery 239.
 Place Bellecour 236.
 — Carnot 236.
 — de la Comédie 242.
 — de la République
 243.
 — des Jacobins 237.
 — des Terreaux 237.
 — Morand 245.
 — Perrache 236.
 — Raspail 245.
 — Sathonay 242.
 Pont de Guillotière 245.
 — de l'Hôtel-Dieu 245.
 — de Tilsitt 243.
 — Lafayette 245.
 — du Midi 245.
 — Morand 245.
 Post Office 238.
 Préfecture 245.
 Protestant Church 245.

- LYONS:**
- Quarter of La Croix
 - Rousse 242.
 - de la Guillotière 245.
 - de Perrache 236.
 - des Brotteaux 245.
 - de Vaise 236.
 - Railway Stations 233.
 - Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 237.
 - de la Républ. 242.
 - Sculpture Gallery 238.
 - Statue of Ampère 236.
 - of Blandan 242.
 - of Burdeau 242.
 - of P. Dupont 242.
 - of Jacquard 242.
 - of Jussieu 245.
 - of Louis XIV. 236.
 - of Suchet 242.
 - Steamboats 234.
 - Théâtre, Grand 242.
 - des Célestins 237.
 - Tour Métallique 245.
 - Tramways 234.
 - Zoological Garden 246.
 - Lyon Républicain, Refuge 415.
 - Lyon Vaise 202.
 - Lys, Cirque & Val. du 173.
- M,** Aiguille de l' 310.
- Macau 55.
- Machecoul 28.
- Machilly 295.
- Macinaggio 543.
- Mâcon 200.
- Macot 344.
- Madame 185.
- , Pas de 422.
- Madasse, Cirque de 272.
- Madeleine, La 514.
- , Col de la 393. 342.
- , Mont. de la 207.
- Madone de Fenestre 516.
- Madonetta, Punta 538.
- Magagnosc 514.
- Magdalaine, La 359.
- Magland 293.
- Magnabaigt, Vallon and Plateau 141.
- Magnac-Touvre 12.
- Vieq 88.
- Magnan, the 511.
- Maguelone 281.
- Mahomet, Pont de 177.
- Mailhebeau, Signal de 264.
- Maillane 448.
- Mais, Les 490.
- Maison-du-Roi, La 419.
- Maladetta, Pic de la 177.
- Malamille, Habert de 373.
- Malaucène 458.
- Malaussène-Massoins 515.
- Malaval, Combe de 388.
- Malavaux, Les 213.
- Malbrande 304.
- Malciaussia Valley 361.
- Malène, La 270.
- Malibierne Valley 178.
- Malijai 422.
- Maljasset 393.
- Mallemoisson 423.
- Mallerouge, Col & Pic de 150.
- Mallet, Mont 309.
- Malmont, the 480.
- Malpasset 349.
- Malpertus, Roc de 275.
- Malzieu-Ville, Le 264.
- Mamelles, Les 419.
- Manda, Pont de 514.
- Mandailles 263.
- Mandette, La 416.
- Mandirac 187.
- Manganella, Col de 540.
- Manigod 339.
- Manosque 465.
- Marais, Le 22.
- , Col du 339.
- Marans 22.
- Marboré, Pic du 155. 157.
- Marc 182.
- Marcadaou, Port de 149.
- , Valley of 149.
- Marcadieu 130.
- Marcellaz-Hauteville 332.
- Marcelly, Pointe de 304.
- Marcenais 13.
- Marcheprime 59.
- Marcigny 206.
- Marcilhac-du-Lot 95.
- Marcillac 112.
- Marcillat 248.
- Marcilly-le-Pavé 253.
- Marcorignan 103.
- Marécottes, Les 300.
- Marennes 27.
- Margalide, Pic 178.
- Margaux 55.
- Margeride, Mont. de la 264.
- Mariana 540.
- Mariande, Casc. de la 400.
- , Combe and Col 402.
- , Glacier de la 400. 402.
- Marieblanque, Col de 134.
- Marignac-St-Béat 167.
- Marignanica, La 535.
- Marignier 292.
- Marinca 543.
- Maringues 216.
- Marlens 337.
- Marlieux 289.
- Marmagne 248.
- Marmande 70.
- Marmare, Col de 184.
- Marot, Tunnel de 91.
- Marsa 186.
- Marsac 218.
- Marsan 84.
- Marseilles 469.
- Allées de Meilhan 475.
- des Capucines 475.
- Anse des Catalans 478.
- Bassins 474.
- Bath Establishments 471.
- Botanical Garden 478.
- Boul. de Longchamp 475.
- des Dames 474.
- Dugommier 475.
- du Musée 475.
- Bourse 473.
- Cannebière 473.
- Cathedral 474.
- Château Borély 478.
- d'Eau 475.
- d'If 478.
- du Pharo 477.
- Corniche Road 478.
- Cours Belsunce 474.
- du Chapitre 475.
- Pierre-Puget 477.
- St. Louis 473.
- Docks 474.
- École des Beaux-Arts 475.
- Exchange 475.
- Faculty of Science 475.
- Fontaine Estrangin 476.
- Fort d'Entrecasteaux 473.
- Grasse-Tilly 473.
- St. Jean 473.
- Harbour 478.
- Hôtel de Ville 473.
- If, Château d' 478.
- Jetée 474.
- Joliette, La 474.
- Laboratory of Marine Zoology 478.
- Library, Public 475.
- Lycée 475.
- Monument des Mobiles 475.
- Musée des Beaux-Arts 475.
- Museum, Archæological 478.
- of Nat. Hist. 476.
- Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde 477.
- Old Town 473.
- Palais de Justice 477.
- de Longchamp 475.

MARSEILLES:
 Parc Borély 478.
 Pomège, Isl. 478.
 Port de Frioul 478.
 Post Office 471.
 Prado 478.
 Préfecture 476.
 Promen. P.-Puget 477.
 Quarantine Office 474.
 Race Course 478.
 Railway Stations 469.
 474.
 Ratonneau, Island 478.
 Rue Cannebière 473.
 — de la Républ. 473.
 — de Rome 476.
 — Noailles 473.
 St. Victor 477.
 St. Vincent - de - Paul
 475.
 Santé 473.
 Statue of Berryer 477.
 — of Belsunce 474.
 — of Dassy 477.
 — of Puget 478.
 Steamboats 471.
 Theatres 471.
 Tramways 470.
 Triumphal Arch 474.
 Zoological Garden 476.
 Marseille, Canal de 450.
 Marsous 139.
 Marssac 97.
 Martel 54.
 —, Causse de 90.
 Martellot, Cime 362.
 Marthod 338.
 Marthon 12.
 Martignare, Col de 415.
 Martigny 299.
 Martigues 450.
 Martin, Cape 525.
 Martinet, Le 432.
 Martin-Jean, Pic de 393.
 Martinod 331.
 Martres-de-Rivière 131.
 — de-Veyre, Les 216.
 — Tolosane 132.
 Marvejols 265. —
 Mary, Puy 262.
 —, Pointe Basse de 393.
 Mas, Le 359.
 —, Roche du 179.
 — d'Azil, the 179.
 — de-la-Font 271.
 — de-la-Grave, Pic du 415.
 — de-Ponge 433.
 — des-Gardies 433.
 — Stes-Puelles 100.
 Masques, Rue des 418.
 Massat 179.
 Masse, Col de la 326.
 Massebiau 272.

Massiac 261.
 Massilly 200.
 Matacas, Casc. de 158.
 Matha 17.
 Maubermé, Pic de 179.
 Maubert 272.
 Maudit, Pic 178.
 Mauléon 121.
 Maulmont 214.
 Maumusson, Straits of 27.
 Maupas, Pic or Tuc de 174.
 Maures, Mont. 493.
 Maurettes, Les 493.
 Mauriac 249.
 Maurienne, the 357.
 Maurin 393.
 Maurs 263.
 Maussane 462.
 Mauvais Pas 311.
 Mauzens 85.
 Mauzun, Chât. 255.
 Maye, Tête de la 403.
 Mayen 321.
 Maylin 172.
 Mayrègne 172.
 Mayres 218.
 Mazamet 109.
 Mazel, Le 273.
 Mazères-sur-Salat 178.
 Mazes-le-Crès, Les 276.
 Mazières, Chât. 35.
 — St-Romans 17.
 Méane, Roche 414.
 Méan-Martin, Aig. and
 Glacier de 359.
 —, Pointe de 361.
 Médassoles, Val. de 171.
 Mèdes, Cap des 493.
 Médille, Alpe de la 421.
 Mediterranean, the 188.
 282. etc.
 Médoc, Le 55.
 Médous 165.
 Mées, Les 464.
 Mégève 338.
 Mégevette 304.
 Meidassa 421.
 Meije, the 404.
 —, Brèche de la 406. 414.
 —, Glacier de la 414.
 Meillant 248.
 Meillerie 297.
 Méjan, or
 Méjean, Causse 273.
 Mélan 87.
 —, Abbey 304.
 Mélezeto 327.
 Melle 17.
 Melzéard, Tour de 17.
 Mende 265.
 —, Causse de 265.
 Ménigoute 15.
 Mennetou-sur-Cher 32.
 Menoge, the 304.
 Mens 390.
 Menthière, Plat. de 291.
 Menthon 335.
 Mentone 522.
 — Garavan 486.
 Méolans 392.
 Méounes 480.
 Mer de Glace (Chamonix)
 310.
 — — (Argentière) 302.
 Mercuès 71.
 —, Chât. 91.
 Marcus 182.
 Merdaret, Le 382.
 Merdogne, Chât. 261.
 Mérens 184.
 Meria 543.
 Mérial 187.
 Mérindol 464.
 Méritxell Chapel 185.
 Merlet, Col de 385.
 Mers-sur-Indre 35.
 Mescla, La 515.
 —, Gorges de la 515.
 Mésinges 295.
 Meursault 199.
 Meximieux 247.
 Meya, Pic 148.
 Meylan-le-Bachais 383.
 Meymac 256.
 —, Puy de 256.
 Meyrargues 465.
 Meyronnes 393.
 Meyrueis 273.
 Meys 246.
 Mèze 106.
 Mézel 424.
 Mézenc, the 261.
 Mézériat 288.
 Mézières-en-Brenne 9.
 Mézilhac 428.
 Mézin 71.
 Mézos 63.
 Mezzana-Sarrola 538.
 Mezzavia 534.
 Miage 317.
 —, Glac. de 315.
 —, Col de 317.
 Michot Waterfall 172.
 Midaou, Ravin du 159.
 Midi, Aig. du (Hte-Sav.)
 314.
 —, Canal du 78.
 —, Col du 314.
 —, Dent du 298. 300.
 — de Bigorre, Pic du 160.
 — d'Arrens, Pic du 139.
 — d'Ossau, Pics du 141.
 Midon 258.
 Miécaze 90.
 Mieussy 304.
 Miex 298.

- Miglos, Chât. 182.
 Mignaloux-Nouaillé 8.
 Millas 191.
 —, Plan de 149.
 Millau 265.
 Millevaches, Plat. de 258.
 Millière, Cirque de la 272.
 Millorsol, Chal. de 388.
 Milly 206.
 Mimbaste 64.
 Mimizan 62.
 Mine, Pic de la 175.
 Minervio 543.
 Miolans, Château de 324.
 Miouse-Rochefort, La 255.
 Mir, Tour de 196.
 Mirabal, Chât. 179.
 Mirabeau 465.
 Mirabeau, Salon de 231.
 Miramas 449.
 Miramont 70.
 Mirande 87.
 Mirantin 341.
 Mirebeau-en-Poitou 30.
 Miremont (Dordog.) 85.
 —, Grotto of 85.
 Mirepoix 181.
 Miribel 247.
 Mison 422.
 Misson-Habas 64.
 Mizoën 388.
 Modane 325.
 Moëde, Chal. of 306.
 Moine, Aig. du 310.
 Moines, Col and Pic des
 135.
 Moingt 253.
 Moirans 364. 369.
 Moissac 73.
 Molaret 358.
 Molaz, La 312.
 Môle, the 292.
 —, La 494.
 Molières-sur-Cèze 432.
 Molines 268. 420.
 Molitg 191.
 Mollard 398.
 —, the 422.
 Mollières 516.
 Mollo 196.
 Molompize 261.
 Monaco 518.
 Monastier, Le (Haute-
 Loire) 265.
 — (Lozère) 261.
 Moncontour 30.
 Moncoutant 31.
 Mondarrain, Pic 68.
 Mondragon 446.
 Monédières, the 256.
 Monestier - de - Clermont
 390.
 Monestiés 114.
- Monêtier, Dôme and
 Glacier du 418. 417.
 — les - Bains, Le 389.
 Monistrol 257.
 Monlet 219.
 Monna, Le 272.
 Monné de Bagnères 164.
 — de Luchon 172.
 —, Soum de 147.
 Monnetier 291.
 Monnier, Mont 515.
 Monségu, Pic de 172.
 Monsempron-Libos 85.
 Mons-la-Trivalle 110.
 Mont, Le 358.
 —, Col du 345.
 Monta, La 373. 421.
 Montagne-Noire 109.
 — Verte, the 214.
 Montagnolle, Col de 417.
 Montaigu, Pic de 165.
 — Vendée 21.
 Montaigut-le-Blanc 216.
 Montailleur 340.
 Montalba 195.
 Montalet, Chât. de 432.
 Montalieu 290.
 Montalivet-les-Bains 56.
 Montanvert 309.
 Montaren 432.
 Montarqué, Tuc de 172.
 Montauban (Tarn - et -
 Gar.) 74.
 —, Waterfall of 170.
 Montaud, Pic de 109.
 Montaudoux, Puy de 223.
 Montaut-Bétharram 126.
 Mont-Baron 334.
 Montbazin 111.
 Montbazon 35.
 Montbéas, the 180.
 Montbel 274.
 Mont Blanc 314.
 — — du Tacul 316.
 — —, Petit 353.
 Montbolo 195.
 Montbonnot-St-Martin
 383.
 Montboron 513.
 Montbrison 253.
 —, Pic de 409.
 Montbrul 428.
 Montbrun 269.
 Montcalm, the 182.
 Mont-Cenis, Hosp. du 358.
 — — Road 358.
 — — Tunnel 325.
 — —, Petit 357.
 Montchaboud, Signal de
 372.
 Montchalme, Puy de 230.
 Mont - Chauve d'Aspre-
 mont 511.
- Mont Dauphin-Guillestre
 394.
 — de-Lans 401.
 Mont Cornadore, Grottes
 du 233.
 Mont-de-Lans 388.
 — — Marsan 62.
 Mont Dore, Le 228.
 Monte Carlo 519.
 Monteignet - Escurolettes
 215.
 Monteils 96.
 Montélimar 445.
 Montendre 20.
 Montespan, Chât. 132.
 Montesquieu, Rocher de
 270.
 Montestrue 86.
 Montets, Col des 302.
 Montette, La 420.
 Monteux 458.
 Monteynard 378.
 Montfavet 457.
 Montferrand 57.
 Montferrat, the 150.
 Montfleury, Convent 369.
 Montgaillard 162.
 Montgaren 384.
 Monthey 298.
 Mont-Houx 246.
 Monti 526.
 Montierchame 33.
 Montils-Colombier 19.
 Mont-Iseran, Signal du
 350.
 Montjoie Valley 317.
 Mont-Louis 193.
 Montluçon 248.
 Montluel 247.
 Mont-Major 462.
 Montmarault 207.
 Montmaur 391.
 Montmélian 324.
 Montmin 336.
 Montmirail 447.
 Montmirat, Col de 268.
 Montmoreau 13.
 Montmorillon 8.
 Montné, the 172.
 Monton, Puy de 216.
 Montoncel, Puy de 254.
 Montpellier 276.
 — le-Vieux 272.
 Montperchet, Fort 340.
 Mont-Perdu, the 157.
 — —, Etang du 157.
 Montpeyroux 216.
 Montpezat 93. 431.
 MontPont 42.
 Monrabé 100.
 Montréjeau 131.
 Montremont Valley 336.
 Monrésor 35.

- Montreuil-Bellay 14.
 Montrevel 200.
 Montrichard 33.
 Montricoux 97.
 Montrieux 480.
 Montriond 296.
 —, Lac de 296.
 Montrodeix, Chât. 224.
 Montrognon, Puy du 226.
 Montrond 208.
 Mont Rond 354.
 Montrottier, Chât. de 332.
 Monts 3.
 — Maudits, the 177.
 Montsegut, Pic de 172.
 Montvalent 94.
 Montvalier, Pic de 179.
 Moreenx 62.
 Morette 339.
 Morge, the 298. 364.
 Morges, Aig. des 380.
 Mordin 297.
 —, Pas de 297.
 Morgon, the 201.
 Morières 457.
 Moriez 424.
 Morillon 305.
 Morion, the 354.
 Mornant 246.
 Mornex 291.
 Morosaglia 540.
 Morsiglia 543.
 Mort, Lac 378.
 —, Pont de la 395.
 Morte, La 386.
 Mortola 526.
 Morzine 296.
 Mossoux, Les 312.
 Mostuéjouls 271.
 Motte-Achard, La 31.
 — St-Héraye, La 8.
 Mothy, Le 380.
 Motte, La 356.
 —, Lac de la 385.
 — d'Aveillans, La 378.
 — Feuilly, Chât. de la 35.
 — les-Bains, La 377.
 Mottes, Chalets des 418.
 Mottets, Les 319.
 Moucherolle, the 377.
 Moucherotte, the 371.
 Moucillon, the 384.
 Mouilles, Les 309.
 Mouillières, Pic 177.
 Moulegre, the 263.
 Moulin-Neuf 181.
 Moulinet 517.
 Moulinière, Pic de la 418.
 Moulins 203.
 Moulis (Gironde) 55.
 Moulleau 61.
 Mountjoyo, Pas de la 176.
 Mourèze 111.
 Mouriscot, Lac de 117.
 Mousquette 114.
 Moussac (Charente) 9.
 Moussais-la-Bataille 4.
 Mousté, Pic de 134.
 Moustey 62.
 Moustiers-Ste-Marie 465.
 Mouthiers-sur-Boëme 13.
 Mouthoumet 103.
 Moûtiers - en - Tarentaise 342.
 Mouton-Rothschild 55.
 Moux 108.
 Mouxy 331.
 Mozac 215.
 Muande, La 326.
 —, Col de la 326. 403.
 —, Glacier de la 403.
 Mulatière, La 250.
 Mulets, Grands and Petits (Mont Blanc) 315.
 Mulinet, Le 362.
 Munia, Pic de la 158.
 Mur de la Côte 315.
 Murat 261. 204.
 — le-Quaire 228.
 — sur-Vèbre 267.
 Mure, La 378.
 Muret 132.
 Murois 232.
 Mussa, Piano della 360.
 Mussidan 42.
 Mussillon 351.
 Mussy-sous-Dun 206.
 Muy, Le 481.
 Muzelle, Col de la 399.
 —, Lac de la 399.
 —, Roche de la 401.
 Mycènes, Porte de 272.
 Nabrigas, Grotte de 278.
 Najac 96.
 Nalliers 22.
 Nançoit 344.
 Nant 266.
 Nant-Blanc 314.
 — Borrant, Chal. de 318.
 Nantes 8.
 Nantet, Col du 336.
 Nantillons, Glacier des 310.
 Nantilly 14.
 Nants, Chal and Ref. 355.
 Nantua 289.
 —, Lake of 289.
 Napoule, La 483.
 —, Gulf of La 498.
 Narbonne 103.
 Narreyrous, Grange de 409.
 Nasbinals 264.
 Naucelle 114.
 Navarrosse 60.
 Navarrenx 121.
 Naves 336.
 Navettes, Combe des 380.
 Nay 126.
 Nebbio 542.
 Nègre, Val 272.
 Négrepelisse 97.
 Négrondes 39.
 Néouvieille, or
 Néouvielle, Pic de 161.
 Nérac 71.
 Néré, or Nère, Pic de 154. 160.
 Néris 248.
 Ners 433.
 Nerte, Tunnel de la 450.
 Nesmy 22.
 Néthou, Pic de 177.
 Nets, Pic de 148.
 Neussargues 261.
 Neuvaz, Glac. de la 303.
 Neuvie (Corrèze) 256.
 — (Dordogne) 42.
 Neuville-de-Poitou 7.
 Neuville-sur-Saône 202.
 Neuvy-Pailly 33.
 Névache 396.
 Nevers 202.
 Nexion 39.
 Neyrac 431.
 Neyzets, Roches des 418.
 Niaux 182.
 Nice 501.
 —, Refuge 516.
 Nicole 71.
 Nid-de-la-Poule, the 225.
 Nieigles-Prades 431.
 Niéras, Roch. de las 139.
 Nîmes 433.
 Niolo 536.
 Niort (Deux-Sèvres) 15.
 — Defile 187.
 Nissan 105.
 Nive, the 64. 68. 117.
 Nivelle, the 117. 118.
 Niversac 257.
 Nivolet, Dent du 324.
 —, Col de 350.
 Nizan 69.
 Nizza 501.
 Noailles 90.
 Noalhat 214.
 Nogaro 71.
 Nohanent 255.
 Nohant-Vicq 35.
 Noir, Causse 271.
 —, Glacier 408. 441.
 —, Lac (Dauphiny) 401.
 — — (Isère) 385.
 — — (Pyr.) 148. 161.
 Noire, Col de la 420.

- Noirlac, Abbey of 248.
 Noirmoutier, Ile de 28.
 Noirterre 30.
 Nontron 12.
 Nonza 543.
 Nore, Pic de 109.
 Notre-Dame-de-Berrier 320.
 — — de-Briançon 342.
 — — de-Capimont 111.
 — — de-Casalibus 375.
 — — de-Charmaix 326.
 — — de-Commiers 377.
 — — de-Délivrance 357.
 — — de-la-Garde 490.
 — — de-la-Guérison 320.
 — — de-Laghet 522.
 — — de-la-Gorge 318.
 — — de-la-Salette 379.
 — — de-l'Osier 370.
 — — de-Marceille 185.
 — — de-Rhêmes 347.
 — — des-Anges 480.
 — — des-Neiges 395.
 — — de-Vaulx 378.
 — — du-Laus 392.
 Nouvelle, La 188.
 Nouvre, Defile of the 109.
 Novel 298.
 Noves 456.
 Noyant 204.
 Nozac 90.
 Nozières 268. 433.
 Nuces 112.
 Nyons 446.
 Obiou, the 379. 391.
 Obscur, Vallon 511.
 Oche, Dent and Chalets d' 298.
 Oëx 293.
 Oin, Cime d' 349.
 Oiron 30.
 Oisans 387.
 Oiseaux, Monts 492.
 Olan, Aig. and Pie d' 380. 402.
 Olargues 110.
 Oléron, Ile d' 27.
 Oletta 542.
 Olette 192.
 —, Les Graus d' 193.
 Olivier, Etang de l' 449.
 Olle, Combe d' 385. 387.
 Ollières, Les 253.
 Ollioules-Sanary 480.
 Olmeta di Tuda 542.
 Olmeto 537.
 Olonne 31.
 Olonzac 103.
 Oloron-Ste-Marie 138.
 —, Gave d' 121.
 Omblèze, Gorges d' 444.
- Omessa 540.
 Ominanda, Col d' 536.
 Oncet, Lac d' 160.
 Onglous, Les 107.
 Oô 171.
 —, Lac d' 171.
 —, Port d' 171.
 —, Portillon d' 172.
 Opme, Gorge d' 226.
 Or, Iles d' 493.
 —, Mont d' 246.
 Orange 446.
 Orb, the 105. 110. 111. 266.
 Orbieu, the 108.
 Orcières 381.
 Orcival 255.
 Orco, the 350.
 Ordincède, Cab. d' 166.
 Ordizan 162.
 Orezza 544.
 Orgentil, Chal. d' 343.
 Orgon 484.
 Orgueil 71.
 Orhy, Pic d' 121.
 Orléans 32.
 Ormelune, L' 345.
 Ornon, Col d' 378.
 Orny, Col d' 308.
 Oro, Monte d' 539.
 Orrédon, Lac d' 161.
 Orsières 303.
 Orthevielle 121.
 Orthez 121.
 Orto, Capo d' 535.
 Ossau, Gave & Vallée. d' 136. 139.
 —, Pic du Midi d' 141.
 Osséja 193.
 Ossès 68.
 Ossoue, Glac. d' 150.
 —, Pas des Oulettes d' 157.
 —, Ref. d' 149.
 — Valley 157.
 Ossun 129.
 Ostriconi, the 542.
 Ouchy 297.
 Oueil Valley 172.
 Queillon, Col de l' 319.
 Ougiers, Les 399.
 Ouillarse, the 360.
 Ouille de Trièves 362.
 — du Midi 360.
 — Noire 361.
 — —, Col de l' 361.
 Ouillon, Pointe. de l' 325.
 Oules, Font. des 395.
 Oulettes, Bassin, Case., & Pas des 149.
 Oulles 386.
 Oullins 250.
 Oulx 396.
 Ourdan 517.
- Ourdinse, Cirque d' 134.
 Ours, Tête de l' 402.
 Oursière, Casc. de l' 372.
 —, Col de l' 372.
 Oust 180.
 Ouvaillan 105.
 Oyonnax 289.
 Oz 397.
- Pacanaille, Mont 512.
 Pacaudière, La 207.
 Packe, Refuge 161.
 Padirac, Gouffre de 94.
 Padulella 544.
 Paillole 168.
 Paillon, the 485.
 Pain de Sucre, the 420.
 Paiolive, Bois de 432.
 Pair, Lac 413.
 Paladru 364.
 —, Lac de 364.
 Palais, Les 108.
 Palalda 195.
 Palas, Pic 141.
 Palau-del-Vidre 190.
 Palavas 281.
 Pale, Col de la 196.
 Palésieux 321.
 Palet, Col du 347.
 Palhères 275.
 Paliès, Ravine of Les 272.
 Palisse, La 207.
 Pallet, Le 21.
 Pallice, La 25.
 Pallon 394.
 Palluau-St-Genou 34.
 Palme, Etang de la 188.
 —, Ile de la 201.
 Pambassibé, Col du 138.
 Pamiers 181.
 Pamproux 8.
 Panchot 112.
 Panissières 208. 385.
 Panticosa 141.
 Paoul, Col de 178.
 Para, La 314.
 Paradis, Monts du 490.
 Paradou 462.
 Paraire 114.
 Parata, Cap de la 531.
 —, Tour de la 533.
 Paray-le-Monial 205.
 Pardigon 494.
 Pareis, Roc de 362.
 Parella, Château de 193.
 Parempuyre 55.
 Parières, Pics de 380.
 Pariou, Puy de 225.
 Paris, Plateau de 413.
 Pariset 371.
 Parisien, Casc. du 175.
 Parma, Col de 535.
 Parmelan, the 336.

- Parnac 71.
 Paroird, Lac du 393.
 Parpaillon, the 394.
 —, Col du 394.
 Parrachée, Dent 326.
 Parse, Chalets de la 360.
 Part, Pic de la 416.
 Parthenay 15.
 Partie, Lac de la 326.
 Partinello 535.
 Pasajes 120.
 Pas-de-Jeu 30.
 — des-Lanciers 450.
 — du-Riot, Reserv. de 252.
 Passable, Bay of 485.
 Passage, Pic du 174.
 Pau 122.
 —, Gave de 64. 121. 123.
 Pauillac 55.
 Paulhac, Chât. 217.
 Paulhaguet 217.
 Paulhan 111.
 Pauline, La 480.
 Paulois, Chât. 27.
 Paute, La 378.
 — Ornon, La 387.
 Pavé, the 404.
 —, Col du 406.
 — des Géants 428. 431.
 Pavin, Lac 230.
 Payolle 166.
 Pécher, Soures du 273.
 Péclet, Aig. de 356.
 Pecorile 543.
 Pédroux, Pics 184.
 Pégomas 500.
 Péguère, Pic 149.
 Peillon 517.
 Peillou, Aub. du 135.
 Peipin 422.
 Peira Cava 517.
 Peisey 344.
 Pelaou-Blanc 361.
 Pèlerins, Nant des 314.
 Pellafol 379.
 Peltas 390.
 Pellevoisin 9.
 Pellioux, Mont 369.
 Pelouse, Pointe 305.
 —, Tête 340.
 Pélussin 427.
 Pelvas, Tête de 420.
 Pelvoux Range 396.
 —, Mont 410.
 Pelvoz, Mont 354.
 Peña-Blanca 175.
 — Collarada 135.
 Pendant, Chal. and Gla-
 cier de la 303.
 Pénemédaa 138.
 Pène-Nère, the 147.
 Penne (Tarn) 70. 86. 97.
- Penne, La (Prov.) 479.
 Péone 515.
 Perche, Col de la 193.
 Perdigat, Chât. 85.
 Perdighero, Pic 172.
 Perdrix, Crêt de la 252.
 Perdu, Col 396.
 Périer, Le 378.
 Périgord, Le 40.
 Périgueux 40.
 Perjuret, Col de 273.
 Pernes 447.
 Perpignan 188.
 Perray-Jouannet 30.
 Perrière, La 351.
 Perrignier 295.
 Perrolataz, Pont 313.
 Perron des Encombres 343.
 Pers, Col and Aig. 361.
 — Jussy-Chevrier 292.
 Perthus, Col du 194.
 Pertuis 465.
 Pertuiset 257.
 Pessac 59.
 Péteret, Aig. Blanche de 319.
 Petit-Charnier 385.
 — Chat, Lac de 378.
 — Clausis 392.
 — Ferrand 391.
 — Fromage, Col 419.
 — Infernay, Col du 372.
 — Mont-Blanc 353.
 — Parpaillon, Tête du 392.
 — Pelvoux 410.
 — Plateau 315.
 — Rhône, the 462. 463.
 — Suchet, Puy du 225.
 — Tabuc 417.
 Petite Aiguille Rousse 349.
 — Valloire, Chal. 385.
 — Vaudène 387.
 Petites-Rousses 398.
 Petreto-Bicchisano 537.
 Pexiora 100.
 Peychagnard 378.
 Peyrade, the 158.
 Peyralade, Lac de 165.
 Peyraoute, Mont. de 146.
 —, Cab. de 152.
 Peyraud 253.
 Peyre, La 165.
 Peyreget, Pic de 141.
 Peyregrosse 420.
 Peyrehorade 121.
 Peyrelade, Rocher and
 Ruines de 271.
 Peyreleau 271.
 Peyrol, Pas de 262.
 Peyron, Lac 326.
- Peyron, Clapier du 399.
 Peyrou d'Amont 413.
 — d'Aval 413.
 Peyruis 464.
 Pézenas 106.
 Pezens 100.
 Pézou, the 499.
 Piagù, the 516.
 Piana 535.
 —, Calanche di 535.
 Piano del Re 421.
 Pianottoli 537.
 Pibrac 84.
 Picade, Port de la 175.
 Picheru, Pointe de 349.
 Piedicroce-d'Orezza 540.
 Pierre-à-Béranger 310.
 — à l'Echelle 314.
 — Buffière 88.
 — Châtel 378.
 — —, Lac de 378.
 — Fort 343.
 — Grosse 359.
 — Joseph, Col de 316.
 — Larron, Pas de 343.
 — Lys, Defile 186.
 — Menta 344.
 — Pointue 313.
 — sur-Haute, the 218.
 Pierrefitte-Nestalas 142.
 Pierrelatte 445.
 Pierrotton 59.
 Pierroux, Glac. du 402.
 Pietra-Corbara 543.
 Pigeol, Cab. de 182.
 Pigeon, Le 54.
 Pignans 480.
 Pilat, Mont 252.
 Pilate, Echelles de 165.
 Pilatte, Glac. de la 403.
 — 405. 407. 408.
 Piméné, the 157.
 Pin, Alpe du 402.
 Pinéa 376.
 Pinède, Pic de 156.
 Pinerolo 421.
 Pino 543.
 Pinsaguel 180.
 Pinsot 384.
 Pinzalone 544.
 Piolenc 446.
 Pioule 480.
 Piquade, Port de la 175.
 Pique, Pic de la 175.
 — Longue, the 150.
 Pirraz, La 336.
 Pisciatella, Pont de 536.
 Pissee, Casc. de la 388.
 —, Vallon de la 399.
 Pisseevache, the (Ver-
 nayaz) 299.
 — (near Charix) 289.
 Pissou, Casc. du 384.

- Pitty 296.
 Pla de la Gole 149.
 Plage, La 493.
 Plagne, La 344.
 —, Lac de la 344.
 Plagnes, Col des 385.
 Plaisance 271.
 Plampinet 396.
 Plan, Le 315.
 Plan Achat 312.
 Planay, Le 348. 352.
 Planaz, Les 309.
 Planecoulour 356.
 Plan de-la-Tour 494.
 — d'Orgon 456.
 — du Lac 399.
 — du Seye 398.
 Planes, Les 355.
 Planès 193.
 Planiol, Rocher du 270.
 Planpraz 312.
 Plaret, the 403.
 Plassac 20.
 Plassas, Rocher de 353.
 Plat, Aig. and Glacier
du 401.
 Plat-à-Barbe, Case. du
228.
 Platé, Désert and Es-
caliers de 293. 294.
 Plate-des-Agneaux, Glac.
de la 406. 407. 413. 414.
 Platières, Glac. des 344.
 Plessis, Chât. 35.
 Po, Sources of the 421.
 Poët, Le 410.
 Poggio-Riventosa 539.
 Pointe-Percée 340.
 Poitiers 4.
 Poitou 4.
 Poleymieux 248.
 Polignac 260.
 Polminhac 263.
 Polset 356.
 —, Aig. de 326.
 Pomaray 378.
 Pomas 185.
 Pombie, Col de 140.
 Pomègue, Island 478.
 Pomme, La 479.
 Pompadour 89.
 Pomponiana 493.
 Ponadieu, the 501.
 Pons 19.
 Ponsonnière, Col 418.
 Pontaix 444.
 Pontcharra-sur-Bréda
382.
 Pontchey 292.
 Pont-Charles-Albert 515.
 — d'Arc 432.
 — d'Arroucat 154.
 — d'Avignon 429.
 Pont-de-Beauvoisin 363.
 — de-Bens 384.
 — de-Béon 136.
 — de-Céret 194.
 — de-Chabestan 422.
 — de-Claix 389.
 — de-Dore 218.
 — de-Fillinges 304.
 — de-Kercabanac 179.
 — de-l'Abîme 331.
 — de-la-Fou 187.
 — de-la-Hiladère 152.
 — de-la-Trinité 380.
 — de-Montvert 275.
 — de-Peille 517.
 — de-Soleils 481.
 — des-Corbières 381.
 — des-Demoiselles 132.
 — des-Etroits 339.
 — des-Plagnettes 296.
 — de-Vaux - Fleuriville
200.
 — d'Hérault 440.
 — du-Casse 86.
 — du-Château 255.
 — du-Diable 384. 431.
 — du-Gard 429.
 — du Pas-de-Loup 196.
 — du-Nant 357.
 — du-Pescadère 152.
 — du-Risse 292.
 — en-Royans 377.
 — Flavien 449.
 — Haut, Le 379.
 — Julien 484.
 — Rousseau 28.
 — St-Bruno 374.
 — St-Esprit 428.
 — St-Guillerme 387.
 — St-Louis 525.
 — St-Pierre 374.
 — Serrant 319.
 Ponte Leccia 540.
 — Nuovo 540.
 Pontet, Le 448.
 Pontgibaud 255.
 Pontis Ravine 159.
 Pontmort 215.
 Ponts, Les 310.
 Ponts-de-Cé, Les 30.
 Porcherie, La 88.
 Porquerolles 493.
 Port, Le 179.
 Porta 184.
 Portalet, the 134.
 Port-Bou 191.
 — Boulet 29.
 Porteros 493.
 Port-de-Boue 449.
 — de-Gagnac 90.
 — de-Piles 3.
 — Puer 329.
 Porté 184.
 Porte, Col de 376.
 — du-Sex, La 298.
 Portes, Les 390.
 —, Col des 395.
 —, Pas des 422.
 Portet-St-Simon 132.
 Portetta, Dent 353.
 Portette, Col de la 398.
 Porticciolo 543.
 Portillon, Lac du 172.
 Port-Joinville 28.
 — St-Père 28.
 — Ste-Marie 71.
 — Valais 298.
 — Vendres 191.
 Porto 535.
 — Vecchio 544.
 Posets, Pic 178.
 Poueyferré 129.
 Poueytrémoûs, or
Poueytrenous, Vallon de
149.
 Pougnaidores, Les 269.
 Pouilly-sous-Charlieu
206.
 Poujastou, the 174.
 Poujol, Le 110.
 Poujols 269.
 Poule 206.
 Pouméro, Pic 177.
 Pounchet, Grotte du 182.
 Pournel, Le 95.
 Pourri, Mont 344.
 —, Col du 344.
 Pourrières 468.
 Pourtalet, Col du 141.
 Pourterre, Escal. de la 149.
 Poussan 107.
 Pouylané, Cab. de 177.
 Pouzae 162.
 Pouzauges 31.
 Pouzin, Le 427.
 Poyaz, Casc. à 302.
 Pozzo di Borgo, Monte
533.
 Pra, Col de la 373. 381.
 —, Chal.-Hôt. de la 372.
 Pradel, Col d'El 187.
 Pradelles 274.
 Prades (Aude) 184.
 — (Eastern Pyr.) 191.
 Pradet, Le 490.
 Pragon, Col 196.
 Pralaire, the 304.
 Pralognan 352.
 —, Grand Bec de 347.
 Pralong 339.
 Pramecou, Glac. and Ro-
chers de 347.
 Pramélier 415.
 Pramousquier 494.
 Pranadal 262.
 Prarion, the 294.

- Prariond 349.
 Pratlong, Refuge de 174.
 Prato, Col de 540.
 Prats-de-Mollo 196.
 Praz, Le 338.
 —, La 325.
 —, Les 311.
 — Conduits, Les 313.
 — d'en-Haut, Les 303.
 — de-Lys 304.
 Pré, Chal. du 320.
 — de-Bar, Glac. de 303.
 — de-Dagand 343.
 — Delbos, the 262.
 — de Madame Carle 411.
 — du-Barbier, Casc. du
 232.
 — Japert, Le 331.
 — Reymond 381.
 — St-Didier 321.
 — Soulayran 275.
 Pregnoux 228.
 Preignac 69.
 Prelles 394.
 Prémol, Croix de 372.
 —, Chartreuse de 372.
 Prémou, the 347.
 Prends-t'y-Garde 231.
 Prés-les-Fonds, Col and
 Pic des 417.
 Présailles 261.
 Pressins 363.
 Preste, La 196.
 — les-Bains, La 196.
 Preuilly 3.
 Prévenchères 275.
 Primaube 114.
 Pringy 392.
 Prioux 356.
 Privas 427.
 Promontoire, Ref du
 403. 404.
 Propriano 537.
 Prorel, Pic de 395.
 Provence, the 425.
 Proveysieux 373.
 Prune-au-Pot, Chât. 36.
 Prunelli di Casamozza
 540.
 Prunete-Cervione 544.
 Prunières 392.
 Pucelle, Saut de la 388.
 Pucelles, Trois 371.
 Puer, Port 329.
 Puget-Théniers 515.
 Pugieu, Lake of 290.
 Pugny 381.
 Puigmal, the 193.
 Puiseux, Pointe 410.
 —, Refuge 408.
 Puits, Le 343.
 — aux Etoiles 511.
 Puivert 182.
 Pujo 87.
 Puligny 199.
 Punta, Château de la 534.
 Purtud, Chal. de 320.
 Pusignan 247.
 Puy, Le 258.
 Puybrun 89.
 Puycerda 194.
 Puy-de-Dôme, the 223.
 — d'Issolud 94.
 — Freyssinet 418.
 — Garnier 415.
 — Gris 385.
 — Gros, the 231.
 — Guillaume 214.
 — Notre-Dame 30.
 — St-Pierre 395.
 — St-Vincent 409.
 — Vacher 413.
 Puymorens, Col de 184.
 Puyôô 84. 121.
 Puys, Le 401.
 Puzzichello 544.
 Pyramide, La (Loire) 30.
 — Col de la (Pelvoux)
 412.
 Pyrenees, the 115.
 — (Basses) 123.
 — (Hautes) 129.
 Pyrimont 290.
 Quairat, Pic 171.
 Quaro, the 378.
 Quart, Plateau and Lac
 du 349.
 — Dessus, Glac. de 349.
 Quatre-Chemin, Col 512.
 — Routes 94.
 — Seigneurs, Mont 372.
 Quejeda de Pundillos
 149.
 Querigueña, Col, Gorge,
 & Lac de 177.
 Quéroy-Pranzac, Le 12.
 Queureilh 231.
 —, Casc. de 231.
 Queyrac 56.
 Queyras 419.
 —, Combe du 419.
 Quézac 268.
 Quézaguet 265.
 Quillan 186.
 Quincé-Brissac 30.
 Quintino Sella, Rifugio
 315. 421.
 Quirries, Col and Glac.
 des 398.
 Quissac 439.
 Rabastens-de-Bigorre 87.
 — (Tarn) 99.
 Rabiet, Col de 161.
 Rabieux 111.
 Rachais, Mont 389.
 Ramasse, La 358.
 Rambert-Preignan 86.
 Ramond, Soum de 157.
 Rance, the 263.
 Rancié, Mont. de 182.
 Randais Hut 192.
 Randan, Chât. 214.
 Randanne 226.
 Raphèle 449.
 Râteau, the 403. 326.
 Ratonneau, Island 478.
 Raucoules - Brossettes
 253.
 Ray, Le 511.
 Razac-sur-l'Isle 42.
 Ré, Ile de 25.
 Réalmont 114.
 Réalville 93.
 Rebarmaz, the 301.
 Rebenty, Val. du 186.
 Rechasse, Pointe 354.
 Reclavier 465.
 Reclus, the 345.
 Recoin 372.
 Regalon, Gorge du 464.
 Régny 208.
 Reignier 292.
 Reillanne 484.
 Reine-Hortense, Grange
 de la 146.
 Rémollon 392.
 Remoulins 429.
 Renardiére, La 209.
 Rencluse, the 177.
 Rennes-les-Bains 186.
 Rénod, Pointe 326.
 Renoso, Monte 537.
 Renteria 120.
 Réole, La 70.
 Replanette, Col de la 326.
 Replat, Col du 372. 403.
 —, Têtes du 408.
 Reposoir, Convent 339.
 —, the 339.
 —, Rocher du 321.
 République, Aig. de la
 310.
 Requin, Dent du 310.
 Ressachau, Pointe de 296.
 Restaud, Cime de 526.
 Restonica, the 539.
 Retournac 257.
 Reuilly 33.
 Revard, the (Aix-les-
 Bains) 330.
 Revel (Tarn) 100.
 — (Hautes-Alpes) 392.
 Revellata 542.
 Revest, Le 515.
 Reyret 292.
 Reys, Vallon des 351.
 Reyros 296.

- Rhêmes, Col de 349.
 — Notre-Dame 347.
 Rhône, the 235. 245. 290.
 298. 427. etc.
 Rhône, Grand 462. 463.
 —, Petit 462. 463.
 —, Perte du 291.
 Rhune, the 118.
 Ria 192.
 Ribaute, Chât. 267.
 Ribérac 12.
 Ribereta Hut 178.
 Ribon, Val. de 359.
 Ribot, Baraque de 440.
 Ricamarie, La 257.
 Richelieu 29.
 Richemont, Chât. 42.
 Rieou-Blanc 416.
 — la-Selle 418.
 Rieumajou 109.
 Riez 465.
 —, Pic de 183.
 Rif, Pic du 411.
 Rigale, Tour de la 12.
 Rigat, Col 193.
 Rigaud 515.
 Rigolet-Haut & Bas 231.
 Rio Martino, Grotto 421.
 Riols 110.
 Riom 215.
 Rion 63.
 Riondet 343.
 Riotord 252.
 Riou, Col de 146.
 Rioubel, the 419.
 Rioulet Ravine 159.
 Rioumajou 131.
 Riou Sec, the 272.
 Rioutort, Col de 134.
 Ripaille, Chât. de 296.
 Ripaud 103.
 Riquier 485.
 Ris-Châteldon 214.
 Riscle 62.
 Ristolas 420.
 Ritort 356.
 Rivarennes 29.
 Rive-de-Gier 250.
 Riverie 246.
 Rives 364.
 Rivesaltes 188.
 Rivets, Les 415.
 Rivier-d'Allemond 387.
 Rivière 271.
 Rivoire, La 388.
 —, Viaduc de la 377.
 Roanne 207.
 Robert, Lacs 372.
 Robiac 432.
 Robine Canal 187.
 Robion 396.
 Roc de France 195.
 —amadour 94.
- Roccapina 537.
 Rochail, the 399.
 Roche, La 341.
 Rochebaron, Chât. 257.
 Roche Blanche 403.
 Rocheblave, Chât. 269.
 Rochebrune, Pic de 396.
 Rochechouart 12.
 Roche-Clermault, La 29.
 Roche-de-Glun, La 443.
 — de-Rame, La 394.
 — des-Arnauds, La 391.
 — Faurio 412.
 Rochefort 26. 255.
 Rochefoucauld, La 12.
 Roche grande, the 393.
 Rochelle, La 22.
 Rochemaire 428.
 Roche-Melon 360.
 — Posay, La 4.
 — Pourrie 341.
 Rocher-Bardon 384.
 — Blanc 385. 405.
 — de l'Aigle 413.
 Rocherolles, Chât. 35.
 Rochers-Rouges 348. 410.
 Roches, Chalet des 359.
 361.
 Roche-Sanadoire, the 231.
 — sur-Foron, La 292.
 — sur-Yon, La 21.
 — Taillante 421.
 Rochetaillée (Lyonnais) 252.
 — Allemond 387.
 Rocheure, Col de la 350.
 —, Vallon de la 350 354.
 359.
 Roche Vendeix, the 228.
 Rocles 431.
 Rodez 112.
 Rogliano 543.
 Rognac 449.
 Rognon, Mont 226.
 Roia, the 487.
 Roignais, the 344.
 Roland, Brèche de 156.
 Romagnat 226.
 Romanche, the 386. 389.
 413.
 Romans 370.
 Romenay 200.
 Romorantin 32.
 Ronce, Pointe de 358.
 Ronce-les-Bains 20.
 Roncevaux 69.
 Roquebillière 516.
 Roque-Bouillac, La, Chât. 112.
 Roquebrou, La 90.
 Roquebrune (Var) 481.
 — (Alpes-Marit.) 486.
 Roquefavour 450.
- Roquefort (Aveyron) 266.
 — (Landes) 70.
 —, Chât. 132.
 Roquelaure, Chât. 114.
 Roquemaure 428.
 Roque - Ste - Marguerite, La 272.
 Roques, Tunnel de 91.
 — Altes 272.
 Roquetaillade, Chât. 69.
 Rosairy, Chal. du 337.
 Roselend 341.
 —, Col de 341.
 Roselette, Mont 317.
 Rossa, Col and Lac 360.
 Rossignolet, Casc. du 281.
 Rossillon 290.
 Rotondo, Monte 540.
 Rouaine, Cluse de 424.
 Roubaud 493.
 Roubion 515.
 Rouergue, Le 112.
 Rouffiac 268.
 Rouge, Col 351.
 Rouget, Le 263.
 —, Casc. du 305.
 —, Tête du 403.
 Rouies, the 380. 407.
 —, Col des 407.
 —, Glacier des 407.
 Roumazière-Loubert 12.
 Roumigas, Valley of 141.
 Rouquettes, Cirque des 272.
 Rouskino 190.
 Rousseillio 190.
 Roussillon, Le 188.
 Roux, Le 420.
 —, Cape 483.
 Roya, the 486.
 Royan 57.
 Royat 222.
 Rozier, Le 271.
 Roziers - sur - Sioule, Les 255.
 Ruan, Mont 301. 305.
 Ruburent, Col de 393.
 Rueille 12.
 Ruffec 9.
 Ruines 264.
 Ruines, Brèche des 420.
 Rumilly 332.
 Ruoms 431.
 Rusque, Pic de la 134.
 Russell, Pic 178.
 Rutor, or Ruitor, the 345. 321.
 —, Glacier du 345.
- Sabart, Mont. de 182.
 Sablanceaux 25.
 Sables-d'Olonne, Les 31.
 Sablettes, Les 490.

- Sablière, La 271.
 Sablon, Le 250.
 Sablonnière 247.
 Sabres 62.
 Sac, Chalet au 291.
 Saccourvielle 178.
 Sacroux, Pic 176.
 Sagerou, Col de 298.
 Sagnes, Col de 262.
 Saignes-Ydes 249.
 Sagnette, Passo delle 421.
 Sagone 535.
 Saillagouse 193.
 Saillans 444.
 Saillant, Pic 167.
 Saillat-Chassenon 12.
 Saillens 184.
 Sail-les-Bains 207.
 — sous-Couzan 253.
 Sain-Bel 246.
 Saincaize 202.
 St. Affrique 266.
 St. Agnan 108. 205.
 St. Agne 132.
 St. Agrève 253.
 St. Aignan 33.
 St. Alban 207.
 — —, Roc de 266.
 St. Alyre 218.
 St. Amand, Côte 214.
 — — de-Boixe 10.
 St. Amans-Soult 109.
 St. Amant-Mont-Rond 248.
 St. Ambroix 432.
 St. André 332.
 — —, Château de 511.
 — —, Grotte de 511.
 — — de-Cubzac 20.
 — — de-Méouilles 424.
 — — le-Gaz, or le-Gua 363.
 St. Antoine (Isère) 370. 393.
 — — de-Galamus 187
 St. Antonin 97.
 St. Astier 42.
 St. Auban 422.
 St. Aubin de Baubigné 7.
 St. Aventin 170.
 St. Avre-la-Chambre 324.
 St. Aygulf 494.
 St. Barthélémy 511.
 — —, Chapelle 354.
 — — de-Séchilienne 386.
 St. Béat 167.
 St. Benoit 9.
 — —, Case. de 326.
 St. Bernard 383.
 — —, Little 321.
 St. Béron 363.
 St. Bertrand-de-Comminges 166.
 St. Bon 352.
 St. Bonnet (Dauphiny) 380.
 — — de-Rochefort 247.
 — — Laschamps 216.
 — — le-Château 253.
 St. Cassien, Ermitage 500.
 St. Cassin-la-Cascade 363.
 St. Céré 89.
 St. Cergues 295.
 St. Cerneuf 255.
 St. Cernin 249.
 St. Césaire 501. 276.
 St. Chaffrey 389.
 St. Chamas 449.
 St. Chamond 250.
 St. Charles, Chal. de 349.
 St. Chély-d'Apcher 264.
 — — du-Tarn 269.
 St. Chinian 107.
 St. Christau 133.
 St. Christoly 57.
 St. Christophe-en-Oisans 400.
 — —, Clapier de 399.
 — — la-Grotte 363.
 St. Ciers-Lalande or — sur-Gironde 20.
 St. Cirq-la-Popie 96.
 St. Clair 91.
 — —, Mont 282.
 St. Claude 289. 419.
 St. Clément 394.
 St. Colomban-des-Villards 387.
 St. Côme 114.
 St. Crédit 394.
 St. Cyprien 54.
 St. Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or 246.
 St. Denis-Catus 91.
 — — (Charente Inf.) 27.
 — — de-Pile 13.
 — — près-Martel 94.
 St. Désert 200.
 St. Désiré 35.
 St. Didier-la-Séauve 252.
 St. Disdier 379.
 St. Donat 443.
 St. Egrève-St-Robert 365.
 St. Elix 132.
 St. Eloy 247.
 St. Emilion 54.
 St. Erval 262.
 St. Estèphe 56.
 St. Etienne (Loire) 250.
 — — d'Albagnan 110.
 — — de Baigorry 68.
 — — de-Crossey 374.
 — — de-Tinée 515.
 — — du-Valdonnez 268.
 St. Eynard 369.
 St. Félix d'Avall 191.
 St. Ferréol 339.
 — — Bassin de 100.
 St. Firmin 380.
 St. Florent (Cher) 248.
 — — (Corsica) 542.
 St. Flour 264.
 St. Fons 440.
 St. Front 85.
 St. Galmier 209.
 St. Gaudens 132.
 St. Gaultier 9.
 St. Gengoux 200.
 St. Genies - Montfaucon 428.
 — — de-Malgoirès 433.
 St. Géniez-d'Olt 265.
 St. Genix - d'Aoste 247.
 St. Genou 34.
 St. Georges (Isère) 372.
 — — (Saône) 201.
 — — d'Aurac 217.
 — — de-Commiers 390.
 — — de-Didonne 58.
 — — en-Couzan 254.
 St. Gérard-le-Puy 207.
 St. Germain (Savoy) 322. 330.
 — — au Mont-d'Or 202.
 — — des-Fossés 207.
 — — du-Plain 200.
 — — les-Belles 88.
 — — l'Espinasse 207.
 St. Germé 62.
 St. Gervais (Puy-de-Dôme) 247.
 St. Gervais-les-Bains 293.
 — — le-Village 338.
 — — Ville 111.
 St. Gilles 462.
 — — sur-Vie 28.
 St. Gingolph 298.
 St. Girons 179.
 St. Guilhem - le - Désert 281.
 St. Guillaume, Mont 394.
 St. Hilaire (Aude) 185.
 — — (Cévennes) 270.
 — — (Gard) 433.
 — — (Lot-et-Gar.) 71.
 — — de-Brens 247.
 — — St Nazaire 370.
 St. Hippolyte-du-Fort 439.
 St. Honorat 500.
 St. Hospice, Chapel 485.
 St. Hugon, Chartr. de 384.
 St. Illide 249.
 St. Ismier 383.
 St. Jacques, Mont 344.
 — — des-Blats 262.
 St. Jean, Peninsula 485.
 — — d'Angély 17.
 — — d'Arves 325.

INDEX.

- St. Jean-d'Aulph 296.
 — — de-Balme, Hermit. of 271.
 — — de-Belleville 343.
 — — de-Bournay 442.
 — — de-la-Rivière 516.
 — — de-Luz 117.
 — — de-Maurienne 325.
 — — de-Rives 108.
 — — de-Sixt 339.
 — — de-Verges 181.
 — — d'Hérens 391.
 — — du-Bruel 273.
 — — en-Royans 370.
 — — le-Centenier 430.
 — — Pied-de-Port 68.
 — — Pla-de-Cors 194.
 St. Jeannet-la-Gaudie 514.
 St. Jeoire 304.
 St. Jodard 208.
 St. Jorioz 337.
 St. Joseph - de - Rivière 374.
 St. Jouin-de-Marnes 30.
 St. Juéry 99.
 St. Julien (Basses - Alp.) 424.
 — — (Gironde) 55.
 — — (Maurienne) 325.
 — — de-Cassagnas 432.
 — — en-Beauchène 391.
 — — en-Genevois 291.
 — — en-Quint 370.
 — — en-Vercors 377.
 — — le-Vendemois 89.
 — — St-Elix 132.
 St. Junien 12.
 St. Just-St-Marcel 428.
 St. Justin 160.
 St. Just-St-Rambert 209.
 — — sur-Loire 209.
 St. Lary 131.
 St. Laurent (Savoy) 332.
 — — d'Aigouze 438.
 — — de-Cerdans 196.
 — — de-la-Prée 26.
 — — du-Pont 374.
 — — du-Var 484.
 — — les-Bains 274.
 — — St-Julien 55.
 — — St-Paul 131.
 St. Laurs 31.
 St. Léonard 39.
 St. Lizier 179.
 St. Louis-du-Rhône 463.
 — — les-Eygalades 450.
 St. Loup-sur-Thouet 15.
 St. Macaire 69.
 St. Maime-Dauphin 464.
 St. Maixent (Sèvre-Niortaise) 8.
 — — sur-Vie 28.
 St. Mandrier 490.
- St. Marcel (B.-du-Rh.) 479.
 — — (Indre) 35.
 — — (Isère) 344.
 — — (Saône) 200.
 — — d'Ardèche 432.
 — — lès-Valence 370.
 St. Marcellin 370. 271.
 St. Mariens-St. Yzan 20.
 St. Mars 28.
 St. Martial 114.
 St. Martin (Gironde) 20.
 — —, Col 420. 516.
 — — Charvonnex 332.
 — — d'Ardèche 432.
 — — de-Belleville 343.
 — — de-Bouillac 112.
 — — de-Canigou 192.
 — — de-la-Cluze 390.
 — — de-Ré 25.
 — — d'Oney 62.
 — — d'Uriage 372.
 — — du-Var 515.
 — — en-Vercors 377.
 — — Lantosque 516.
 — — Sail-les-Bains 207.
 — — sur - la - Chambre 342.
 — — Usson 9.
 — — Vésubie 516.
 St. Martory 132.
 St. Maurice (Alpes-Marit.) 511.
 — — (Hautes-Alpes) 380.
 — — (Switzerland) 299.
 — — Châteauneuf 208.
 — — de-Beynost 247.
 — — en-Trièves 391.
 St. Maximin 468.
 St. Méard 42.
 St. Médard 42.
 St. Menet 479.
 St. Menoux 205.
 St. Mesmin-le-Vieux 31.
 St. Michel, Pic 377.
 — —, Colle de 424.
 — — de-Cousson, Mont. de 424.
 — — de-Cuxa 191.
 — — de-Maurienne 325.
 — — les-Portes 390.
 — — sur-Charente 12.
 St. Mury - Monteymond 382.
 St. Nazaire 370. 383.
 St. Nectaire 232.
 St. Nicolas-de-Véroce 317.
 St. Nizier 371.
 St. Palais 121.
 St. Pal-St. Romain 252.
 St. Pancrasse 383.
 St. Papoul 100.
- St. Pardoux - la - Rivière 12.
 St. Pargoire 111.
 St. Paul-Damiatte 106.
 — — de-Fenouillet 187.
 — — d'Oueil 172.
 — — le-Jeune 432.
 — — lès-Dax 64
 — — St-Antoine 182.
 — — sur-Ubaye 398.
 — — Trois-Châteaux 445.
 St. Paulien 261.
 St. Pé 126.
 — — St-Simon 71.
 St. Péray 427.
 St. Pierre-d'Albigny 324.
 — — d'Almanarre 492.
 — — d'Aurillac 70.
 — — de-Bœuf 427.
 — — de-Chartreuse 375.
 — — d'Entremont 364.
 — — de-Rumilly 292.
 — — de-Rhèdes 111.
 — — des-Corps 3.
 — — des-Horts 492.
 — — d'Oléron 27.
 — — le-Moûtier 203.
 St. Pons, Abbey of 511.
 — — de-Thomières 109.
 — — les-Mûres 494.
 St. Porchaire 17.
 St. Pourçain - sur - Sioule 207.
 St. Préjet-du-Tarn 271.
 St. Rambert (Lyons) 202.
 — — d'Albon 443.
 — — en-Bugey 280.
 — — sur-Loire 209.
 St. Raphaël 482.
 St. Remy-en-Rollat 215.
 — — (B.-du-Eh.) 448.
 — — sur-Durolle 264.
 St. Roch, Montagne de 293.
 St. Romain, Puy 216.
 St. Saturnin 226. 457.
 St. Sauves 226.
 St. Sauveur (Pyr.) 153. 196.
 — — (Ile d'Yeu) 28.
 — —, Gorge de 154.
 — — de-Peyre 265.
 — — des-Pourcils 273.
 — — sur-Tinée 515.
 — — en-Rue 252.
 — — la-Sagne 218.
 St. Savin (Htes. Pyr.) 142.
 — — (Indre) 9.
 St. Savinien - sur - Charente 27.
 St. Saviol 9.
 St. Sébastien 36.
 — —, Chap. 511.

- St. Sernin 179. 430.
 St. Seurin 20.
 St. Sever 82.
 St. Sorlin 325.
 — — Milly 206.
 St. Sulpice (Tarn) 99.
 — — Laurière 36.
 — — sur-Lèze 84.
 St. Symphorien 69.
 St. Trojan - les - Bains 27.
 St. Tropez 494.
 St. Vallier 443.
 — — de-Thiey 501.
 St. Varent 15.
 St. Vaury 249.
 St. Véran 266. 420.
 St. Victor-la-Rivière 232.
 — — Thizy 208.
 St. Vincent (Landes) 64.
 — — de-Mercuze 383.
 — — de-Paul 63.
 St. Vivien 58.
 St. Yorre 214.
 St. Yrieix 89.
 St. Zacharie 479.
 Ste. Anne, Lac 419.
 — —, Nant de 357.
 Ste. Baume 479.
 Ste. Catherine - sous - Rivière 248.
 Ste. Cécile-d'Andorge 275.
 Ste. Colombe-lès-Vienne 427.
 Ste. Christie 86.
 Ste. Enimie 269.
 Ste. Eulalie 114. 377.
 — — de Cernon 266.
 Ste. Flaise 31.
 Ste. Foy 345.
 — — la-Grande 54.
 Ste. Hélène-du-Lac 382.
 Ste. Léocadie 183.
 Ste. Livrade 70.
 Ste. Lizaigne 33.
 Ste. Lucie 188.
 Ste. Marguerite, Isl. 499.
 Ste. Marie (Campan Valley) 166. 167.
 — — Chât. 152.
 Ste. Marthe-Tour-Sainte 489.
 Ste. Maure 3.
 Ste. Maxime 494.
 Ste. Néomaye 8.
 Ste. Pazanne 28.
 Ste. Victoire, Mont. 485.
 Stes. Maries, Les 463.
 Saintes 17.
 Salanfe, the 300.
 Salario^t 583.
 — — Monte 533.
 Saldeu, Port de 185.
 Saléchan 167.
 Saleinaz, Glac. and Fé-
 nêtre de 303.
 Saleix, Port de 180.
 Salent, Cab. de 150.
 Salernes 465.
 Salers 249.
 Sales, Chalets de 346.
 Salèles, Vallon de 516.
 Salette, La 379.
 Salève, the 291.
 Salgas 273.
 Salies-de-Béarn 121.
 — du-Salat 178.
 Salins (Tarent.) 351.
 — de-Giraud 463.
 — d'Hyères 493.
 Sallanches 298.
 Salle, La 379.
 Salient 141.
 Salles-Adour 162.
 — la-Source 112.
 — Moussac 9.
 Sallières, Côte des 386.
 — , Tour 300.
 Salomons, Les 415.
 Salon 464.
 — , the 138.
 Salses 188.
 Salvadon, Chal. of 305.
 Salvador-Guillemín,
 Mont 411.
 Salvagny 305.
 Salvan 300.
 Salvetat, La 109.
 Sambet, the 305.
 Sambuy, Mont. de la 340.
 Sames 121.
 Sammarçolles 29.
 Samoëns 305.
 Sana, Pointe de la 348.
 San Antonio, Fort 135.
 Sanary 480.
 San Bernardino, Col. 543.
 Sancoins 202.
 Saney, Puy de 290.
 San Fiorenzo 542.
 — Giorgio, Colle di 537.
 Sanguinaires, Iles 533.
 Sanguinet 60.
 San Pietro, Mont 544.
 — Sebastian 120.
 — Stefano, Colle di 542.
 Sans-Nom, Pic 411.
 Sans-Venin, Tour 371.
 Sant' Agnese 526.
 Santa Cristina 135.
 — Maria Siché 537.
 — Regina, Scala di 538.
 — Reparata 541.
 — Severa 543.
 Sant' Antonio di Vico,
 Colle di 536.
 Santet, Lac du 349.
 Sanxay 8.
 Saône, the 200. 202. 240.
 288.
 Saorge 517.
 Saou, Forêt de 444.
 Saoubiste, Pic de 140.
 Saousat, Lac de 171.
 Saphie, Roc 419.
 Sappey, Le 373. 376.
 Saquet, Pic 184.
 Saragossa 135.
 Sarcenas 376.
 Sarlat 54.
 Sarliève-Cournon 216.
 Sarradets, Ech. des 156.
 — Pastures 156.
 — Spring 156.
 — , Pic des 155.
 Sarrance 134.
 Sarrancolin 131.
 Sarret, Grange du 262.
 Sarrians 447.
 Sartène 537.
 Sassenage 370.
 Sassiére, Chal. de la 345.
 — , Lac de la 347.
 Sassis 152.
 Sathonay 246.
 Saubusse 64.
 Sauclières 266.
 Saugues 274.
 Saujon 19.
 Saules, Col des 353.
 Saulzet 226.
 Saumail, Col du 109.
 Saume, the 419.
 Saumur 14.
 Sauphaz, La 336.
 Saurat 179.
 Saussaz, La 415.
 — , Aig. de la 415.
 Saussé, Cab. de 149.
 Saussier 360.
 Saut, Chal. du 351.
 — de la Mariée 544.
 — du-Loup, Le 217.
 Sauternes 69.
 Sautet, Lac du 349.
 Sauve, La 53.
 Sauvegarde, Pic de 175.
 Sauvetat, La 70.
 Sauveterre (Lot - et - Ga-
 ronne) 85.
 — de-Béarn 121.
 — de-Guyenne 53.
 Savaranche, Val 350.
 Save, the 84.
 Saverdun 180.
 Savigny 246.
 — en-Septaine 202.
 Savines 393.
 Savoyardière 373.

INDEX.

- Saxe, La 320.
 —, Mont de la 320.
 Says, Col du 407.
 —, Pics du 380. 407.
 Sazos 152.
 Scaffarels, Les 424.
 Scarena 517.
 Scolette, Aig. de 357.
 Scudo 533.
 Séa, Col de 362.
 Sebastiano, Col de 535.
 Sèbe, La 151.
 Sebers, Pont de 134.
 Séchilienne 386.
 Secondigny 15.
 Séculéjo, Lac de 171.
 Sède, La 151.
 Séez 345.
 Ségala 100.
 Ségonnaux 449.
 Sègre, Pic de 193.
 Séguret-Foran, Glac. and
 Col de 411. 417.
 Seiglières, Chalet des
 372.
 Seigne, Col de la 319.
 —, Mont. de la 319.
 Seil de la Baque 171.
 Seix 179.
 Sélé, Col, Glac. and
 Pointe du 408. 411.
 Sellar, Col du 409.
 Selle, Col de la 403.
 —, Glac. and Vallon de
 la 401.
 —, Ref. de la 401.
 Selles-sur-Cher 33.
 Sellettes, Glac. and Col
 des 402.
 Sellon, Col du 381.
 Sembadel 219.
 Semnoz, the 335.
 Sencours, Hourque de
 160.
 —, Gorge de 165.
 Seneppi, the 378.
 Senez 424.
 Sénozan 200.
 Sentein 179.
 Seo-de-Urgel, La 185.
 Septèmes 469.
 Sept-Fonts 205.
 — Laux 385.
 — Ponts 93.
 Séreyrède, La 440.
 —, Col de 273.
 Sérzin 441.
 Sérignan 106.
 Serpent, Casc. du 230.
 Serra, Col de la 543.
 Serrat-de-Marialles 192.
 — d'en-Merle 195.
 Serraval 939.
 Serraval, Col de 389.
 Serre, Col de la 178.
 Serres 422.
 Serrières 427.
 Sers 154.
 —, Cirque de 160.
 Serù, Roche de 326.
 Servette, La 247.
 Servoz 294.
 Sésartigues, Forêt de 174.
 Séuze, Pic de 391.
 Sévérac-le-Château 265.
 Sevi, Col de 536.
 Sèvre-Nantaise, the 21.
 31.
 — Niortaise 8. 15. 22. 31.
 Sévrier 335.
 Seyches 70.
 Seye, Plan du 398.
 Seyne-les-Alpes 423.
 — sur-Mer, La 480.
 Seyssel 290.
 Seyssinet 371.
 Seythenex, Grottes de
 337.
 Sia, Pont de 154.
 Siagne, the 501.
 —, Gorges of the 500.
 Siagnole, the 501.
 Sidobre, the 108.
 Sierroz, the 332.
 —, Gorges du 330.
 Sieste, Col de 134.
 Sigean 103.
 Signora, Punta della 393.
 Sijean, Etang de 188.
 Silan, Lac de 289.
 Simandre-sur-Suran 289.
 Simiane 469.
 Simorre 84.
 Sindères 63.
 Siolane, Roc de 393.
 Siorac 54. 85.
 Sioule, the 216. 247. 255.
 Sirac, Col du 380.
 Siradan 167.
 Siricocca 526.
 Sisteron 422.
 Six-Fours 490.
 Six Jeur 301.
 Sixt 305.
 Sobe, Col de 141.
 Socoa, Headland of 118.
 Sode 174.
 Solage, Casc. de 174.
 Solaizon 292.
 Soleil-Boeuf 381.
 Solenzara, La 544.
 Soler, Le 191.
 Soleymieu 247.
 Solferino 62.
 —, Chap. de 153.
 Solignac-le-Vigen 88.
 Sollières 357.
 Solliès-Pont 480.
 Sologne, La 32.
 Sommet-Bucher 419.
 Sommières 439.
 Somport, Le 135.
 Sône, La 370.
 Soreiller, the 399.
 Sorèze 100.
 Sorgeat 184.
 Sorgue, the 448. 457.
 Sorgues 448.
 Sospel 517.
 Soubiron 136.
 Souci, Pas de 270.
 Soueix 179.
 Souffles, Pic des 379.
 Souillac 90.
 Soulac-les-Bains 56.
 Soularac, Pic de 184.
 Souliers, Vallon des 396.
 Soullans 28.
 Soulom 152.
 Soulor, Col de 139.
 Sourde, the 271.
 Soussans 55.
 Soustra, Col de 422.
 Souterraine, La 36.
 Souvigny 204.
 Soveria 540.
 Spijoles, Pic de 171.
 Plumouse, Casc. de 150.
 Stazzona 544.
 Stello, Monte 543.
 Strette, Defile of 544.
 Suberlaché 134.
 Sublime, Point 270.
 Subra, Cab. de 182.
 Suchet, Le 516.
 Suets, Roc de 304.
 Sumène 440.
 Superbagnères 173.
 Surgères 8.
 Sur-les-Bois 339.
 Susa 358.
 Susanfe, Alp 298.
 Sazon, Col de 140.
 —, Pont 134.
 Sylans, Lac de 289.
 Sylve Bénite, La 364.
 Table des Trois Rois,
 Pic de la 134.
 Tabuc, Vallon du 417.
 Tabuchet, Glacier de 413.
 Tache, Puy de la 232.
 Tacul, Mont-Blanc du 316.
 —, Aig. du 310.
 —, Glac. du 316.
 Taillat, La 384.
 Taillebourg 17.
 Taillefer, the 386.

- Taillon, the 155.
 —, Col du 156.
 Tain 443.
 Tajeras, Pic de las 134.
 Talefre, Aig. de 316.
 —, Col de 316.
 —, Glac. de 316.
 Talizat 264.
 Tallard 392.
 Talloires 335.
 Talmont 32.
 Tamaris 490.
 Tamboine 231.
 Tamié, Col de 340.
 Tanargue, the 431.
 Tanay 298.
 Taninges 304.
 Tannerie, Pont de la 373.
 Tanneverge, Pointe de
 301. 305.
 —, Col de 301.
 Tanus 114.
 Tarare 208.
 Tarascon 182. 448.
 Tarbes 129.
 Tardes, Viaduc de la 248.
 Tardets-Sorholus 121.
 Tarentaise, the 341.
 Tarn, the 73. 97. 98. 99.
 108. 275.
 —, Cañon, or Gorges du
 288.
 Tarnesque 265.
 Tartaret, the 232.
 Tartas 63.
 Tattone 539.
 Taule, Pont de la 179.
 Taussac, Plateau of 111.
 Taussat 59.
 Tausse, Pic de la 193.
 Tavera 539.
 Tavernettes, Les 358.
 Tavignano, the 539. 544.
 Tavoletta 535.
 Tech, the 190. 194. 196.
 Teghime, Col de 542.
 Teich, Le 60.
 Teil, Le 428.
 Teillet, Col du 165.
 Tempêtes, Pic des 178.
 Temple, Col de la 408.
 411.
 —, Glacier and Pic de la
 408.
 Tenaison, Habert de 373.
 Tenay 290.
 Tence 253.
 Tencin 382.
 Tenda 517.
 Tenibres, the 515.
 Tenneverge, Pointe and
 Col de 305.
 Tercis 64.
- Termignon 358.
 Terrasse, La 209.
 Terrasses, Les 413. 415.
 Terrasson 257.
 Terre-Noire 250.
 Terres-Froides 364.
 — Maudites 296.
 Tessonnières 97.
 Teste, La 60.
 Tête-à-l'Âne 306.
 — Blanche 303.
 — de Chien 519.
 — de Crouès 392.
 — de l'Hivernet 394.
 — de Vautisse 394.
 — Noire (Savoy) 294.
 — Rousse, Glacier de
 315.
 Thabor, Mont and Pic du
 326. 327.
 Thau, Etang de 107.
 Thédirac-Peyrilles 91.
 Thendis, Glacier de la
 310.
 Théols, the 33.
 Théoule 483.
 Therondel 109.
 Thésée 33.
 Theys 382.
 Thézan 103.
 Théziers 429.
 Thiers 254.
 Thiézac 262.
 Thiviers 39.
 Thizy 208.
 Thônes 339.
 Thonon-les-Bains 295.
 Thor, Le 457.
 Thorame-Haute 424.
 Thorenc 501.
 Thorens 332.
 Thoronet 480.
 Thouars 15.
 Thouet, the 14. 15. 30.
 Thuès, Bains de 193.
 — de-Llar 193.
 Thouvière, Valley and
 Col de la 348.
 Thuet 292.
 Thueyts 431.
 Thuile, La 321.
 Thuiles, Les 392.
 Thuille, La 345.
 Thures, Col des 327.
 Thuria, Chal. of 344.
 Tiffauges 7.
 Tignes 346.
 —, Lac de 347.
 Timozzo 540.
 Tinée, La 515.
 Tines, Les 303.
 Tiretaine, the 223.
 Tissours, Les 313.
- Titan, Ile du 493.
 Tocane-St-Apre 42.
 Toillies, Tête des 393.
 Toirac 96.
 Tondu, Col du Mont 318.
 Tonnay-Charente 27.
 Tonneins 70.
 Torfou-Tiffauges 7.
 Torino, Rifugio 321.
 Toro, Trou du 177.
 Torre Pellice 421.
 Torretta 511.
 Tort, Lac 184.
 Tortes, Col de 139.
 Toue, Cab. de 180.
 Touët-de-Beuil 515.
 — de-l'Escarène 517.
 Toulon 487.
 Toulouse 75.
 Academias 81.
 Allée St. Michel 82.
 Allées Lafayette 77.
 Boulingrin 82.
 Canal de Brienne 80.
 — du Midi 77.
 Cathedral of St. Etienne
 82.
 Capitole 78.
 Château d'Eau 81.
 Church of La Dalbade
 81.
 — — La Daurade 80.
 — — the Jacobins 80.
 — — Notre-Dame-la-
 Blanche 81.
 — — St. Etienne 82.
 — — St. Saturnin, or
 — — St. Sernin 79.
 Collège St. Raymond
 79.
 Donjon 78.
 Eglise des Cordeliers
 80.
 — du Taur 78.
 Grand-Rond 82.
 Hospice St. Joseph-de-
 la-Grave 80.
 Hôtel d'Assézat 81.
 — de Fleyres 81.
 — — Loubens 81.
 — — Ville 78.
 — Dieu-St-Jacques 80.
 — Felzins 81.
 — Lasbordes 81.
 — St-Jean 81.
 Jardin des Plantes 82.
 — Royal 82.
 Lycée 80.
 Maison de Pierre 81.
 Moulin du Bazacle 80.
 — du Château 80.
 Musée des Beaux-Arts
 82.

- TOULOUSE:**
 Museum of Industrial Art and Antiquities 79.
 — of Natural Hist. 82.
 Obelisk 78.
 Observatory 78.
 Palais de Justice 82.
 Place du Salin 82.
 — Lafayette 78.
 Pont-Neuf 80.
 Protestant Church 76.
 Railway Stations 75.
 School of Art 80.
 Séminaire, Grand 79.
 Statue of Cujas 82.
 — of Riquet 77.
 Théâtre du Capitole 78.
 Town Library 80.
 Veterinary College 78.
 Tour, Aig. de la 314.
 —, Aig. du 303.
 —, Col du 303.
 —, Glac. du 303.
 Toura, Tête du 401.
 Tour-d'Aigues, La 465.
 — de-Carol, La 184.
 — du-Pin, La 363.
 Tourets, Pic de las 178.
 Tourette, La 511.
 Tour Fondue, La 493.
 Tourmalet, Col and Pie du 162.
 Tournabout, Pont de 180.
 Tourne, Col de la 348.
 Tournemire 266.
 Tournette (Annecy) 337.
 — (Tarentaise) 341.
 Tournoël, Chât. 216.
 Tour-Noir, the 803.
 Tournon 427.
 — St. Martin 3.
 Tournoux, Fort 393.
 Tournus 200.
 Tourrettes 514.
 Tours 3.
 Tourves 489.
 Toutes-Aures, Col de 424.
 Touvet, Le 383.
 Touzon, Chât. de 457.
 Trabuëch, Vallon du 391.
 Tracens, Lac de 161.
 Tramezaïgues 131.
 Trans 480.
 Traverse, Pic 421.
 Traversette, Col de la 421.
 Trayas, Le 483.
 Trèbes 103.
 Trébons 173.
 Trégon, Casc. de 174.
 Treignac 256.
 Treize-Arbres 291.
 Trélaporte, Tête de 310.
- Trélatête, Col de 318.
 —, Pav., Glac., and Aig. de 318. 319.
 Trélechamp 302.
 Trélod, the 337.
 Tremblade, La 20.
 Trémouille, La 8.
 Trentels-Ladignac 86.
 Trept 247.
 Trésanne 390.
 Tresse 317.
 Tresserve 330.
 —, Colline de 329.
 Trets 488.
 Treuil, Tour du 384.
 Trèves 273.
 Trévoux 202.
 Tricherie, La 4.
 Tricot, Aig. and Col du 317.
 Triège, Gorges du 301.
 Trient 301.
 —, Glac. du 303.
 —, Gorges du 299.
 Trièves, the 390.
 Triggione, Font. di 540.
 Trillers, Les 248.
 Trimouille, La 8.
 Trimouns, Col de 184.
 Trinité-Victor, La 517.
 Trinquette 459.
 Triolet, Aig. de 303.
 —, Col de 316.
 Triquent 300.
 Trois Couronnes 119.
 — Croix 481.
 — Dents, Pic des 252.
 — Evêchés, Pic des 416.
 — Pucelles 371.
 Trompeloup 55.
 Tronche, La 369.
 Tronchet, Col de 419.
 Tronget 204.
 Troumouse, Cirque and Pic de 158.
 Tsanteleina 348.
 Tuchan 103.
 Tuckett, Col 418.
 —, Ref. 411.
 Tulle 256.
 Tullins 369.
 Tuquerouye, Ech., Borne, and Brèche de 156.
 Turbat, Pic de 380.
 —, Col de 379.
 Turbia, or
 Turbie, La 521.
 Turenne 94.
 Turini 517.
 Turmo Hut 178.
 Turmon, Gouffre de 177.
 Turres 420.
 Tuzaguet 131.
- Ubaye 392.
 Ubayette, the 393.
 Ucciani 538.
 Uchizy 200.
 Ugines 337.
 Ur 185.
 Urdos 135.
 —, Fort d' 134.
 —, Port d' 135.
 Urets, Port d' 179.
 Uriage 371.
 Urine, Val. and Col d' 420.
 Urrugne 118.
 Ussac 89.
 Ussat-les-Bains 182.
 Usseglio 361.
 Ussel 256.
 Usson 187.
 Ustaritz 68.
 Ustou 179.
 Utelle 516.
 Uza 63.
 Uzerche 88.
 Uzès 429.
 Uzeste 69.
 Uzious, Col and Lac d' 130.
 Uzore, Mont d' 253.
- Vabre 108.
 Vache, Col de la 349.
 Vachères 261.
 Vaches, Lac des 353.
 Vachette, La 396.
 Vailly 296.
 Vaison 447.
 Valaisan, Mont 321.
 Valbenoîte 252.
 Valbonnais 378.
 Valcarlos 68.
 Valdeblore 516.
 Val-des-Prés 396.
 — d'Isère 346.
 Valdoniello 536.
 Valdone 479.
 Valençay 33.
 Valence 443.
 — d'Albigeois 99.
 Val Estrèche, Col de 380.
 Valeuil-Bourdeilles 42.
 Valeyrac 57.
 Valgaudemar 380.
 —, Chapelle-en 380.
 Valgorge 431.
 Valgrisanche 345.
 Valhombrière, Habert 373.
 Valinco, Gulf of 537.
 Valjouffrey 378.
 Vallante, Col de 421.
 Vallauris 484.
 Valle d'Alesani 544.
 Vallée Blanche 314.
 — Etroite 396.
 — —, Col de la 326.

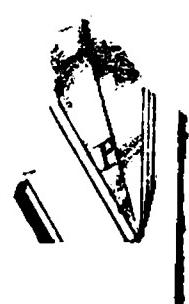
- Valleiry 291.
 Vallerangue 440.
 Vallespir, the 195.
 Valloire 417.
 —, Combe de 385.
 Vallon (Ardèche) 431.
 — en-Sully 248.
 —, the 357. 359. 361.
 —, Cime du 402.
 —, Glacier du 401. 402.
 —, Montagne du 417.
 —, Pointe or Croix du 351.
 — Obscur 511.
 Vallonet, Glac. du 360.
 —, Pointe du (Arc) 358.
 — — (Pralegnan) 354.
 Vallot, Refuge 315.
 Vallouise 408.
 —, Col de 418.
 Valmeinier 327.
 Valorcine 301.
 Valpreveyre, Combe de 420.
 Valréas 446.
 Valromey 289.
 Valsenestre 378.
 —, Brèche de 399.
 —, Pic de 378.
 Valserine, the 289. 290.
 Valserres 392.
 Vals-la-Bégude 430.
 — les-Bains 430.
 Vanc 112.
 Vanoise, Aig. de la 353.
 — Col and Ref. de la 353.
 — 354.
 —, Glacier de la 354. 355.
 Vans, Les 432. 275.
 Var 484.
 —, the 424. 484. 514.
 Varan, Aig. de 293.
 Varennes-sur-Allier 207.
 Varetz 89.
 Varilhes 181.
 Vars (Angoumois) 10.
 — (Hautes Alpes) 419.
 —, Col and Ref. de 419.
 Vasina, La 543.
 Vassivière 230.
 Vauclaire, Convent of 42.
 Vaucluse 457.
 —, Departm. of 451.
 —, Font. de 457.
 Vaudelnay, Le 30.
 Vaudène, Petite 387.
 Vaudois, Mur des 394.
 — Valleys 421.
 Vaugneray 248.
 Vaugris 443.
 Vaulnaveys, Valley of 372.
 Vaurze, Col de la 379.
- Vauvert 438.
 Vaxivier, the 407.
 Vayrac 89.
 Veance, Chât. 247.
 Veauche 209.
 Vèbre, Vallée de la 444.
 Vébron 273.
 Vecchio 539.
 Véfrette, Col and Glacier de 359.
 Velaux 450.
 Velay 217.
 Velluire 22.
 Venaco 539.
 Vénasque 178.
 —, Bains de 178.
 —, Col de la 381.
 —, Hosp. & Port de 175.
 Vence 514.
 —, Col de 376.
 Vendée, La 21. 31.
 —, the 22.
 Venelles 465.
 Vénéon, the 398. 399.
 Veni, Val 320.
 Vénosc 399.
 —, Aig. de 399.
 Ventadour, Château de 256.
 Ventelon 415.
 Venthon 341.
 Ventimiglia 486.
 Ventoux, Mont 458.
 Verchaix 305.
 Vercheny 444.
 Verdet, Laca 345.
 Verdon, Le 56.
 —, the 424. 465.
 —, Canal du 465.
 —, Croix de 351.
 Verdone, Pic de 380.
 Verdun, Mont 246.
 Verel 386.
 Vergio, Col de 536.
 Vergons 424.
 Vergy, the 292.
 Verjux 200.
 Vernaison, Gorges de la 377.
 Vernay, Pont de 15.
 Vernayaz 299.
 Vernaz, Col de 298.
 Vernazobres, the 109.
 Verne, La 494.
 Vernet, Le 192.
 — d'Ariège, Le 181.
 Verney, Le 357.
 —, Lac de 321.
 Vernière, Casc. de la 228.
 — 281.
 Vernielle 181.
 Verrerie, La 493.
 Vert, Lac 174.
- Vert, Pic 378.
 Vertheuil 56.
 Vertolaye 218.
 Vertou 20.
 Verts, Col des 293.
 Verzeille 185.
 Vescovato 544.
 Vesone, Tour 42.
 Vesonne 398.
 Vésubie, La 515.
 —, the 511. 515.
 Veurey 370.
 Veynes 391.
 Veyrier 334.
 —, Montagne de 334.
 Vézac 54.
 Vézère, the 85. 88. 89.
 — 257.
 Vézeronce, the 290.
 Vial, Mont 515.
 Viam 39.
 Vias 107.
 Vic 180.
 Vicdessos 182.
 Vic-en-Bigorre 87.
 — le-Comte 216.
 — sur-Cère 262.
 Vichy 209.
 Vico 536.
 Vidalos, Tour de 142.
 Vidauban 480.
 Vieilleville 249.
 Vieille-Adour 162.
 — Aure 181.
 Vienne 441.
 —, the 3. 9. 12. 29. 39.
 — 88.
 Vierzon 32.
 Viescamp - sous - Jallès 90.
 Vieux, Col 420.
 — Chaillol 381.
 — Poitiers 4.
 Vievola 517.
 Vièze, the 298.
 Vif 390.
 Vigan, Le 440.
 Vigen, Le 88.
 Vigeois 88.
 Vigneaux 394.
 Vignemale, the 150. 157.
 —, Col & Oulettes du 150.
 Vignes, Les 271.
 Vignet, Refuge 395.
 Vignières 339.
 Vignola 533.
 Vignols-St-Solve 89.
 Vigny 296.
 Villair 320.
 Villandraut 69.
 Villanua 135.
 Villar-St-Pancrace 395.
 Villard (Dauphiny) 409.

INDEX.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Villard (Savoy) 352.
—, Dent de 352.
— d'Arène 388.
— de-Lans 376.
— Loubière 380.
— Notre-Dame 399.
— sur-Doron 341.
Villards, Les 399.
Villaret 271.
Villarly 343.
Villardonin 357.
Villaroger 344.
Villars 209.
— du-Var 515.
Villaz 386.
Villecelle 111.
Villecomtal - sur - Arros
87.
— (Aveyron) 114.
Villedaigne 103.
Villedieu, La 74.
Villefort 275.
Villefranche (Saône) 201.
— d'Allier 204.
— de-Conflet 192.
— de-Lauraguais 100.
— de-Rouergue 96.
— du-Périgord 85.
— sur-Cher 32.
— sur-Mer 485.
Villefranque 68.
Villemagne 111.
Villemur 108.
Villenave 154.
Villeneuve (Basses-Al-
pes) 484.
— (Dauphiny) 372.
— (Htes-Alpes) 352.
—, Rocher de 353.
— de-Berg 430. | Villeneuve-lès-Avignon
456.
— lès-Béziers 107.
— lès-Maguelone 281.
— Pujaut 428.
— sur-Allier 203.
— sur-Lot 70.
Villenouvelle 100.
Villeperdue 3.
Villepey, Etang de 494.
Villette, La 317. 344.
Villeurbanne 247.
Ville-Vallouise 408.
Villeveyrac 111.
Ville-Vieille 419.
Villiers-Vouillé 7.
Vinaigre, Mont 483.
Vinaigrier, the 512.
Vinay 370.
Vinça 191.
Vindrac 97.
Vintimille 486.
Violent, Puy 262.
Virieu-le-Grand 290.
— sur-Bourbre 864.
Viry 291.
Vis, the 440.
Visaille, Cantine de la
320.
Visaurin, the 135.
Viscos, Pic de 147.
Viso, Monte 421.
Visolotto, the 421.
Vitrolles 450.
Viù 361.
Viuz-en-Sallaz 304.
Vivarais, the 428. 430.
Vivario 539.
Viviers (Savoy) 322.
— sur-Rhône 428. | Viviez 112.
Vivonne 9.
Vix 22.
Vizille 386.
Vizzavona 539.
—, Col de 539.
Vococour, Chât. 39.
Vogealle 299.
Vogué 430.
— Vals 430.
Voiron 364.
Voirons, the 295.
Volonne 422.
Volvic 216.
Volx 465.
Vonne, the 8. 9.
Voreppe 365.
Vorz, Chât. de 382.
Vougy 292.
Vouille 7.
Voulte-sur-Rhône, La
427.
Vouvry 298.
Voza, Col de 317.
Vuache, Mont 291.
Vuzelle, Pointe 352. | Ychoux 62.
Ydes 249.
Yeu, Ile d' 28.
Yret, Rocher de l' 417.
Yssac-la-Tourette 216.
Yssingeaux 258.
Ytrac 283.
Yzeure 204. | Zicavo 537.
Zsigmondy, Brèche 404. |
|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|

sont soulignés.

49.Puy-de-Dôme ; **60**.Lozère ; **61**.Ardèche ; **62**.Isère ;
63.Gard ; **71**.Aveyron ; **84**.Aude ; **85**.Pyrénées-orient.





3 2044 019 384 981

Méridien de la P.





This book should be returned to
the Library on or before the last date
stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred
by retaining it beyond the specified
time.

Please return promptly.

MAY 2 '61 H

DUE FEB 19 '41

6757939

BOOK DUE 1000

1000

MAY 2 '51 H

JUN 23 1980

SOLDENGERER

MAY MAY 200, 1997

MAY 20 '51 H

BOOK DUE

OCT 31 '51 H

MAR 23 '59 H

APR 21 '61 H

M E D I T

